"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Increasing cloudiness today; Friday, probably rain; increasing east winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,690. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1914.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

NEW BATTLE GOING ON FROM NOYON TO VERDUN; GERMANS GIVING WAY SLIGHTLY, LONDON SAYS; BERLIN REPORTS THE PROSPECT AS FAVORABLE

350,000 LOST SINCE LEMBERG

Austria's Retreating Armies Dwindling Under Attacks of the Russians.

400 OF THEIR GUNS TAKEN

Germans Failed in Desperate Effort to Save Austrian Army.

RALLY FOR ANOTHER FIGHT

Forces of Gens. Dankl and Auffenberg Succeed in Uniting—Kaiser Reported in East Prussia.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 17.—The Official Press Bureau issued the following announcement tonight:

"It is stated from Russian official sources that the rout of the Austrian Army in Galicia is complete, though full details have not been received. The Austrian loss since the taking of Lemberg is estimated at 250,000 killed and wounded, 100,000 prisoners and 400 guns, many colors and vast quantities of stores.

"The Germans made desperate efforts to save the Austrian Army, but failed completely.

"At one point the Germans lost thirty-six pieces of heavy artillery, and at another several dozen pieces of siege artillery."

A dispatch to The Express from Rome states that the two Austrian armies commanded by Gens. Dankl and von Auffenberg have joined forces at Rzeszow, thirteen miles northeast of Jaroslaw, and thirty-two miles north of Przemysl. In the course of this operation, the dispatch says, they lost 40 per cent. of their numbers.

Advices from Petrograd say that the Russians have severed communications between Cracow and Przemysl, the two fortresses for which the Austrians and their German allies are heading, and have begun an advance to sever communications between Galicia and Budapest.

Meantime the Russian Gen. Rennenkampff, who, according to Russian reports invaded East Prussia to compel the Germans to withdraw troops from the west and thus relieve pressure on the Allies, is having some difficulty in extricating his army from a difficult position. He has been compelled to fall back to fortresses on his own frontier, where he is waiting for the Germans under Gen. von Hindenburg, who some reports say the German Emperor has joined.

The opinion is held that the Germans plan some bold stroke against Gen. Rennenkampff before the troops which have been engaged in Galicia can reach him. It is pointed out, however, that it will be a bold stroke indeed for the Germans to attack the Russian forts on the frontier or invade a country that within a few weeks will be a marsh and later a snow-covered wilderness.

A Rome dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company gives an official announcement made in Berlin that Germany has established a military Government over Suwalki, in Russian Poland.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The Petit Journal prints a telegram from Berlin via Copenhagen, stating that the German Emperor will proceed to East Prussia and assume chief command against the Russians.

AUSTRIA CLAIMS VICTORIES.

Announces 41,000 Russians, 8,000 Servians and 300 Guns Taken.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent sends the following official communication issued by the Austrian War Office today:

"Our victories near Hulzwa (?) have opened up the possibility of attacking the strong Russian forces that have entered East Galicia.

"The necessity having arisen to strengthen the Austrians retreating after the battle east of Lemberg, the victorious army which defeated the Russians near Komarno (twenty-five miles southwest of Lemberg) received orders after a short pursuit of the Russians to leave behind its inferior forces and advance in the direction of Lemberg. This order was carried out Sept. 4.

"It appears that the Russians intended a flank movement in the direction of Lublin, after having occupied the capital of Galicia (Lemberg) without reckoning with our army which stood behind the Grodek Lake district, but this army was ready to assist the Austrians arriving from the north.

"On Sept. 5 the latter army had already passed the railroad lines of Rava-Russka and Horynier. On the next day it advanced to Kurniki, and on the 7th a heavy battle against the strong Russian forces advancing northward took place. On the 9th our offensive opened on a seventy-kilometer (about forty miles) front, and

Continued on Page 3.

RIOTERS DEMAND ITALY AID ALLIES

Troops Called Out—People Say Country Should Not Lose the Present Opportunity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Anti-neutrality agitation is spreading. Resolutions have been passed urging the Government to take action lest it lose the chance of extending the national boundaries.

Nationalists, Radicals, Republicans, and Socialists have joined in the patriotic demonstrations.

The public feeling is decidedly favorable to England.

ROME, Sept. 16, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Signor Gallenga, a Nationalist Deputy, has written an open letter to the Director of the Bavarian Press Bureau, requesting him to discontinue sending one-sided bulletins, and protesting against Germany's violation of Belgian neutrality and the destruction of Louvain.

Italy's deliberate policy, adds Signor Gallenga, cannot be influenced by such garbled news. Advice and offers are alike distasteful to every Italian, who resents being treated as a child, and feels competent to settle his own affairs.

Col. Barrone, in a further long article on the military situation, considers the French position continually improving, and believes it not impossible that the Germans may be surrounded as were the French at Sedan.

The Italian Military Attaché is leaving Berlin. Consequently the German Military Attaché will, it is expected, quit Rome.

By The Associated Press.

ROME, Sept. 16.—Despite the energetic measures taken by the Government, demonstrations in opposition to Italy's attitude of neutrality continued in the larger towns today. The police being insufficient, troops are being employed extensively to repress the demonstrations, re-establish order, and protect foreign embassies and consulates.

In Rome last night it was necessary for the troops to charge the demonstrators several times, and a number of arrests were made.

JOFFRE AMBUSHED ESCAPES GERMAN GUNS

Shells Fired at French Commander-in-Chief's Automobile Fall All Around but Miss It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—From a Frenchman, who volunteered his motor car and is now driving it for officers of the General Staff, I hear that Gen. Joffre had a very narrow escape some days ago.

He was being driven by Bollet, the French racing driver, and the Germans seem to have laid an artillery ambush for him along the road by which they knew he would have to travel. As soon as the car reached a portion of the road on which the German guns were trained a group of shells fell all around it.

One fragment "as large as a teacup" struck the bonnet, but neither the General nor the driver was injured. Bollet dashed on at full speed and was out of the danger zone before the Germans could fire again.

MAUBEUGE STILL HELD OUT ON SEPT. 11

A Few Hundred French Against 10,000 Germans—Latter Abandoned Infantry Rushes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOULOGNE, Sunday, Sept. 13, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The defence of Maubeuge by a few hundred intrepid French soldiers seems to have been overlooked, almost ignored, during the advance of the Germans to the gates of Paris and their subsequent repulse. But the resistance of Maubeuge has been one of the finest feats of arms in the campaign.

The Germans invested Maubeuge on Aug. 25, and when I left the vicinity of the town on Sept. 11 it was still holding out. [The German General Staff reported on Sept. 9 that Maubeuge had fallen; the French War Office promptly denied this and has never yet confirmed the German report.] The bombardment of the forts by the big German siege guns began on Sept. 1, and had been continued with brief intervals of rest since.

Maubeuge was defended by seven forts, and each contained on Aug. 25 a garrison of 210 men. It is impossible to say how many survive, but it is known that in one or two forts the casualties were a very large proportion.

Ten thousand of the Kaiser's troops were detached from the main armies to invest and attack Maubeuge. Each day at dawn huge German siege guns begin to hurl missiles at the forts.

The German gunners drop shell after shell right on to the forts and defenses. The bombardment is incessant. All the morning the guns are worked. Then there is an interval and the bombardment is resumed; another interval, and another period of rapid firing. So it goes on, hour after hour, day after day.

Occasionally the artillery attack is varied by a rush of German infantry at the forts, and then the machine guns of the defenders mow down the ranks of the advancing enemy with terrible precision.

Attempts to carry the forts by storm were frequent at the outset, but the heavy losses inflicted on the Germans led to their abandonment in favor of a steady hail of shells from the Krupp siege guns.

PROTECT-O saves auto fire and theft insurance. Room 1110, 110 Nassau St.—Adv.

PRESIDENT SENDS REPLY TO KAISER

"Unwise," He Says, to Express Final Judgment on Dum-Dum Protest.

IS STRICT IN NEUTRALITY

Sees Day of Accounting When Nations Assemble to Make a Settlement.

SAME ANSWER TO BELGIUM

Washington Belief That the President Has Forestalled Adverse Criticism by Either Side.

President's Reply to Kaiser.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The text of President Wilson's reply to the recent communication from the German Emperor follows:

I received your Imperial Majesty's important communication of the 7th and have read it with the gravest interest and concern. I am honored that you should have turned to me for an impartial judgment as the representative of a people truly disinterested as respects the present war and truly desirous of knowing and accepting the truth.

You will, I am sure, not expect me to say more. Presently, I pray God very soon, this war will be over. The day of accounting will then come, when I take it for granted the nations of Europe will assemble to determine a settlement. Where wrongs have been committed, their consequences and the relative responsibility involved will be assessed.

The nations of the world have fortunately by agreement made a plan for such a reckoning and settlement. What such a plan cannot compass the opinion of mankind, the final arbiter in all such matters, will supply. It would be unwise, it would be premature, for a single government, however fortunately separated from the present struggle, it would even be inconsistent with the neutral position of any nation which, like this, has no part in the contest, to form or express a final judgment. I speak thus frankly because I know that you will expect and wish me to do so as one friend speaks to another, and because I feel sure that such a reservation of judgment until the end of the war, when all its events and circumstances can be seen in their entirety and in their true relations, will commend itself to you as a true expression of sincere neutrality.

WOODROW WILSON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The text of President Wilson's response to the German Emperor's personal message to the President accusing the French and British troops of using dum-dum bullets in the hostilities in France was made public today. Its purport is a polite declination to take any action with regard to this accusation. According to the President, it would be "unwise, premature, and inconsistent" for a single, neutral nation to form or express a final judgment in the matter. Without saying so directly, the President suggests that as one of The Hague treaties covers such cases, application for redress under the terms of that treaty is the proper course to pursue.

Same Answer to Belgians.

The President's response to the Kaiser acquires additional interest because, for the most part, it is identical in phraseology with the language used by the President today in replying to the Commission appointed by the King of the Belgians to present to him the evidence that German troops had committed brutalities and wanton acts in their operations in Belgium. There is a disposition here tonight to give the President credit for a very clever diplomatic move in making identical answers to the German Emperor and the representatives of the King of the Belgians.

It is pointed out that the identical replies will obviate any possible criticism that the President showed sympathy or the reverse with either of the complainants. Had he addressed the Kaiser in different language from that used in addressing the Belgian Commissioners, although intending to convey the same meaning in both communications, ultra-partisans, it was said, might have endeavored to place one construction on the reply to the German Emperor and another construction on the reply to the Belgian commission. The President has forestalled any such criticism.

No response has been sent by the President to the cable message from President Poincaré of France denying the charges of Emperor William in regard to the alleged use of dum dum bullets by the Allies. It is taken for granted, however, that it will be similar in all respects to the reply to the German Emperor and the Belgian commission and identical in most of its phraseology.

This Government has never furnished for publication the text of either the communication from Emperor William or that from President Poincaré. In fact, Secretary Bryan even has declined to acknowledge that either message was received. According to dispatches from Bordeaux, the text of President Poincaré's cablegram to President Wilson was made public there, and was identical with the text sent to American newspapers.

Continued on Page 3.

GERMANS SEND FEW DETAILS

French Attacks Repulsed and Successful Counter-Attacks Made.

RUSHING REINFORCEMENTS

Troop Trains from Aix-la-Chapelle Passing Through Belgium for the Front.

COUNTER CHARGES MADE

French Accused of Destroying a German Field Hospital and Killing the Doctors.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 17, 3:55 A. M.—Reuter's Berlin correspondent sends by way of Amsterdam the following official German communication sent out from Headquarters on Wednesday evening:

"The situation on the west has not changed since yesterday.

"During Tuesday night and Wednesday the French attacked at several places, but were repulsed. Some German counter-attacks were successful.

"It is officially announced that in the destruction of the cruiser Hela one man was killed and three are missing."

BERLIN, Sept. 16, (by Wireless by Way of Sayville, L. I.)—The German prospects in the battle in the Marne region are characterized in Berlin as favorable.

The General Staff has authorized the announcement that nowhere along the line of battle have the British or French forces won a victory.

No details of the fighting in France are given out, and it is said that no decisive turn of events seems probable for some time to come.

According to an official report French troops, in fighting which took place on the 25th of August, attacked and destroyed a German field hospital, killing the physicians in charge and the nurses and wounded soldiers.

According to documents found on Russian prisoners the remainder of the Russian army of Vilna, whose defeat was announced in Berlin yesterday, has moved southward to the Vistula River.

Attention is called here to the rapidity with which the Siberian troops of Russia have appeared in the European field. Portions of the Third Siberian Corps, which was defeated at Lyck in East Prussia, came from Irkutsk; consequently their mobilization and transportation must have been extraordinarily rapid, as Irkutsk is in eastern Siberia. Military experts here are scarcely able to believe that such a troop movement has been possible in the six weeks since the publication of the Russian order of mobilization.

According to dispatches received here the British naval commission at Constantinople today resigned from the Turkish service.

Fifty-two pieces of artillery, captured from the British, have arrived at Hamburg.

The rumors which have been in circulation that Upper Silesia is threatened by a Russian invasion are declared to be without foundation.

The attempt of the Russians in South Poland to isolate the Austrian army under Gen. Dankl is declared here to have failed. The Silesian Landwehr, or reserves, took part in the fighting against the Russian forces.

A German, who formerly lived in Antwerp and is now in Berlin, has made the declaration that the middle of last July he saw mines being planted in the suburbs of Antwerp. A Belgian laborer, who was engaged in this work, told him that every one of these mines would blow up a battalion of German soldiers.

Says Germans Can Be Confident.

BERLIN, Sept. 16, (via Copenhagen, and London.)—In announcing that the situation on the battle front in France is still "favorable," the General Staff says that the Germans can look with confidence to the outcome. Other than this no news is obtainable regarding the progress of operations.

The public has been showing signs of impatience because of the absence of news from the front and this has led headquarters to depart from its practice and issue reassuring statements in general terms.

No detailed account of the sinking of the cruiser Hela has been given out. It was merely stated that 172 of 181 members of the crew were saved by German ships in the vicinity.

Among those lost in the previous battle near Heligoland were Admiral Maas, commander of the Second Scouting Division, and Baron von Maltzohn, navigation officer of the cruiser Köln, who served a long time on the cruiser Bremen while she was on the American station. He had many friends in the United States.

Americans will also be interested to learn that Commander von Retzmann, formerly Naval Attaché at Washington, commanded the cruiser Strassburg in this engagement with the enemy.

Hundreds of British subjects, principally women and girls, gathered at the American embassy yesterday to arrange for their return passage to England, which is now permitted to women, children, and boys under 16. The embassy has arranged for special trains for them for Sept. 21. Arrangements were also made for viseing their passports.

TALK OF FIGHTING NEAR PARIS

Berlin Still Styles It the "Battle of the Marne."

BERLIN, Sept. 15, via Rotterdam and London, Thursday, Sept. 17.—The battle of the Marne according to reports received from general headquarters, is still in full progress along the entire front from Paris to Verdun. There has been no decisive results, and thus far the action in general is said to be stationary. A staff officer declared today that it might take several days of hard fighting to decide the issue.

Last night's bulletins showed that the armies of Gens. von Kluck and von Bülow were in engagements Sunday and Monday, and that yesterday the other armies joined in the general action, including that of the Crown Prince of Germany, who hitherto had had his hands full with Verdun.

Most of the newspapers refrain from commenting on the war. The Tageszeitung's military expert, however, in summarizing the situation, gives the battle line as 180 kilometers from Crépy (twenty-five miles southeast of Soissons and less than forty miles from Paris) to Verdun. He declares that the opposing armies, which hitherto had been divided into eastern and western groups and had been fighting separately, have closed their gaps and are now in contact along the whole front.

"It is not stated," this expert says, "which side took the initiative or whether the partial successes which General von Stein reports consist of repulsing the French attacks or are successful German advances against individual points of the extensive battle line. The fact, however, that we are at least able to chronicle partial successes, while otherwise the tide of the battle is stationary, shows that the general situation for us, at any rate, is not unfavorable."

The North German Gazette today published the text of President Wilson's call to the American people to be neutral. Though issued Aug. 19, it has only now been made public in Germany. The North German Gazette comments:

"It is with satisfaction that we learn of this noble and worthy announcement."

Referring to statements made by the foreign press concerning peace, it says:

"Our German people will not lay down their arms in the war until the guarantees necessary for Germany's future position in the world have been obtained."

REINFORCEMENTS MOVED UP.

Many Trains Through Aix-la-Chapelle—Fill Buildings with Wounded

AMSTERDAM, (via London.) Sept. 16, 11:10 P. M.—A large number of troop transport trains have passed through Aix-la-Chapelle in the last few days to join the German Army in France, according to a dispatch from that town to the Nieuws Van Den Dag. All the hospitals, schools, and public buildings in that city are filled with wounded.

CALL IN GEN. HINDENBURG.

German Leader in East Prussia to Fight Allies in West.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A Stockholm message states that Gen. von Hindenburg has been urgently summoned from East Prussia to take command of an army division operating against the Allies in the western area.

IMPORTED ROCA FANTELA, mild and full of fragrance. A favorite for years.—Adv.

CIRCLING THE GERMAN RIGHT

New Army From Rouen Said to be Getting Around Von Kluck.

HARD BATTLE AT SOISSONS

Severe Conflict Over River Crossings Has Been Going On Since Friday.

GERMANS HOLD THE HILLS

British and French Finally Get Guns Across—Crown Prince's Army Falls Back.

PARIS, Sept. 16, 11:09 P. M.—This official bulletin on the war operations was issued tonight:

"This evening general headquarters has communicated no new information about the action going on along our front.

"As has been remarked before, it is not to be wondered that during the course of a battle which has lasted several days no definite conclusion of any kind can be inferred. We know, however, that up to 6 o'clock tonight we have not weakened on any position."

This bulletin was issued in the afternoon:

"During the days of Sept. 14 and 15 the rear guard of the enemy was overtaken by our pursuing force and obliged to turn and face us. Reinforced by large armies, the Germans waged a defensive battle along their entire front, on which certain of their positions show strong organization.

"This front is bounded by the region of Noyon, the plains to the north of Vic-sur-Aisne and Soissons, Laon, the heights to the north and west of Rheims, and a line which runs thence to the north of Ville-sur-Tourbe, to the west of the Argonne region, and is continued thence beyond the Argonne by another line that passes north of Varennes, (a point that has been evacuated by the enemy,) and reaches the river Meuse in the neighborhood of the Forest of Forges, north of Verdun.

"During the pursuit of the enemy, executed by our troops after the battle of the Marne, the Germans abandoned numerous prisoners to our hands. To these men there has been added a large multitude of stragglers who were hidden in the forests.

"No exact accounting of these prisoners, or of the war material captured by us so far, has been possible. It is for this reason that the Minister of War, who does not want to give out figures that might be considered fantastic, refrains from announcing the details of these captures."

Reports Germans Yield a Little.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Official Press Bureau today gave out this statement:

"The general position along the Aisne River continues very favorable. The enemy has delivered counter-attacks, especially against the First Army Corps. These have been repulsed, and the Germans have given way slightly before our troops and the French armies on our right and left.

"The enemy's loss is very heavy, and we have taken 200 prisoners."

Important Movement on the Right.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 16.—"The situation has hardly changed since yesterday," says the Temps military review tonight. "The two armies are in contact on the Aisne and the centre, while the French continue to advance between the forest of Argonne and the River Meuse.

"There is a forward movement on the French right, which is extremely important. If we reach Montmedy with sufficient forces, the German left and centre could only escape toward the Sambre River, and by the most difficult part of the Belgian Ardennes forest. If it falls back on the Sambre, the left wing will be forced to pass in front of the Belgian Army at Antwerp, which is now full of activity."

Summary of War News.

German forces in France, according to the French official report, have taken up strong defensive positions along a line running east and southeast from Noyon, and not far from Amiens. Severe fighting has been going on for several days around Soissons. The German right wing has been reinforced to meet the Allies' attack, which aims to envelop the flank and drive it eastward.

Maubeuge, which Berlin announced had been captured on Sept. 9, was still holding out on Sept. 11. The French War Office has never admitted that Maubeuge had fallen.

The German General Staff announces that the prospects of the battle in France are "favorable," and says that nowhere have the British or French won a victory. No details of German success are given, however, and it is stated that a decisive result is unlikely for some time to come.

In the eastern arena of hostilities two of the three Austrian armies retreating before the Russians in Galicia are said to have succeeded in joining forces at Rzeszow, thirty-two miles north of the fortress of Przemysl. Advices from Russian official sources, published by the British Official Press Bureau, say that since the taking of Lemberg the Austrians have lost 250,000 killed and wounded, 100,000 prisoners, and 400 guns.

From Paris it is reported that Emperor William has joined the German Army operating in East Prussia.

The capture of Vishegrad by the Servians has caused intense excitement throughout Bosnia. The Servian Army is now approaching Sarajevo, the capital.

In England John Redmond issued a manifesto in which he calls on Irishmen to enlist against Germany, and says Ireland is bound in honor to support Great Britain in "this just war." London is still advised to keep dark at night for fear of a Zeppelin raid.

Turkey is reported to have massed an army on the Bulgarian frontier, under command of a German General.

Rioting has occurred in parts of Italy, the people demanding that the Government seize the present opportunity to enlarge the country's territory. The rioting in Rome was so serious that it was necessary to call out troops, who charged the demonstrators.

In Washington the Belgian Commission was received by President Wilson and presented to him voluminous documentary evidence bearing on specific atrocities which, they asserted, had been committed by German soldiers. The President's reply was non-committal.

President Wilson's reply to the Kaiser's message, accusing English and French troops of using dumdum bullets was almost identical with that made to the Belgian Commission. The President said that it would be "unwise," "premature," even "inconsistent" for a neutral Government like this to pass judgment now. The nations of Europe, after the conflict, would determine a settlement.

ARMY OF THE WEST THREATENS VON KLUCK

French Forces Fill All the Region Near Amiens, Pressing Around Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMIENS, Sept. 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—There is no longer need to keep silence on the Army of the West, of which I sent the first news more than a week ago.

It is known to have been the deciding factor that forced von Kluck's retreat, and all but cut off the German right wing. It is now the principal agent in the pursuit. The country is filled by it. Mitrailleuse cars met me every mile. Amiens is occupied by it.

A few English and Scottish soldiers, punctilious to a point, delight the seminary students by saluting them as parsons in the streets.

The Germans left Amiens between Friday and Saturday, having requisitioned 100,000 cigars and drunk only mineral waters of which they have left their reckonings scrawled large on the tables. It was one of the centres at which French recruits had to present themselves.

The Germans cleared the public hospitals, but not the private ones of all German and French wounded. The French they treated well, but the Turcos they forced out of bed at point of the sword.

Von Kluck's Position.

I have been trying to make sure whether there is any truth in the statement that von Kluck has been surrounded. His right has been overlapped by the army advancing from Rouen and passing through Amiens, which led to his eastward turn from Compiegne and the evacuation of Amiens. If he is really lying, as it is supposed, between Craonne and L'Aigle, his rear is in danger, but it is impossible yet to discover what is the German force that is facing northwest against the Amiens Army—whether it is only the late Amiens garrison or new supports, or whether von Kluck has wheeled his right north in a sharp curve. If the latter it is clearly intended to fight more than covering actions on the present line south of the Aisne, sufficient for the eastern end of the German line to reform toward the frontier.

Visit to the Firing Line.

The Western French Army has passed east and southeast of Amiens, using pontoons over the river where the bridges have been blown up. Fighting is going on around the whole curve. I could only get near enough to make certain that the lines had been advanced east since yesterday, pressing in on St. Quentin. I was able to rejoin friendly Zouaves south of Peronne, but the position had altered. A French battery was in action about 400 yards on our left, obviously engaging a German battery out of sight across the hill. I could get only a glimpse of the French guns, which were screened by the side of the wood. The German fire was ill-directed and was falling wide to the north of us, doing no injury to anything but the trees.

The line had obviously moved forward, for a couple of Germans in uniform lay dead beside the place where I was waiting.

The French fire must have been better directed or else the Germans were retiring.

As an instance of the working of the machine, the retreat of the German western army with tired troops has been almost as remarkable a feat as the great advance. The hammer blow at Paris was attempted and checked. As it fell the second concentration of strength was launched on the west centre of the Allies' line. It only just failed, after five days' struggle of almost superhuman magnitude, and this with men, as one sees they are, fagged out, partly demoralized, and hungry.

So far our pursuit has had to be conducted with forces of almost as exhausted men, who have carried through the tremendous task of fighting a retreating battle for ten days, of converting it into a victory and an advance, and of flinging themselves into the very different attitude of mind and execution of manoeuvre demanded by the rapid pursuit of the still unrouted enemy.

What form the conduct of the pursuit may take even tomorrow or the day after the facts will show. For the present our cavalry have been naturally not in much better condition than the Germans. We have been unable to surround or outmarch them to an extent that could convert a repulse into a serious or disastrous defeat.

The Germans are aiming at a point of concentration where the armies of Gens. von Kluck, von Bülow, von Hausen, and the Grand Duke of Würtemberg can unite and present a new front, formidable enough to secure them the necessary rest for reformation. They never contemplated a halt south of this line.

It is beyond the river on the Soissons-Rheims and Soissons-Compiegne curves that their precautionary trenches were prepared. Nothing gives more definite idea of their own recognition of defeat than the sight of these abandoned trenches, abandoned without ever being used.

At Attichy and St. Christophe I found them—the small single wrinkle of earth with a spoon-shaped scoop, for a single man behind, that they have taken to making for the retreat, not so often as before the more elaborate continuous trench for a mass of men.

They have learned a little of open fighting, but they have hastened past them unused, back to the St. Quentin Amiens line, although some were still passing La Fere and Chauny.

The Turcos and Zouaves are pouring up this line in great heart and hope, but the march is fatiguing and the roads are heavy after the rain.

That is the danger on the west from which the Germans are recoiling so far. If they can but outstrip the pursuit they may yet inflict heavy damage on an indiscreet pursuit, necessarily now drawn out by the mere pace of the progress over an uneven front.

BATTLE ON AISNE CALLED A GOLGOTHA

River Crossings the Great Prize —British Recover Six Captured Guns.

By G. H. PERRIS.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cables to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SOISSONS, Sept. 15, 4 P. M.—For the last three hours I have been watching from the hills to the south of this town that part of the unending and terrific struggle which may be isolated in history as the battle of Soissons.

It has lasted for four days and only now can it be said that victory is turning to the side of the Allies.

The town itself cannot be entered, for it is still being raked both by artillery and rifle fire and great columns of smoke mark several points at which houses are burning.

The centre of the fighting lies where the British and French pontoon corps are trying to keep the bridges they have succeeded in throwing across the river, for of course the old bridges in the town and up and down the stream were destroyed by the French on their retreat southward a fortnight ago.

This golgotha, for it deserves the name, is out of sight below the end of the plateau on which I am standing, but men who have come straight from the front line tell me the combat there

THE TIMES'S SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

has been positive slaughter. They say that the unremitting and desperate firing of these four days and nights puts anything in the South African war, or anything else in modern warfare, they have heard of, altogether into the shade.

Crossings the Great Objective.

The river crossings are the great objective—on the one side to take and keep, on the other to destroy. I fear several regiments, some detachments of which were the first to get to the north banks of the Aisne, suffered severely.

Several crossings were effected on Sunday, but the German big guns got the range, and yesterday it became necessary to withdraw. Last night, however, the Allies were able to bring up some heavier cannon. These were set to work at an early hour this morning, when the prospect began to change. Several German batteries were soon moved backward, but one or two others, hidden in the woods that cap nearly all these hills, could not be exactly located until an incident of this morning's duel revealed them.

The British had managed again to get a battery across the river and into position. Apparently the German artillery could not reach it from their hiding place, and they therefore moved to a better pitch. Under heavy fire the British had to retire, leaving six guns behind, but their assailants were now discovered.

Recovery of the Guns.

Under the protection of a heavy bombardment two British batteries were got over and were planted at the bridge head. Very soon the six guns had been recovered and two German batteries captured on the western side.

The French succeeded in getting three batteries and a regiment of infantry over the water.

About 1,500 prisoners have been taken today.

I can clearly trace the abandonment during the last three hours of a number of German positions, for the smoke from their guns, great white bubbles which fade away in less than a minute, are moving further and further away over the northern hills, and dull boom and sharp bang grow slowly fainter.

But ever aviators are flying like great hawks overhead. The British biplane and the French monoplane cannot see more than a part, and that uncertainly, of a modern battlefield. From Vic-sur-Aisne on the west to Rheims on the east is nearly fifty miles, and that is not the full extent of the line that is now being contested, but the lie of the land which makes Soissons so important a place also circumscribes any individual view.

Now that I have seen the landscape the whole affair is much more comprehensible. The hillside, closing on the north the Soissons gap, into which several southern valleys lead, was evidently a post to seize and hold if possible.

It is said with great probability that on their southern march the Germans started entrenching a foothold here, and that big siege guns destined for Paris got thus far and no further. That is supposed to be the reason of the inferiority of the Allies in heavy artillery until today.

Many British wounded are being sent today to Paris. Several whom I have seen have hands and faces stained a horrid yellow. At first I thought it a peculiar form of jaundice. Actually it is the effect of the lydite shells which the Germans are using.

The Germans' Present Lines.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—I have returned from Soissons, a trying journey of over seventy miles, to find that Paris has no exact news of the battle of Aisne. The official communiqué this afternoon does, however, give an important indication of the direction and, therefore, the character of the German retirement.

As a whole, it will be seen that the Germans between Noyon and Metz form two groups. The first, of the German right, makes a double curve from Noyon, where the force recently in Amiens has arrived round the south to the heights above the line, then up to the hills around Laon, and then south again to the hills around Rheims. This German right wing gathers many if not all the fragments recently scattered about the northwest of France into connection with the armies retreating from Paris and the Marne.

The second, or German left wing, stretches in an almost straight line from Rheims eastward toward Metz, passing to the north of Argonne and Verdun.

Not a Breakneck Flight.

A glance at the symmetry of these lines appears to dispose of the idea that the German armies are so much broken as to have no word in the choice of where they shall fight. They seem to have been as rapid in retreat as in advance, and it would be a mistake prematurely to call this, taking the vast field as a whole, a breakneck flight.

As the open forces of the Germans are being brought into play along the right of their line, it is evident that the action now proceeding is not merely an action between the German rear guard and the allied advance guard, but a general battle which can be called the battle of the Aisne.

GERMAN RIGHT UNDER ATTACK

Von Kluck Has Been Reinforced, However, to Hold Lines of Retreat.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The German Army, which less than a fortnight ago was at the "gates of Paris," is tonight drawn up on something approaching a straight line, extending from near Noyon in the west, to the Foret de Forges on the Meuse north of Verdun, with its left resting on the German fortress of Metz.

Thus the right wing has gone back more than seventy miles in two weeks, while the rest of the army retired to find ground on which to make another stand against the Allies.

The Germans went back steadily before the French and British armies, fighting only rear-guard actions, until their right, under Gen. von Kluck, got across the Aisne River. Then they turned and delivered several counter-attacks, which were repulsed.

These counter-attacks were made in the hope of giving the troops of the right wing, exhausted by the long advance, followed by the speedy retreat, an opportunity of resting and preparing positions for defense.

The Germans are in the hilly country around Noyon, on the plateau north of Vic-sur-Aisne and Soissons, and north of Rheims, where they are digging intrenchments and receiving reinforcements. But even here the right wing is not altogether safe, for the French Army, operating from Amiens, clings to its flank, while the British and French forces continue to press in front.

It is essential, however, that they should hold their positions, for they cover the lines of retreat to the north. They have been contesting every foot of the ground with the allied armies for two days, and both sides have suffered heavily.

The British Army is taking its full share in this fighting, which, on the front, near Soissons, has been particularly severe.

The German centre, which in the last few days has come more into line with the two wings, now stretches from the heights, north of Rheims, to the western foothills of the Argonne ridge, dipping a little south to touch Ville-sur-Tourbe, northeast of Chalons. This is all high, rough ground, in many places covered by heavy forest, which may by this time have been destroyed.

The German left has been driven back a little further than the centre and holds the ground from west of the Argonne hills, north of Varennes, which the French have reoccupied, to the Meuse, which it crosses at Consenvoye, and thence southeastward to Metz.

The crossing of the Meuse, which the Germans have selected at Consenvoye, is just out of range of the fortress guns of Verdun.

The Germans cover on this long line as many lines of retreat as possible, including those to Namur, Givet, Mezieres, Sedan, and Stenay.

It is believed that Gen. Joffre, the French Commander, has received reinforcements to relieve his overworked troops, but whether he will try to envelop the German right again or to break up the Crown Prince's army on the left remains to be seen.

It is known that the German right has been considerably reinforced, so that it would be more difficult to work around that wing. The German left and centre, which also have seen hard fighting, have doubtless been stiffened, despite the fact that many troops have been sent to the eastern frontier.

FRENCH TROOPS OVER AISNE.

Germans Abandoned Soissons Monday and Pursuers Moved In.

SOISSONS, France, Sept. 15, (via Paris Sept. 16.)—The German right wing, in its retreat, abandoned Soissons yesterday, at the same time leaving the southern bank of the River Aisne. The German retirement northward continued during Monday night. The French in their pursuit crossed the river.

The French artillery is today heavily in action on the other bank of the Aisne. The only interruption of the almost Sabbath-like stillness today is the crash of French artillery, concealed scarcely 300 yards from Soissons, mingled with the roar of their guns further distant. [Part of this dispatch is missing.]

Here had been a fine little city of 13,000 inhabitants, with traditions since the time of Caesar. A few hundred persons were in the streets back of the river. The rest had left before the Germans entered.

Directions where to find bridges and routes to neighboring towns were painted on the walls of buildings at the corners of streets, in the German language.

Prince Joachim, youngest son of Emperor William, was here five days ago, before he was wounded.

In the wide track where the nine days' fighting took place over the seventy-five miles of country between here and the Marne, little physical damage was evident along the main roads.

Senlis, a town of 6,000 inhabitants, appears to have been burned intentionally by the Germans. The place is a mass of ruins. Early this morning a black kitten seemed to be the sole inhabitant of this town, but presently some of the inhabitants emerged from their battered homes, and one said that there were 1,900 people really in the town. Some of the inhabitants say that the Germans had organized the incendiarism.

AN ENGINEERS' BATTLE

On Pontoons Over the River and in Air Far Above.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 17.—The correspondent of The Times at Havre in describing the battle of Aisne, says:

"As opposed to the battle of the Marne, which was a battle of rivers and plains, woodlands, and high plateaus, the battle of Aisne was a river crossing on a scale such as has never before been seen in the history of the world, a triumph of organization and engineering as much as of courage and fighting powers. The time was Saturday evening and the moment had arrived when, if the fleeing host was to be saved, some sort of stand must be made.

"The Germans gathered hurriedly together for a great effort on the heights that overlooked the river. They had their guns placed and their men ready when the British and French troops reached the south bank of the river. Clearly it was essential to the Allies that a crossing should be made if the great pursuit was to be continued and the hard-won victory pressed home.

"But the river was swollen, running swiftly after the recent heavy rains, bridges must be built under a withering fire, they must be maintained undamaged and must be crossed.

"All the vantage points were held by the men, rendered desperate and fighting for their lives. It was a terrible prospect, but it did not daunt our splendid forces.

"The attack began Sunday morning with all the dash that characterized the great struggle of the week before. Our guns were brought up, placed in position and a terrible artillery duel opened, lasting as long as the German artillery remained unsilenced there was little hope of crossing the river.

"During this fire our engineers worked laboriously, bringing up great pontoons, while the fire slowly decreased their numbers.

"After some hours of this supreme effort the guns on the north bank were silenced and the troops began crossing, while the Allies artillery still swept the heights protecting their passage.

"By sunset, when the cold rain and wind started, the heights were won, the enemy thrown back and the Allies across at three crossing places.

"While this battle was proceeding, a most exciting battle of aeroplanes, German and English, occurred high in the air. It was a great struggle, the machines darting hither and thither, till finally the German, wounded, fell to the ground."

DESPERATE STRUGGLE IS ON.

Line of Battle Almost as Long as That of the Marne.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The German armies which failed, according to French judgment, to pierce a road for their retreat by way of Metz, have apparently decided to fight another battle for supremacy northeast of Paris.

They have taken up a line estimated to be 110 miles long, or almost as extensive as that of the battle of the Marne, and for two days a desperate struggle has been in progress, in which the entire German force which made the rapid advance on Paris has been engaged.

The allied troops, strengthened by new arrivals, also are bringing their whole strength into play in the effort to dislodge the Germans. The positions occupied by the invaders would appear well suited for the combat. They are lined up on a great plateau of undulating country, interspersed here and there with wooded heights.

Noyon, the birthplace of Calvin, formed today the extreme left of the Allies' left wing, which for twelve days had not lost its constant contact with the Germans and had done brilliant work in driving them back.

From Noyon the line of battle sweeps to the southward and then north to Laon, forming a half circle. From the fortress it stretches east to the Meuse and then north of the fortress of Verdun.

It was rumored last night that the Indian cavalry had arrived in France and would go into action. This is unconfirmed.

The fact that a severe battle is raging within a short distance passes almost unperceived at the French capital. The trains filled with prisoners or wounded pass around the city over the belt railway to provincial centres.

Since the battle of the Marne more soldiers, including some wounded, have been seen off duty on the streets than at any time since hostilities began. As soon as they appear they are quickly surrounded by sympathetic crowds, eager to praise and feast them and get stories from the front. The English soldiers and the Turcos are particularly popular.

Numerous arrests of spies continue. Yesterday a daring person was taken near Sommesous, and wire-cutting implements were found in the man's pockets. He refused to tell his identity, but it was finally discovered that he had long lived in a town in the north of France where he directed a system of wiretapping for the benefit of the Germans. He was taken to Orleans for execution.

Some of the spies taken into custody speak English well and claim to be Englishmen or Americans.

SIX-FOOT BARRIER OF DEAD

Erected by Germans on Marne to Fight Behind—7,000 Bodies There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 17.—The London Times correspondent in Paris telegraphs:

"Piles of dead and wounded still encumber the battlefields of the Marne. The railway lines to the east of Paris are crowded with heavily laden ambulance trains, and the Red Cross service is working night and day dealing with fresh convoys which are continually arriving.

"At one place the Germans had built a barrier 6 feet high of dead behind which to resist the French charges. This barrier was finally carried, after a bloody struggle, by the Turcos, and a horrible litter of 7,000 corpses now marks the spot."

BATTLE IN THE VOSGES.

Germans Tried Unsuccessfully to Break French Line at Epinal.

BASLE, Switzerland, Sept. 16, (via Paris.)—An account of the battle that has been taking place in the region of the Vosges Mountains, as printed in The Petite Gironde, says:

"The Germans, led by Gen. von Heeringen, attempted, unsuccessfully, to break the French line at Epinal, twenty-nine miles south of Luneville. The battle line extended from Giromagny, eight miles northwest of Belfort, to Altkirch, ten miles southwest of Mülhausen."

FEAR GERMAN SIEGE GUNS.

Wonderfully Effective Against Fortified Positions, Says Frenchman.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says that the value of the German siege guns is limited to two points. They can be dragged anywhere, even over muddy roads—a novelty for eleven-inch guns—and they have wonderful armor-piercing qualities when used against forts. In permanent fortified positions their effect on the soldiers is terrible. Some of the Belgians in the Liége forts were driven crazy. The French, however, laugh at their effect in the open, saying that they can do more damage with their field guns.

"The German right wing," adds the correspondent, "is still threatened, and it looks now as if enormous reinforcements would be needed by the Germans, particularly on that wing toward Compiegne before they can resume their advance. Gen. von Kluck seems to have been carried too far southeast by his own momentum and certainly has been badly cut up in getting back."

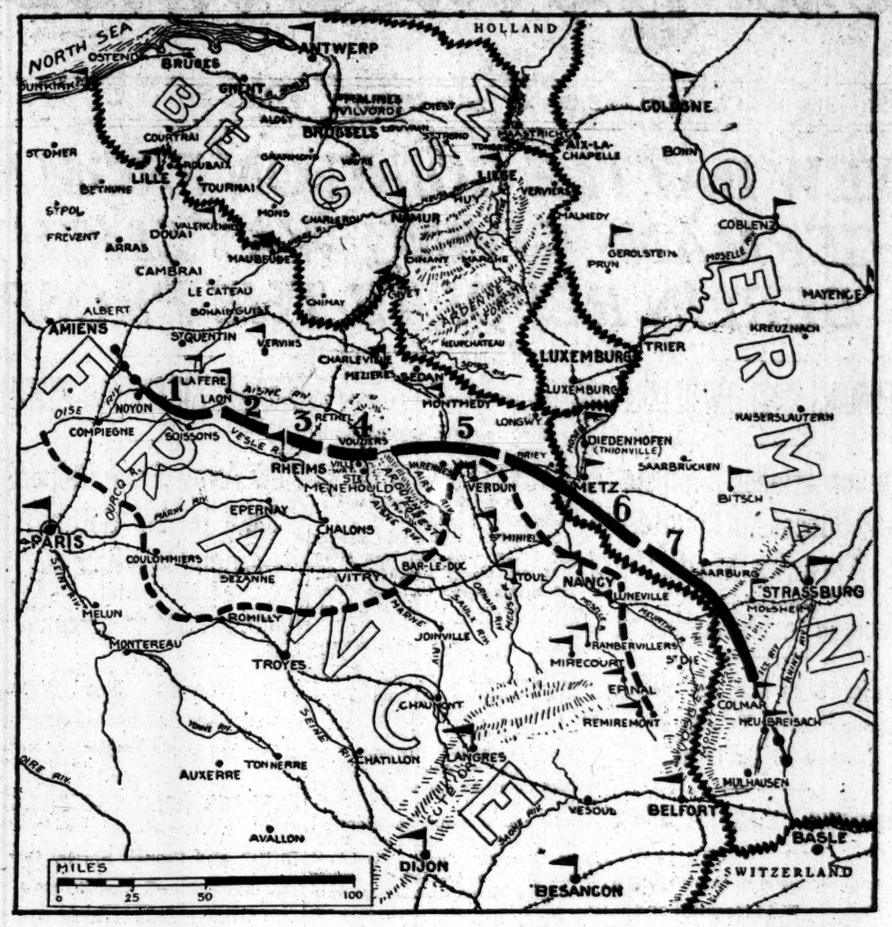
STUNNED BY RETREAT.

German Public Profoundly Stirred by Falling Back of Army.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A Bordeaux dispatch to the Central News says:

"According to Berlin telegrams the newspapers there testify to the stupefaction of the German people on learning of the retreat of the armies, which were believed to be under the walls of Paris. The papers endeavor to explain the retreat as strategic, adding that the final result must be awaited.

"The German public are also said to be impressed by the news of the disasters which have overtaken the Austrians in Galicia."



Where the Battle Has Begun Along the River Aisne and Eastward

Reinforcements have joined the Germany Army, especially on the right wing, where the Allies are attempting another enveloping movement to drive in the enemy's flank and cut off one or more lines of retreat.

The Kaiser's forces are, in order from east to west: 1, Gen. von Kluck's army; 2, Gen. von Bülow's army; 3, Gen. von Hausen's army; 4, army under Grand Duke Albrecht of Württemburg; 5, Crown Prince Wilhelm's army; 6, army under Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria; 7, Gen. von Heeringen's army.

Covering forces on the two flanks are indicated by connected dots.

The broken line to the south shows the furthest extension of the German advance into French territory.

FRIESE STUNG BY DEFEAT.

German General Said to Have Stabbed Himself.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 16.—Another version of the capture of the German General, Friese, who is said to have attempted suicide, is given by the Troyes correspondent of the Temps.

"Gen Friese, who commanded the Twenty-fifth Brigade of artillery," the correspondent says, "was ill in bed with stomach trouble when the German infantry which should have supported his brigade, retreated and his force was surrounded by French cavalry and compelled to surrender.

"Gen. Friese on learning this stabbed himself twice in the stomach. French soldiers later found the wounded officer and brought him to the hospital in Troyes."

PARIS, Sept. 16.—Significant papers were found in the possession of the German General, Friese, who was captured and brought to Paris Monday. One was a letter, it is stated, indicating punishment for not replying immediately to the mobilization order and was dated July 10.

Another paper was a dispatch addressed to Gen. von Kluck during the retreat advising him that Gen. Friese's troops had no more ammunition and that if he did not receive some at once he would be lost.

APPLIES FOOTBALL TO WAR.

French Athlete Sprints Away with a Flag of the Enemy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 16.—French athletes have been distinguishing themselves on the fighting line. Two days ago a notice appeared in The Official Gazette which said that a Corporal of the name of Georges Andre, who was mentioned in dispatches, had been promoted to the grade of Sergeant before members of his regiment, and had been recommended for a military medal.

A newspaper suggested that this might refer to Georges Andrea, to whom the French Premier recently alluded as an all-round athlete and the best Rugby three-quarter-back who was a contestant in the London Olympic games. From inquiries I learned that this is indeed the case, and following is the story of how Andrea, who is with the French Army in Lorraine, won his honors:

With six men he went into a village to find rooms for officers. In the market place was a large band of Germans, who immediately set upon the small French detachment. Andrea snatched a sabre from the German nearest him and killed two men with it. By this time he saw that his companions were dead or captured. He grabbed a flag from a German, and putting it under his arm, raced through the village street as though attempting a "try" in Rugby football. A number of Germans were following at his heels. After sprinting a quarter of a mile he left his pursuers far behind, and later he rejoined his regiment with the flag, having been lucky enough to escape any injury from the hail of bullets directed at him.

Several days before he wrote to a sportsman friend, who has shown me the letter, from which I take the following extract:

"This is hell. We are lying in trenches under German artillery fire, but are not allowed to reply. This is the only time I find to write my correspondence."

MAY AID THE FRENCH CHURCH.

Nuns' and Monks' Heroism Likely to Result in an Understanding.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—It looks as if the Kaiser may succeed in re-establishing some sort of entente cordiale between the French Church and the French State.

Hundreds of nuns of expelled religious orders have been recalled from Belgium and are working as hospital nurses with a devotion which is beautiful. Moreover, there are over 22,000 brothers on the battlefield, ready to lay down their lives for their country.

It is quite impossible that the heroic work of both nuns and monks should be lost on a public which is ever quick to recognize devotion to duty when there is no axe to grind.

We shall probably never see a Concordat in France again, but, under the new Pope, it is quite on the cards that the war will induce a better understanding between the Church and the Government. The churches will still remain the property of the State, but I think we shall at least see an era in which not only national monuments like Notre Dame, but all churches, will be maintained and repaired at the public expense, a point which, as everybody familiar with French history of the last few years knows, has been a grave difficulty.

PRESIDENT SENDS REPLY TO KAISER

Continued from Page 1.

papers. The message alleged to be identical with that sent to President Wilson by the Kaiser was cabled to American newspapers from London with the statement that it was printed in a London newspaper, which had received it from its correspondent in Rotterdam. But the President's answer to the German Emperor refers to the latter's communication of Sept. 7, whereas the press dispatches from Europe carrying the Rotterdam text gave it the date of Sept. 4.

The Kaiser's Message.

The text of the Kaiser's message to President Wilson, as reported from Rotterdam, was as follows:

I consider it my duty, Sir, to inform you, as the most notable representative of the principles of humanity, that after the capture of the French fort of Longwy my troops found in that place thousands of dum-dum bullets, which had been manufactured in special works by the French Government. Such bullets were found not only on French killed and wounded soldiers and on French prisoners, but also on English troops. You know what terrible wounds and awful suffering are caused by these bullets, and that their use is strictly forbidden by the generally recognised rules of international warfare.

I solemnly protest to you against the way in which this war is being waged by our opponents, whose methods are making it one of the most barbarous in history. Besides the use of these awful weapons, the Belgian Government openly incited the civil population to participate in the fighting, and has for a long time carefully organized their resistance. The cruelties practiced in this guerrilla warfare, even by women and priests, toward wounded soldiers, and doctors and hospital nurses—physicians were killed and lazarets fired on—are such that eventually [illegible] were compelled to adopt the strongest measures to punish the guilty and frighten the bloodthirsty population from continuing their shameful deeds.

Some villages and even the old town of Louvain, with the exception of its beautiful Town Hall, (Hotel de Ville,) had to be destroyed for the protection of my troops.

My heart bleeds when I see such measures inevitable and when I think of the many innocent people who have lost their houses and property as a result of the misdeeds of the guilty.

WILHELM I. R.

Poincaré's Counter Charge.

Soon after this message was received President Poincaré of France cabled to President Wilson as follows:

Mr. President: I am informed that the German Government has sought to surprise your Excellency's good faith by alleging that dum-dum bullets are manufactured in the French State factory and used by our soldiers. This calumny is but an audacious attempt to reverse roles.

Germany has since the beginning of the war used dum-dum bullets and violated daily the law of nations. On Aug. 18, and several times since, we have had occasion to bring these acts to the notice of your Excellency and the powers signatory to The Hague Convention.

Germany, who knew of our protests, today seeks to confuse the issue and furnish herself lying pretexts for fresh acts of barbarity.

In the name of slighted laws and of outraged civilisation, I send your Excellency my indignant protest.

RAYMOND POINCARE.

It is evident from what the President told the German Emperor and the Commissioners of the King of the Belgians that there is no intention on the part of the United States Government to take part in any controversy arising between the belligerent nations over the conduct of the war. All such matters must be left to future settlement, according to the American position, and where a method of adjustment has been provided, as in the case of The Hague treaties covering practices permitted and forbidden in warfare, this Government will prefer that this regular, orderly procedure shall be followed.

REDMOND CALLS THE IRISH TO ARMS

Their Duty to Keep Faith with Great Britain in This Just War, He Says.

A CONFLICT FOR HIGH IDEALS

Against Germany's Intolerable Military Despotism and Ireland Will Do Her Share.

LONDON, Sept. 16, 10:42 P. M.—"The democracy of Great Britain have kept faith with Ireland and it is now the duty of honor for Ireland to keep faith with them," says John Redmond, the Irish leader, in a manifesto issued tonight in which he calls on Irishmen to bear their share in the war in which the empire is engaged.

"The Irish people," Mr. Redmond continues, "know and appreciate the fact fully that at last, after centuries of misunderstanding, the democracy of Great Britain has finally and irrevocably decided to trust them and give them back their national liberties.

"By overwhelming British majorities a charter of liberty for Ireland has three times been passed by the House of Commons and in a few hours will be the law of the land. A new era has opened in the history of the two nations.

"During the long discussion on the Irish problem in Parliament, and on the platform, we promised the British people that a concession of liberty would have the same effect in Ireland as in every other part of the empire, notably, in recent years in South Africa; that dissatisfaction would give way to friendship and good-will, and that Ireland would become a strength instead of a weakness to the empire."

Mr Redmond then goes on to speak of the war, saying:

"It is a just war, provoked by the intolerable military despotism of Germany. . . . It is a war for high ideals of human government and international relations, and Ireland would be false to her history, to every consideration of honor, good faith, and self-interest, did she not willingly bear her share in its burdens and its sacrifices.

"We have, even when no ties of sympathy bound our country to Great Britain, always given our quota, and more than our quota, to the firing line, and we shall do so now.

"To refuse a right to claim that Irish recruits for an expeditionary force should be kept together as a unit and officered, as far as possible, by Irishmen—to form, in fact, an Irish brigade, so that Ireland may gain national credit for their deeds and feel like the other communities of the Empire that she, too, has contributed an army bearing her name in this historic struggle."

With the formation of an Irish brigade for service Mr. Redmond asks that the volunteers be put in a state of efficiency as speedily as possible for the defense of the country.

"I would appeal to our countrymen of a different creed and of opposite political opinions," Mr. Redmond says in conclusion, "to accept the friendship we have so consistently offered them, and to allow this great war, as to which their opinions and ours are the same, to swallow up all the smaller issues in the domestic government of Ireland which now divide us, that as our soldiers are going to fight and shed their blood and die at each other's side in the same army and against the same enemy for the same high purpose, their union in the field may lead to union in their home, and that their blood may be the seal that will bring all Ireland together in one nation and in liberties equal and common to all."

Parliament will probably be prorogued on Friday. The new session, it is understood, will begin the first week in November, unless some national emergency should demand the earlier attendance of the members.

GERMAN LOAN GOING BADLY?

Only One-fifth of the Issue Taken, Copenhagen Hears.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Contrary to the official dispatches declaring that the war loan subscriptions are excellent, I hear privately from Berlin that only £10,000,000 of the £50,000,000 has been contributed.

The German press contain advertisements appealing to German capitalists for support in the grave crisis, as no money is forthcoming from the neutral powers. The present financial distress is declared to be only temporary, as the Government is convinced that it will win the ultimate victory and that the Allies will pay the war expenses.

BERLIN, Sept. 16, (via Copenhagen and London.)—The Directors of the Boerse have decided to postpone the settlement from the last of September until the last of October. The rate of interest on outstanding obligations was fixed at 6¼ per cent.

BAR NON-GERMAN TEACHERS.

German Education Chiefs Order Dismissal of All from Hostile States.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Reuter correspondent at Amsterdam telegraphs that the German Ministry of Education has ordered the dismissal of all teachers in the schools and high schools of Germany who are subjects of hostile States.

Furthermore, the children of subjects of hostile nations are to be excluded from the schools of the Empire.

A Copenhagen dispatch to The Evening News says that among the deaths reported in the latest German casualty list are those of C... von Bethusy-Huc and Count Saurma-Jeltsch, the so-called "gentleman Jockey." Gideon Zangler, an Austrian meteorologist, has been killed on the Russian frontier.

The correspondent says that all permits for taking photographs or moving pictures in Germany have been revoked.

Indemnity Claims $144,300,000.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The war indemnities, claimed by the German troops in towns traversed in Belgium and France, reaches a total of $144,300,000. Only a small percentage of the amount has been paid.

5th Avenue Restaurant
FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING, entrance on 26th St.
THE DOLLAR DINNER
Wine Included
Also Service a la Carte.
LARGE ORCHESTRA

GERMANS MOVE A BIT NEARER ANTWERP

But Are Not Expected to Try a Siege at Present—More Hostile in Brussels.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OSTEND, Sept. 16.—King Albert yesterday motored out of Antwerp to view the general situation, and he was declared to have expressed himself as well satisfied. His continued and active presence at the front has been the greatest factor in cheering the Belgian soldiers.

The retirement of the main Belgian Army into the cover of the Antwerp forts has given the Germans an opportunity to move their forces in the direction of that city. Yesterday they were said to be in Willebroeck, which had been occupied by Belgians hitherto.

As I wrote yesterday from Antwerp, there are two contingencies which may occur—the retaking of Brussels or the attempted capture of Antwerp. Events point to the latter, but this fact should be borne in mind: The statement was made in Brussels by a high military authority that Gen. Brailmont built the Antwerp forts so well that it would take 500,000 men to make a successful attack. I cannot see how the Germans can take Antwerp with 100,000 odd men whom they have at their command in Belgium.

I met today several Belgians who had fled from Brussels. They declared that the German attitude was daily becoming more hostile, and they all expressed fear that on their first reverse the Germans in mortification would fire guns that they have trained on the town. They added that east, west, north, and south deadly artillery was trained on houses and public buildings.

"Brussels could make another Louvain in an hour," a lawyer said to me.

SERVIANS NEAR SARAJEVO.

Report Success Everywhere—Montenegrins Defeat Austrians.

ROME, Sept. 16.—Dispatches received from Servia say that the occupation of Vishegrad is causing extraordinary excitement throughout Bosnia where the Servians are being welcomed as liberators.

The dispatches also say that Servian cavalry already is approaching Rogatica, Bosnia, with a view to opening the way for the army to proceed to Sarajevo, twenty-eight miles southeast of Rogatica.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 17.—An official statement issued at Nish and forwarded to the Reuter Telegraph Company says the Montenegrin army inflicted a defeat on the enemy near Koulilovo, in the direction of Krastatz and Gatsko on Sept. 13.

"The Servian troops on Monday," the statement continues, "took Vishegrad after a desperate struggle and are carrying on the offensive successfully along the left bank of the Drina River.

"After having crossed the Drina near Bayabachta, our troops are advancing successfully into the interior of Bosnia. Desperate fighting continues in the direction of Kroupani. On the Liubovia-Svornik front the situation is becoming more favorable to our troops.

"On the Losnitza-Lesnitza front we have prevented the enemy, who had crossed the Drina, from spreading, by keeping them cornered on the same bank of the Drina.

"On the Lesnitza-Ratcha front the enemy attempted to cross the Drina near Kratchevina, but the attempt cost them two whole companies.

"On the northern front, in spite of our offensive being crowned with success, our troops have been recalled for strong strategic reasons.

"Nothing important is to be recorded on the Danube front."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Sept. 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The entry of the Servians into Semlin, dispatches to the Secolo say, was followed by indescribable popular rejoicing. The town was gaily decorated. The inhabitants, who had been wholly ignorant of the Austrian reverses, were soon smothering their Servian deliverers with flowers. The buildings are undamaged, but the enemy carried away with them a hundred prominent Servian citizens as hostages. They also took the precaution of killing a big stock of carrier pigeons.

The last Hungarian attempt to recross the Rivers Drina and Save led to the bloodiest fighting of the whole campaign. Ten thousand of their own men were put out of action. One body of men lost 3,000. The River Save was red with their blood. The river now is choked in places with dead bodies.

In their precipitate flight the Hungarians abandoned one battery of field guns as well as half a dozen quick-firers. There were not fewer than 90,000 men in their army.

AMERICA HAS SENT PROTEST TO TURKEY

Refuses to Acquiesce in Her Attempt to Set Aside the Capitulations.

RIGHT TO DO SO IS DENIED

Discussion of the Ground Upon Which the United States Adopts This Attitude Is Reserved.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Secretary of State Bryan announced late today that the American Government had instructed Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople to notify the Ottoman Government that the United States Government refused to acquiesce in the attempt of Turkey to abrogate the Capitulations under which foreigners in that country and its dominions enjoy extra-territorial rights.

Mr. Bryan made public a message from the State Department to Ambassador Morgenthau. It was sent in the official cipher, but an official paraphrase of the telegram follows:

September 16, 1914.

To the American Ambassador, Constantinople:

You will bring to the attention of the Ottoman Government that the Government of the United States does not acquiesce in the endeavor of the Imperial Government to set aside the Capitulations. Furthermore, this Government does not recognize that the Ottoman Government has a right to abrogate the Capitulations, or that its action to this end, being unilateral, can have any effect upon the rights and privileges enjoyed under the Capitulatory Conventions. You will further state that the United States reserves for the present the discussion of the grounds upon which its refusal to acquiesce in the action of the Ottoman Government is based, and also reserves the right to make further representations in this matter at a later date.

Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy presented a note to the Turkish Government last week setting forth that, as the capitulations were a matter of treaty, the abrogation would not be recognized without the consent of all the parties to the treaties.

These powers contended that the capitulatory régime in Turkey was not an autonomous institution of the Turkish Empire, but an issue of international treaties, diplomatic treaties, and contractual rights of divers kinds, and could, consequently, only be modified on the basis of an understanding with the contracting powers.

The attitude of the United States is generally in harmony with that of the other powers filing protests against Turkey's action. These protests are not now being pressed by the other powers, but will later be urged vigorously upon the Ottoman Government's attention.

John R. Mott, the well-known missionary and religious worker in general charge of the foreign work of the Young Men's Christian Association, called on President Wilson today. After he left the White House, afternoon editions of newspapers printed stories to the effect that Mr. Mott had told the President that American battleships were needed in Turkish waters to relieve the fears of American missionaries and school teachers in that country.

President Wilson was considerably displeased over the publication of these stories. Tonight he issued a vigorous oral denial of them. As soon as the statements were read by the President, after dinner tonight, he instructed one of the Assistants Secretaries at the White House to telephone denials to the newspapers. The telephone message from the White House to THE NEW YORK TIMES Bureau said that the stories crediting Mr Mott with having told the President that there was need for warships in Turkey and asking that they be sent here were false and without foundation, that Mr. Mott made no such statements to the President, and did not ask for warships, and that the President wished a complete denial of the stories.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A dispatch from Athens to the Exchange Telegraph Company announces that the Greek Government has sent a note to Turkey, identical with that of the great powers, concerning the cancellation of Turkey's capitulations.

TURKISH ARMY MASSED.

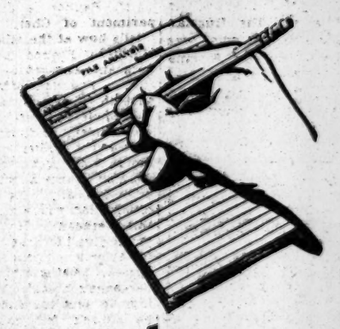
Forces on Bulgarian Frontier—German General in Command, It's Said.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Petrograd says:

"It is announced that the Turks have concentrated a large army on the Bulgarian frontier, and that Gen. Liman von Sanders a Prussian cavalry officer who trained the Turkish Army, is expected to take command."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 17.—Advices from Rome to The Daily Chronicle say that a telegram from Nish to the Secolo states that the war fever in Turkey has died down in several places.



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WHITE PAPER ON AUSTRIA'S ATTITUDE—ALL NATIONS AIDED STRANDED AMERICANS

NEW WHITE PAPER ACCUSES KAISER

Austria and Russia Were on the Point of Agreeing When Germany Went to War.

EX-AMBASSADOR'S REPORT

Former British Envoy in Vienna Tells of Cutting Short of Negotiations.

AUSTRIA HAD GIVEN WAY

Arrangement Seemed In Sight, but Dispute Was Transferred to "More Dangerous Ground."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 17.—A new "White Paper," issued last night, reveals the startling fact that Austria was prepared for the settlement of her dispute with Servia by the medium of diplomacy when Germany declared war first on Russia and then on France.

In a long dispatch, dated Sept. 1, to Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Maurice de Bunsen, then British Ambassador at Vienna, stated that on Aug. 1 Russia and Austria had almost arrived at an agreement, Austria consenting to submit to mediation the points in her note to Servia which seemed incompatible with the maintenance of Servian independence. Russia accepted this proposal on the condition that Austria would refrain from an actual invasion of Servia.

M. Schebeko, the Russian Ambassador in Vienna, Sir Maurice declares, was working hard for peace to the end. "He was holding most conciliatory language to Count Berchtold, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, and he informed me that the latter, as well as Count Forgach, had responded in the same spirit. Certainly it was too much for Russia to expect that Austria would hold back her armies, but this matter could probably have been settled by negotiation, and M. Schebeko repeatedly told he was prepared to accept any reasonable compromise.

Austria Had Finally Yielded.

"Austria, in fact, had finally yielded, and that she herself had at this point good hopes of a peaceful issue is shown by a communication made to you [Sir Edward Grey] on Aug. 1 by Count Mensdorff (Austrian Ambassador in London) to the effect that Austria had neither 'banged the door on compromise' nor cut off conversations.

"Unfortunately these conversations at St. Petersburg and Vienna were cut short by the transfer of the dispute to the more dangerous ground of a direct conflict between Germany and Russia. Germany intervened on July 31 by means of her double ultimatums to St. Petersburg and Paris. The ultimatums were of a kind to which only one answer was possible, and Germany declared war on Russia on Aug. 1 and on France on Aug. 3.

"A few days' delay might in all probability have saved Europe from one of the greatest calamities in history."

Dealing with the beginning of the trouble, the presentation of the note to Servia, Sir Maurice states that the French Ambassador was under the impression that the note would contain nothing with which a self-respecting State need hesitate to comply. So little was the Russian Ambassador made aware of what was preparing that he actually left Vienna on leave for a fortnight about July 20. The Duke d'Avarna, the Italian Ambassador, was also left completely in the dark.

"As for myself," continues Sir Maurice, "no indication was given me by Count Berchtold of the impending storm, and it was from a private source that I received on July 15 a forecast of what was about to happen."

On July 24 the note was published in the newspapers. By common consent it was at once styled an ultimatum. Its integral acceptance by Servia was neither expected nor desired, and when on the following afternoon it was at first rumored in Vienna that it had been unconditionally accepted there was a moment of keen disappointment. The mistake was quickly corrected, and as soon as it was known, later in the evening, that the Servian reply had been rejected and that Baron Giesl (the Austrian Minister) had broken off relations at Belgrade, Vienna burst into a frenzy of delight, vast crowds parading the streets and singing patriotic songs till the small hours of the morning.

Wanted Servia Punished.

Sir Maurice adds: "Now the floodgates were opened and the entire people and press clamored impatiently for the immediate and condign punishment of the hated Servian race. The country certainly believed that it had before it only the alternative of subduing Servia or of submitting sooner or later to mutilation at her hands. But a peaceful solution should first have been attempted. Few seemed to reflect that the forcible intervention of a great power in the Balkans must inevitably call other great powers into the field.

"The conviction had been expressed to me by the German Ambassador on July 24 that Russia would stand aside. This feeling, which was also held at the Ballplatz, influenced, no doubt, the course of events, and it is deplorable that no effort should have been made to secure by means of diplomatic negotiations the acquiescence of Russia and Europe as a whole in some peaceful compromise of the Servian question by which Austrian fears of Servian aggression and intrigue might have been removed for the future.

"Instead of adopting this course the Austro-Hungarian Government resolved upon war. The inevitable consequence ensued. Russia replied to a partial Austrian mobilization and declaration of war against Servia by a partial Russian mobilization against Austria.

"Austria met this move by completing her own mobilization, and Russia again responded with results which have passed into history."

Sir Maurice saw Count Berchtold July 28 and urged that the scheme of mediation mentioned in Sir Edward Grey's speech in the House of Commons should be accepted as offering an honorable and peaceful settlement. Count Berchtold said matters had gone too far. Austria was that day declaring war on Servia. He said he, too, was keeping the European aspect of the question in sight. He thought, however, that Russia would have no right to intervene after receiving his assurance that Austria sought no territorial aggrandizement.

German Government's Assertion.

"The German Government claims," Sir Maurice continues, "to have persevered to the end in an endeavor to support at Vienna your successive proposals in the interest of peace. Herr von Tschirschky (the German Ambassador) abstained from inviting my co-operation or that of the French and Russian Ambassadors in carrying out his instructions to that effect, and I had no means of knowing what response he was receiving from the Austro-Hungarian Government.

"I was, however, kept fully informed by M. Schebeko, the Russian Ambassador, of his own direct negotiations with Count Berchtold.

"M. Schebeko endeavored on July 28 to persuade the Austro-Hungarian Government to furnish Count Szapary with full powers to continue at St. Petersburg the hopeful conversations which had there been taking place between the latter and M. Sazonof (Foreign Minister.) Count Brechtold refused at the time, but two days later (July 30) consented. In the meantime Russia had partially mobilized against Austria.

"He received M. Schebeko again in a perfectly friendly manner and gave his consent to the continuance of the conversations at St. Petersburg."

From then onward the tension between Russia and Germany was much greater than between Russia and Austria, and the rupture finally came when Germany declared war.

The remainder of the dispatch deals with the departure of the different Ambassadors from Vienna, and mentions that when the French representative left the city the Chief Burgomaster of Vienna told the crowd assembled before the steps of the Town Hall that Paris was in the throes of revolution and that the President of the Republic had been assassinated.

GERMANS FIRE ON GERMANS.

Regiment and 2 Battalions Wiped Out, Saxon Prisoner Says.

TROYES, France, Sept. 16.—A Saxon officer, a prisoner of the French, declares that near Malines the German artillery annihilated a Prussian regiment which it had mistaken for French.

He also says that in a frontier village two battalions of German infantry fired upon each other until scarcely a man of either was left.

LAUDS BOY AS WAR HERO.

French Lad's Ruse, Says Matin, Earns Him a Place in History.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—Under the heading "A Monster's End and a Hero's Death" the Matin prints today a war story of youthful heroism. It is backed by the authority of a French Senator, and is complete with names and places.

"M. Pauliat, a Senator of the Department of Cher," says the Matin, "tells how at the village of Lourches in Northern France a wounded French Sergeant, angered by German brutality, shot a Prussian officer. Before being shot he was given water by a dauntless lad, Emile Despres, who thereupon also was condemned to immediate execution. Just as the soldiers were bandaging the boy's eyes preparatory to firing the German Captain with a cruel smile cried cynically, 'I give you life on condition that you act as executioner for this Sergeant. He asked for water; you'll give him lead.'

"After a moment's hesitation the boy agreed. Seizing a rifle he aimed at the Sergeant's breast; then, suddenly turning, he shot the sneering German, and he himself fell hacked to pieces by bayonets. His act will live in history."

As if wishing to equal the stories of a Parisian revolution with which Berlin was flooded at the outbreak of the war, the newspaper Bataille Syndicaliste today concludes a violent editorial about a probable Socialist uprising in Berlin thus:

"May the flames of the imperial palace form a beautiful red flag flowing over Berlin."

The Echo de Paris urges that public recognition be taken of the conduct of Mme. Macerez at Soissons during the German occupation. When the enemy arrived they found that the civil authority had fled, but she had taken the place of the Mayor and said:

"There is no Mayor, but I will be responsible for everything and everybody." The depredations committed by the enemy at this point were notably less, remarks the official report significantly.

La Presse publishes an interview with a soldier of the name of Turcot, a private of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Infantry, who with his comrade, Broussard, captured the first German flag. He is now in the hospital at Montargis, slightly wounded in the back by a spent bullet. Turcot tells a very modest story. He says that he lost his regiment and was wandering in a wood when he saw a wounded German standard bearer trying to hide his flag. Calling his comrade Turcot attacked him and seized the flag. Then came the hardest part—to escape with the trophy amid a storm of bullets. His knapsack was pierced ten times, but he escaped uncathed.

350,000 LOST SINCE LEMBERG

Continued from Page 1.

was successful until the 11th, especially on the southern wing near Lemberg.

"Despite these successes the necessity arose to form a new grouping of our forces, as the north wing of our army near Rava-Russka was threatened by superior Russian forces near Krasnik and between Krasnik and the battlefields of Lemberg.

"Archdukes Frederick and Charles Francis Joseph on the 10th were present at the vigorous battle east of Grodek.

"During the five days' battle both sides suffered severely, especially during the Russian night attack near Rava-Russka.

"Numerous prisoners were taken. Up to the present altogether 41,000 Russians and 8,000 Servian prisoners and 300 field guns have been captured."

VIENNA, Sept. 16.—Gen. Hoefer, Deputy Chief of the Austrian General Staff, announced today that the Servian Army which crossed the River Save into Hungary had been defeated along its entire line, and that Szerem, in Slavonia, and Banat were now clear of the enemy.

MANCHESTER, Mass., Sept. 16.—The Austro-Hungarian Embassy, temporarily located here, tonight gave out a wireless message received from Count von Berchtold, Foreign Secretary of Austria-Hungary, as follows:

"Fight Galician war theatre not yet restarted. Number of war prisoners officially given as 41,000 Russians, 8,000 Servians. Number of captured guns, 300. All prisoners brought into territory of monarchy.

"It is officially announced that the Servian forces which have crossed Save River and had entered the monarchy some time ago were repulsed everywhere. District of Semlin now free of enemies."

60,000 WOUNDED IN VIENNA.

Hospitals Filled and Huts Erected—Doctors and Supplies Too Few.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 17.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Rome says:

"Sixty thousand wounded had arrived in Vienna up to Monday night. Since the hospitals had all been filled last week, huts for the wounded were erected. Food, physicians, and medical equipment are insufficient.

"In Dalmatia the food situation is most serious and bread is being doled out by the military authorities."

Scene of Operations on the Russian Frontier

The armies of Gens. Dankl and Von Auffenberg, retreating after their defeats at Grodek and Rava-Russka, have effected a junction at Rseszow (1.) In their retreat they are said to have lost 4 per cent. of their numbers. It was announced on Tuesday that the pursuing Russians had crossed the San River without opposition. It is reported from Petrograd that communications between the two fortresses of Przemysl and Cracow have been cut.

RUSSIA TO AUSTRIANS.

Proclamation Tells Them She Brings Liberty and Justice.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 16.—By order of Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander in Chief of the Russian forces, the following public announcement, printed in nine of the principal languages of Austria, is being distributed in the Austrian districts captured by the Russians:

To the inhabitants of Austria-Hungary:

The Government of Austria declared war against Russia because the great empire, ever faithful to its historical traditions, could not forsake inoffensive Servia, nor acknowledge its enslavement.

On entering the Austro-Hungarian territory I declare in the name of the great Emperor that Russia, which has spent its blood many times for the emancipation of nations from the foreign yoke, only seeks the rehabilitation of right and justice.

Russia also brings liberty and the realization of your national views. For many centuries the Austro-Hungarian Government planted among you discord and enmity, for it knew that as a result of this strife its dominion over you would continue.

On the contrary, my sole aim is that each and every one of you may grow and prosper and keep at the same time the precious inheritance of language and faith of your fathers.

Let every one of you, united to his brothers, live in peace and harmony with your neighbors, respecting their national rights. Being convinced that you will co-operate with all your strength to realize this, I call upon you to welcome the Russian troops as faithful friends who are fighting for the realization of your greatest ambitions.

GERMANY TO INVADE POLAND?

Story of 750,000 Men Concentrated in East Prussia.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 17.—The Daily Mail's Petrograd correspondent, describing the possibility of a German invasion of Poland, says:

"It is believed the Germans now have concentrated 750,000 men in East Prussia, a far greater number than is required for a mere defensive movement. As there would be little purpose in attempting to drive the Russian Gen. Rennenkampf out of his strong position at Kovno and venturing into the interior of Russia, there is every reason to surmise that the object of the vast German concentration is an invasion of Poland and an attempt to capture Warsaw.

"If this were attained it would not only safeguard Eastern Prussia, but would also divert a great portion of the Russian forces now operating in Galicia, thus easing the pressure there."

KAISER'S INITIALS ON GUNS.

Russians Find Them on Artillery Captured in Galicia.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 16.—Among the 400 guns taken from the Austrians by the Russians in Galicia are more than thirty-six heavy German cannon bearing the initials of Emperor William. These came from the regions occupied by the Sixth German Corps.

More than 4,500 German prisoners arrived today at Lublin in Russian Poland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 16.—The Bourse Gazette hears from its correspondent from Belostock that a captured Austrian ammunition cart contained cases of cartridges with explosive bullets of a kind which do more terrible injury than even dum-dums. The cartridge cases bear official marks of an Austrian Government factory.

Prisoners endeavor to explain the presence of the explosive bullets as being exceptional or for special purposes. One story is that they are issued in small numbers to soldiers for use as sighting shots to get the range. Another is that they are used specially for picking off the enemy's officers. Either explanation, says The Gazette, spells its own condemnation, while corroborating the fact of the use of explosive bullets by the German forces.

Court-Martial German Prisoner.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—In a dispatch from Petrograd, the correspondent of the Havas Agency says that Lieut. Preisker, the former German commander at Kalisz, Russian Poland, who recently was taken prisoner, has been brought before a court-martial to answer for the atrocities alleged to have been committed when the German troops entered that town.

THE WAR SITUATION

Allies Threaten German Right—Artillery Proved Indispensable in Frontal Assaults—Austrians Threatened with Disaster.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The Paris despatch on the War Office communiqué reports the left of the German line as occupying a zigzag position, starting at Noyon, near the Oise River, twenty-five miles west of Laon, and extending southeast to the Aisne. Here it follows the hills on the north side of this river for ten miles and then breaks back toward Laon in an offset some six miles to the rear of the general line. The Allies have apparently found a weak point between the armies of Gens. von Kluck and von Buelow. If the Allies are able to push this advantage, Gen. von Kluck must necessarily withdraw his army or run the risk of being entirely cut off.

The stiffening of the German resistance does not mean that they have selected their present line for a general battle, but means that they have discovered that the Allies were strung out in the pursuit. This gives the Germans a chance to land a few blows on the leading columns of the Allies that will tend to make the whole pursuit slower.

The principal reason for thinking that this is not the final stand of the Germans is because the line of the Meuse River would be much more advantageous for them. On their present line their right wing, being well advanced in an enemy's country, must necessarily have difficulty in maintaining its supply of ammunition. Food supplies must be limited and reserves take time in getting up to the front. The right wing is exposed to the possibility of an attack from a flanking army. By falling back to the line of the northeastern border of France, the German armies will be strengthened and their position will be improved in every respect. It is not the policy of the German General Staff to take chances unless there is some very important point to be gained.

Whatever the outcome of the fighting now taking place along the Aisne River, it is certain that the line will not long occupy this position. The Allies can now reinforce their line more rapidly than can the Germans. Any lingering in this position for the Germans will result in defeat. They must either offset the Allies' gain by defeating them and pushing them back, or else they must themselves give way and fall back to a position nearer their base of operations.

The Russian campaign is now beginning to have its full influence on the campaign in France. In order to have hopes of success against the Allies the Germans must adopt the aggressive at some point of their line. But this requires fresh troops, and the campaign in the east is calling for every man that Germany can spare. Failure to strengthen the army in France will result in a gain in relative strength by the Allies until they extend around the German flank and force them out of first one position and then another; on the other hand, any diversion of troops to the French theatre of operations will favor the Russian advance on Berlin.

The fighting in France is showing more and more clearly the importance of field artillery in battle. In many of the fights the artillery fire has been decisive, in all it has been indispensable.

The most trying ordeal to which soldiers can be subjected is exposure to artillery fire from guns out of sight. When the enemy's artillery have got the range, the troops under fire must give way or else burrow to live through the storm of shrapnel. More than ever is it necessary for infantry to dig intrenchments at every halt.

The reports of large numbers of shells going wide of the target in proportion to the number that hit does not mean poor marksmanship. It is a necessary part of the present-day tactical use of the arms.

If a battery were to wait to get the exact range of the enemy, it would give him plenty of time to take warning from the first shots and to seek cover. Still more, it would give the enemy's artillery a chance to concentrate their fire on the battery and to put it out of action.

To get results hits must be made quickly, even at enormous expenditure of shells. This calls for an estimate of the range as closely as possible, and then a large number of shots delivered in rapid succession, changing the range by one hundred yards each time until the detachment of the enemy is swept by the exploding shrapnel.

Twenty-four shots may thus be fired in rapid succession in less than two minutes, sweeping a space 1,000 feet square with a hail of bullets that will destroy any detachments in the zone of fire. Five-sixths, or even more, of the shells will miss the desired target, but one successful shot is worth more in results than the entire expenditure of ammunition.

The Germans are making the tactical use of their artillery in this war that brought them such great results in the war against France in 1870. They keep the greater part of their artillery right up at the head of their columns, having in front of it only the smallest number of troops that can insure its protection from surprise.

When the air scouts or the cavalry report the presence of the enemy, the artillery is worked up as quickly as possible to concealed positions within two miles of the opponents. By working around behind woods and in hollows, it is impossible for the enemy to see them at this distance unless he, too, has aero service.

The gunners cannot see the enemy, but have to train their guns on the target by laying them at a fixed angle with some definite visible point. The Captain goes to a point from which he can see the enemy, has a telephone line run out to him from the battery and, by watching the fall of the shells, telephones in the necessary corrections.

So great is the effect of the shrapnel fire that the side which gains predominance in artillery can force the enemy to stay under shelter and can thus shield its own infantry during its advance to the charge. It is by this method that the Germans were able to make their successful assaults on the intrenched lines of the French during the advance to Paris.

Apparently the rainy weather and muddy roads have delayed the French artillery in keeping up with the columns that have been pursuing the Germans in their retreat. The latter are now taking advantage of this to hold back the French pursuit until the arrival of artillery in sufficient force enables them to attack the German intrenched positions with hopes of success.

The success of the Russians on the San River is an important gain in the progress of their campaign. If they can hold their position on the south bank of the river and push troops forward by this route they will threaten the Austrian line near Przemysl. Unless the Austrians can stop this move they will be forced either to abandon connections with the Germans and to fall back on the Carpathian Mountains, or else by a hasty retreat to the west to expose themselves to the danger of being caught in flank with disastrous results.

TOURISTS LUCKY, SAYS BRECKINRIDGE

Assistant Secretary of War Found All Nations Favored American Travelers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The greatest conflict of all times almost halted so that no harm would befall American citizens in Europe, is the purport of statements made here today by Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge on his return from a visit to the European capitals to distribute the Tennessee's gold to stranded Americans.

There are now only 20,000 Americans who want to return homeward left on the Continent, he said, and all can find their way to transatlantic ports without great difficulty. Of course that number does not include thousands who have decided to continue living in Europe despite the war.

"For instance," Mr. Breckinridge remarked, "I estimate in Switzerland alone 2,000 Americans who expect to remain indefinitely, but it is impossible to ascertain the total number now in European countries.

"I don't believe Americans anywhere at any time were subjected to serious inconvenience, and the stories about suffering in individual cases are generally exaggerated. Some of our countrymen did not seem to realize what war meant. Really, they should be grateful to all the countries involved for the kindly treatment accorded them by nations actually battling for their existence."

Mr. Breckinridge said more than enough exits from Europe were open to Americans. In Italy, for instance, there is more shipping to America than people to go and the liners are leaving port frequently with accommodations unfilled.

Mr. Breckinridge went to Vienna from Berlin, then to Budapest, Switzerland, and Paris, leaving depots in charge of American officers behind to continue distributing gold and other relief work. He found an efficient local American committee in Berlin and Paris, but not elsewhere.

The Tennessee, which brought Mr. Breckinridge from Havre to Weymouth, is now coaling and being overhauled. Mr. Breckinridge's plans are uncertain. He has cabled the War Department that there is no necessity for him to remain longer on this side, but he has not got an answer yet.

PAYS BACK RELIEF MONEY.

American Woman Spares London Committee—Three Liners Sail.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—According to the officials of the American Resident Committee, Uncle Sam's relief fund was reimbursed today to the extent of more than $30, when the American woman who said she came from Long Island paid back the amount of money which the Government paid out yesterday for the hotel bill contracted by herself and two daughters at the Savoy. By her so doing the committee was relieved of some embarrassment. According to its statement, the woman and her daughters, who are refugees from Berlin, would not go to a small hotel, but, instead, went to a big hostelry. The woman was quoted today as saying she had been able to get a loan from some friends, and had only considered the Government's money as a loan.

One refugee today, when members of the committee asked for references, gave the King of Sweden, but was told that if the King of Sweden could guarantee his credit the King ought to be willing to advance a loan himself, whereupon the applicant said he could not afford to trouble the King to that extent, and asserted he would get into communication with friends in America.

Several hundred refugees, many of them naturalized Americans, got away in the steerage today on the steamers Olympic, New York, and Dominion. The Olympic's cabin passengers included George F. Baker, Judge Peter T. Barlow, Samuel Barlow, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Clarence H. Mackay, the two Misses Mackay and Master J. W. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. MacLean and child, Mrs. Arthur Claflin, Miss Beatrice Claflin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. de Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, C. Vanderbilt, Jr., Miss Grace Vanderbilt, Col. E. M. Knox, Mrs. Clarence Moore, Miss Moore, Master Clarence Moore, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. Harry E. Oelrichs, Lady Pery, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phipps, Jefferson Seligman, Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Thomas, Miss Thomas, and Dr. D. Delancey Townsend.

REPUBLICAN FIGHT ON WAR TAX PLANNED

Senate Minority Holds It Unjust to Impose Such a Levy in Time of Peace.

A PRE-ELECTION ARGUMENT

Democrats Intend to Rush Bill Through House by Saturday, if Possible—Special Taxes Proposed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Trouble is ahead for the War Tax Revenue bill in the Senate. The Republicans there today began to accumulate ammunition with which they expect to defeat the legislation at this session. The fight against it will be waged on the principle that it is a levy of a war tax in time of peace, and at a time, too, when the needed funds could be obtained through a strict system of Governmental retrenchment.

The European war, the Republicans point out, has created a condition in this country wherein every private citizen should economize. Under these circumstances, by their argument, why should not the Government do likewise, instead of adding to the financial burden?

The pending Rivers and Harbors bill will draw a large part of the fire of the Republicans, and they will also battle against expenditures this year in the erection of public buildings. It will be shown also that a carving of $28,000,000 could be made in the anticipated appropriations should the State Department abandon its plan to pay Colombia $25,000,000 for the loss of Panama and $5,000,000 to Nicaragua for an exclusive franchise for the Nicaraguan Canal route and other naval privileges in those waters.

The attitude of the Republican Senators is certain to precipitate a prolonged discussion. It is the purpose of the minority to use the bill for political argument on the verge of the Fall campaign, and their hope is to keep the fight going until election time if possible.

The war tax bill probably will have smooth sailing in the House. Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee will meet tomorrow to complete the draft of the bill outlined by the caucus, to include a tax on beer, wines, and gasoline, and the special and stamp taxes of the Spanish-American war revenue law.

Majority Leader Underwood hopes to introduce the bill late tomorrow, to report it the following day, and to bring in a rule for its immediate consideration. The plan is to pass the bill by Saturday night if possible.

Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee propose to revise somewhat the stamp taxes of the Spanish-American revenue law, eliminating some of the items and substituting others. Foreign exchange bills and export bills of lading will not be included in the list, owing to constitutional objections. All domestic commercial instruments will be taxed and the special taxes on bankers, brokers, amusement proprietors, and tobacco dealers and manufacturers will be included.

As agreed upon by the Democratic caucus the bill will tax banks with capital and surplus not exceeding $25,000 the sum of $50 a year and $2 for each additional $1,000; stock brokers, $50; pawnbrokers, $20; commercial brokers, $20; Custom House brokers, $10; proprietors of theatres, museums and concert halls, $100; circuses, $100; public exhibitions, $10; bowling alleys and billiard halls, $5 per alley or table; dealers in leaf tobacco, $6 to $24, according to volume of business; dealers in tobacco, $12; manufacturers of tobacco and cigars, $6 to $24.

The stamp taxes proposed, subject to probable revision by the committee, follow: Bank checks, two cents; drafts or bills of exchange inland, two cents for each $100; certificates of deposit, 2 cents; promissory notes, two cents for each $100; money orders, two cents per $100; express receipts, one cent; freight receipts or domestic bills of lading, one cent; telephone messages costing fifteen cents or more, one cent; bonds, fifty cents; certificates of deposit, two cents per $100; certificates of damage, twenty-five cents; certificates not otherwise specified, 10 cents; charters, $3 to $10; brokers' contracts, ten cents; conveyances, fifty cents for each $500; telegraph messages, one cent; life insurance policies, eight cents on each $100; marine, (inland,) fire, casualty, fidelity, and guaranty insurances, one-half of 1 per cent.; leases, twenty-five cents to $1; mortgage or conveyance in trust, twenty-five cents for each $1,500; power of attorney to vote, ten cents; power of attorney to sell, twenty-five cents; protests, twenty-five cents; warehouse receipts, twenty-five cents.

LONDON WARY OF AIRCRAFT.

Still Restricts Street Lighting for Fear of Zeppelins.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—In a statement issued tonight Sir Edward R. Henry, Commissioner of Police in the metropolis, expresses the hope that the restrictions placed on street and shop illuminations as a precautionary measure against Zeppelin raids on London may be modified later. For the present, Sir Edward says, he is advised by the air department of the Admiralty that it is desirable in the interests of public safety that they be continued.

NORDAU HELD BY FRENCH.

Though a Hungarian, He Undisguisedly Favors the Allies.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 16.—Max Nordau, the author and physician, and Count Michael Karolyi, President of the Hungarian Independent party, are among the foreigners who are being temporarily detained here.

Nordau, although born in Budapest, has lived for thirty-eight years in France, and does not disguise his sympathies with the French armies. In a conversation with Paul Berthelot, the writer, Nordau said today:

"We fight, expecting a happy era for Europe. Total disarmament is a chimera, but partial disarmament may be organized."

SUBMARINE E-9 TELLS OF SINKING THE HELA

Fired Two Torpedoes and Got Away Unseen—Back Safe In Harbor.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 17, 2 A. M.—The Harwich correspondent of The Daily Telegraph sends this story of how the German cruiser Hela was destroyed as told by one of the crew of the submarine E-9:

"In the early hours of Sunday morning two or three British submarines were stalking the Hela about six miles off the German coast. The wind was freshening and the sea was beginning to get rougher. The E-9 came to the surface at 6:30 o'clock and sighted the enemy, which was seen to be within range.

"With all possible speed the E-9 dived and at a suitable depth launched two torpedoes at intervals of fifteen seconds. At least one of them was effective, as the explosion followed.

"The E-9 remained below about a quarter of an hour and then came to the surface briefly for a survey, which showed the Hela listing badly. There were other German ships in the vicinity, but none was an active fighting unit.

"The submarine prudently dived again at once. After an interval of something over a quarter of an hour, she came to the surface again, but the Hela had disappeared. The submarine got away safely, but was unable to make a report of her achievement to the Admiralty until today, when she first got within her wireless range.

"The submarine crew say the boat was never seen by the enemy either before or after the blow was struck."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 17.—The Submarine E-9 returned to Harwich yesterday afternoon and was greeted with loud cheers from the crews of the warships in the harbor.

Official announcement that the submarine sank a German cruiser proves that the British fleet is still keeping up the daring vigil which led less than three weeks ago to the victory of Heligoland bight.

DIARY OF THE CONFLICT.

French Village Pepys's Notes of Exciting Experiences Undergone.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 17.—These extracts from the diary of a citizen of Crepy, published today, give a graphic résumé of the varying fortunes of the battle of the Marne:

Aug. 30—Passage of English troops, 10,000 men.

Aug. 31—Arrival of French wounded.

Sept. 1—Cannonade; patrol of Uhlans arrives, and Taube aeroplane throws a bomb. Officials flee with all the 5,200 population but 1,400.

Sept. 2—German troops passed. General makes requisitions on town and fixes a fine of 100,000 francs ($20,000) per day for delay. First Vicar captured and ten other citizens taken as hostages. Systematic pillage, commenced yesterday, continues.

Sept. 3—Continual cortège of troops. Some set fire to houses for amusement.

Sept. 4—All Germans have passed. Heavy firing toward Nanteuil.

Sept. 5—Germans come back; pillage resumed.

Sept. 6—First wounded Frenchman arrived. Indecision apparent among German troops whether to go south or north.

Sept. 7—Cannonading furious. German aeroplane throws bomb on factory, transformed into hospital. A Taube brought down at the station. The French arrive and capture German stores.

Sept. 8—Taube aeroplane catches fire and falls towards Felnies. Cannonading continues without respite.

Sept. 9—French cavalry retreats. Germans come back to town at noon. Pillage resumed.

Sept. 10—Germans blow up Senlis bridge and leave toward Compiegne. French come back.

Sept. 11—A train of French engineers arrives.

Sept. 12—Continual passage of English and French troops.

Sept. 13—French newspapers arrive. Calm and general joy prevail.

Originals and reprints

¶ When you buy a Saks garment, you buy an original, not a reprint of a style furnished to half a continent of shops.

¶ We are as close to Saks clothes as the painter to his canvas, the sculptor to his stone, the modeler to his clay.

¶ A Saks garment is actually a Saks garment, made by Saks, and not somebody else's garment masquerading under a Saks label.

¶ In fact, a Saks label is literally the official signature of the maker of the garment itself—the identity of authorship and the countersign of originality.

¶ And that is a consideration as important as it is rare.

Suits....$17.50 to $50

Fall Overcoats $15.00 to $38.00

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Opening of the Season, Friday, September 18, of The

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A myriad of soft, soothing lights, creating the most enchanting color scheme ever produced in New York. The delightful atmosphere of the wonderful gardens of Old Madrid.

The charming and alluring strains of all the modern dances. Tier upon tier of beautiful boxes for dining parties, overlooking the magnificent Ballroom. Seating capacity of 1,000.

Service that always has afforded THOMAS HEALY'S the distinction of unchallenged superiority.

Prize dancing contests. Appropriate Souvenirs.

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Broadway at 66th Street.

BELGIAN COMMISSION PRESENTS CHARGES TO PRESIDENT WILSON

PRESIDENT HEARS BELGIAN CHARGES

Documents Placed in His Hands Accuse German Soldiers of Many Atrocities.

LIST OF ALLEGED CRIMES

Includes Massacre, Pillage, Attacks on Women, Burning and Mutilation of Victims.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY

He Tells Commission That "Opinion of Mankind" Will Supply the Final Reckoning and Settlement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The Royal Belgian commission of King Albert to the United States, sent here on a special mission to lay before President Wilson evidence of atrocities alleged to have been committed by German soldiers against Belgium and its people, was received in the Blue Room at the White House this afternoon by the President.

Accompanied by E. Havenith, the Belgian Minister to the United States, the members of the commission called first at the State Department, were presented to Secretary Bryan, and were accompanied by him to the White House.

As spokesman for the commission, Henry Carton de Wiart, who came to this country vested with special diplomatic powers and clothed with the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, read an oral statement to the President, explaining the mission upon which King Albert had sent the Commissioners.

President Wilson responded with a brief but impressive address, in which he thanked the commission for the document that had been placed in his hands by Envoy de Wiart, and said it would have his most attentive perusal and most thoughtful consideration. This document was a report on atrocities in Belgium, and was the result of an investigation made by a commission appointed by the Belgian Government to look into the allegations made by citizens of Belgium against the German soldiery.

In his response to the Belgian commission, however, President Wilson stated that it would be "unwise," "premature," and "inconsistent" with a position of neutrality for any single nation, like the United States, "to form or express a final judgment."

The paragraph of the President's address in which he made this statement is identical with the principal paragraph in the letter sent by President Wilson to Emperor William of Germany in response to the latter's recent letter protesting against the alleged use of dumdum bullets by the British and French troops serving in the Allies' army in France.

"The nations of the world," said President Wilson in his response to the Belgian address, "have fortunately, by agreement, made a plan for such a reckoning and settlement."

Though there is no allusion to The Hague Tribunal by name in the President's address, this sentence is interpreted here as meaning that The Hague is what the President had in mind in speaking of the plan made by the nations by which such matters might be compassed. It is understood the President had in mind The Hague Convention of 1907 for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes. This convention provides a system of arbitration and also provides for a permanent court of arbitration to facilitate recourse to arbitration for international differences.

The documents presented to the President were received with assurance that Mr. Wilson would attentively peruse them.

The prelude to the address of the Belgian Commission to the President was first read to the President, as follows:

His Majesty the King of the Belgians has appointed a special envoy for the purpose of acquainting the President of the United States of America with the deplorable state of affairs prevailing in Belgium, whose neutrality has been unjustly violated, and who since the beginning of hostilities has been the theatre of the worst outrages on the part of the invading German Army, in defiance of rule solemnized by international treaty and customs consecrated by public right and law of nations.

Mr. Henry Carton de Wiart, Minister of Justice, has been chosen for this mission. He is accompanied by Messrs. de Sadeleer, Hymans, and Vandervelde, Ministers of State. Count Louis Lichtervelde is attached to the mission as Secretary.

M. de Wiart's Address.

Excellency: His Majesty, the King of the Belgians, has charged us with a special mission to the President of the United States.

Let me say to you how much we feel ourselves honored to have been called upon to express the sentiments of our King and of our whole nation to the illustrious statesman whom the American people have called to the highest dignity of the commonwealth.

As far as I am concerned, I have already been able, during a previous trip, to fully appreciate the noble virtues of the American nation, and I am happy to take this opportunity to express all the admiration with which they inspire me.

Ever since her independence was first established, Belgium has been declared neutral in perpetuity. This neutrality, guaranteed by the powers, has recently been violated by one of them. Had we consented to abandon our neutrality for the benefit of one of the belligerents, we would have betrayed our obligations toward the others. And it was the sense of our international obligations as well as that of our dignity and honor that has driven us to resistance.

The consequences suffered by the Belgian nation were not confined purely to the harm occasioned by the forced march of an invading army. This army not only seized a great portion of our territory, but it committed incredible acts of violence, the nature of which is contrary to the law of nations.

Peaceful inhabitants were massacred, defenseless women and children were outraged, towns and undefended townships were destroyed, historical monuments and treasures of art and science were reduced to dust, and the famous library of the University of Louvain was given to the flames.

Our Government has appointed a Judicial Commission to make an official investigation, so as to thoroughly and impartially examine the facts and to determine the responsibility thereof, and I will have the honor, Excellency, to hand over to you the proceedings of the inquiry.

In this frightful holocaust which is sweeping all over Europe, the United States has adopted a neutral attitude.

And it is for this reason that your country, standing apart from either one of the belligerents, is in the best position to judge, without bias or partiality, the conditions under which the war is being waged.

It is at the request, even at the initiative of the United States, that all civilized nations have formulated and adopted at The Hague a law regulating the laws and usage of war.

We refuse to believe that war has abolished the family of civilized powers, or the regulations to which they have freely consented.

The American people has always displayed its respect for justice, its search for progress and an instinctive attachment for the laws of humanity. Therefore, it has won a moral influence which is recognized by the entire world. It is for this reason that Belgium, bound as she is to you by ties of commerce and increasing friendship, turns to the American people at this time to let it know the real truth of the present situation. Resolved to continue unflinching defense of its sovereignty and independence, it deems it a duty to bring to the attention of the civilized world the innumerable grave breaches of rights of mankind of which she has been a victim.

At the very moment we were leaving Belgium, the King recalled to us his trip to the United States and the vivid and strong impression your powerful and virile civilization left upon his mind.

Our faith in your fairness, our confidence in your justice, in your spirit of generosity and sympathy, all these have dictated our present mission.

The President's Reply.

President Wilson said to the commission:

Permit me to say with what sincere pleasure I receive you as representatives of the King of the Belgians, a people for whom the people of the United States feel so strong a friendship and admiration, a King for whom they entertain so sincere a respect, and express my hope that we may have many opportunities of earning and deserving their regard.

You are not mistaken in believing that the people of this country love justice, seek the true paths of progress, and have a passionate regard for the rights of humanity.

It is a matter of profound pride to me that I am permitted for a time to represent such a people and to be their spokesman, and I am proud that your King should have turned to me in time of distress as to one who would wish on behalf of the people he represents to consider the claims to the impartial sympathy of mankind of a nation which deems itself wronged.

I thank you for the document you have put in my hands containing the result of an investigation made by a judicial committee appointed by the Belgian Government to look into the matter of which you have come to speak. It shall have my utmost attentive perusal and my most thoughtful consideration.

You will, I am sure, not expect me to say more. Presently, I pray God very soon, this war will be over. The day of accounting will then come, when, I take it for granted, the nations of Europe will assemble to determine a settlement. Where wrongs have been committed their consequences and the relative responsibility involved will be assessed.

The nations of the world have, fortunately, by agreement made a plan for such a reckoning and settlement. What such a plan cannot compass, the opinion of mankind, the final arbiter in such matters, will supply. It would be unwise, it would be premature for a single Government, however fortunately separated from the present struggle, it would be inconsistent with the neutral position of any nation, which, like this, has no part in the contest, to form or express a final judgment.

I need not assure you that this conclusion, in which I instinctively feel that you will yourselves concur, is spoken frankly because in warm friendship, and as the best means of perfect understanding between us, an understanding based upon mutual respect, admiration, and cordiality.

You are most welcome and we are greatly honored that you should have chosen us as the friends before whom you could lay any matter of vital consequence to yourselves, in the confidence that your cause would be understood and met in the same spirit in which it was conceived and intended.

SUMMARY OF CHARGES.

Prepared by Belgian Commission from Report Handed to President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The Belgian commission did not make public the full text of the documents which were presented to President Wilson today containing the findings of the Belgian Commission of Inquiry.

It was stated at the Belgian Legation that this refusal was because the documents were "too voluminous for publication." The commission, however, issued a 2,500-word résumé of the findings of the Commission of Inquiry, with a statement that the complete documents, proving the veracity of the statements contained in the résumé, had been handed to President Wilson.

The résumé, after dealing with Linsmeau, Orsmael, Louvain, and Aerschot, says that since collecting the above testimony two cables, dated respectively Sept. 8 and Sept. 15, have been received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium. The cable of Sept. 8 follows:

You have received the reports of the commission of Aug. 25 and 31. Since then a great many localities, situated in the Vilvorde-Malines-Louvain triangle, an extremely fertile and densely populated district, have been partially pillaged and totally destroyed by fire. Their inhabitants have fled, while a number of them, among others women and children, were arrested and shot without trial, and without apparent reason, except to inspire the population with terror. This was done in Sempet, Weerde, Elewyt, Hofstade, Wespelaer, Wilsele, Bucken, Eppeghem, Houtehm, Tremeloo, Tistelt, Gelrode, Herent. At Wavre, where the population was unable to pay a levy of 2,000,000, fifty-six houses were set on fire. The largest part of Cortenberg is burned. To excuse these attacks the Germans allege that an army of civilians resisted them. According to trustworthy testimony, no provocation can be proved at Vise, Aerschot, Louvain, Wavre, and in other localities situated in the Malines-Louvain-Vilvorde district, where fire was set and massacres committed several days after the German occupation.

Under date of Sept. 15, the other cable says:

Inform the Belgian commission that the Belgian Committee on Inquiry continues to report ruins and devastations and pillage, systematically organized by German troops in the towns invested by them. The City of Termonde was destroyed without any hostile participation on the part of the civilian population. Out of 1,400 houses, only 206 remain standing, others were destroyed by fire and razed from the ground, after the Germans entered the city. Several civilians were imprisoned and executed with bayonets in the presence of their relatives and fellow-citizens. In Melle nine civilians were killed and forty-five properties destroyed, without any reason.

The reoccupation of Aerschot by the Belgian Army reveals disastrous deeds. Dwellings, which were not destroyed by fire were completely sacked and pillaged on Sept. 6 before the return of the Belgian troops. Four hundred civilians, among them thirty clergymen, were locked since Aug. 30 in the church without food, carried off, and sent to destinations unknown. Localities in the neighborhood are completely destroyed, and everywhere dead men and cattle are found.

I.

ACTS AT LINSMEAU AND ORSMAEL.

Belgium, which wanted peace, has been obliged by Germany to resort to arms and to oppose a legitimate defense to an aggression which nothing can justify, and which is contrary to the solemn pledges of treaties.

Belgium is bound in honor to fight loyally and to observe all the rules, laws, and customs of war.

From the beginning of the invasion of its territory by German troops, the Belgian Government had posted each and every day, in all the towns, and the papers have each day repeatedly printed, instructions warning the non-combatant civilians not to offer any resistance to the troops and soldiers invading the country.

The information on which the German Government believes today that it can base its contention that the Belgian population contravenes the law of nations and is not worthy of respect, is absolutely unfounded.

The Government protests most vigorously against these allegations and against the odious threats of retaliation.

If any deed contrary to the rules of warfare should ultimately be proved, to understand such fact it is only necessary to realize the well-founded excitement which the cruelties of the German soldiers are provoking among the Belgian population—a population which is thoroughly honest but energetic in the defense of its rights and in its respect for humanity.

If we were to publish a list of these atrocities, of which the first ones are here recorded, this would indeed be a long list.

Whole regions have been ravaged and abominable deeds perpetrated in the towns.

A committee attached to the Department of Justice is drawing up a list of these horrors with scrupulous impartiality.

As an example, a few facts are here published, facts which will depict the state of mind and the procedure of certain German troops.

1. German cavalry, occupying the village of Linsmeau, were attacked by some Belgian infantry and two gendarmes. A German officer was killed by our troops during the fight, and subsequently buried at the request of the Belgian officer in command. None of the civilian population took part in the fighting at Linsmeau. Nevertheless the village was invaded at dusk Aug. 10 by a strong force of German cavalry, artillery and machine guns, in spite of formal assurances given by the Burgomaster that none of the peasants had taken part in the previous fighting, two farms and six outlying houses were destroyed by gun fire and burned. The male population were then compelled to come forward and hand over whatever arms they possessed. No recently discharged firearms were found. Nevertheless the invaders divided these peasants into three groups. Those in one group were bound and eleven of them placed in a ditch, where they were afterward found dead, their skulls fractured by the butts of German rifles.

2. During the night of Aug. 10, German cavalry entered Velm in great numbers; the inhabitants were asleep. The Germans without provocation, fired on Mr. Degilimne-Gerard's house, broke into it, destroyed furniture, looted money, burned barns, hay, corn stacks, farm implements, six oxen, and the contents of the farmyard. They carried off Mme. Degilimne half-naked to a place two miles away. She then left her on and fired upon as she fled; without being hit. Her husband was carried away in another direction and fired upon; he is dying. The same troops sacked and burned the house of a railway watchman.

3. Farmer Jef Dierchx of Neerhespen bears witness to the following acts of cruelty committed by German cavalry at Orsmael and Neerhespen on Aug. 10, 11, and 12. An old man of the latter village had his arm sliced in three longitudinal cuts; he was then hanged head downward and burned alive. Young girls have been raped and little children outraged at Orsmael, where several inhabitants suffered mutilations too horrible to describe. A Belgian soldier belonging to a batallion of cyclist carbineers, who had been wounded and made prisoner, was bound to a telegraph pole on the St. Trond road and shot.

4. On Wednesday, Aug. 12, aften an engagement at Haelen, Commandant Van Damme, so severely wounded that he was lying on his back, was finally murdered by German infantrymen firing their revolvers into his mouth.

5. On Monday, Aug. 9, at Orsmael the Germans picked up Commandant Knappen very severely wounded, propped him against a tree and shot him. Finally they hacked his corpse with swords.

6. Numerous soldiers, disarmed and unable to defend themselves, have been ill-treated or killed by certain German soldiers. The inquiry brings forth new facts of this kind every day.

7. In different places, notably at Hellonge-sur-Geer, at Barchon, at Pontisse, at Haelen, at Zelk, German troops have fired on doctors, nurses, ambulances, and ambulance wagons.

8. At Boncelles a body of German troops went into a battle carrying a Belgian flag.

9. On Thursday, Aug. 6, before a fort at Liège, German soldiers conducted on a party of Belgian soldiers, who were unarmed and had been surrounded while digging a trench, after these had hoisted the white flag.

10. On Thursday, Aug. 10, at Vootem, near the Fort of Loncin, a group of German infantry hoisted the white flag. When Belgian soldiers approached to take them prisoners the Germans suddenly opened fire on them at close range.

II.

REPORT ON AERSCHOT.

Antwerp, Aug. 28, 1914.

The commission of inquiry on violation of the laws of nations and the laws and customs of warfare, after an impartial and careful investigation, can make the following report of its findings:

It appears from precise and concurring testimony that in the entire region of Aerschot the Germans have committed veritable atrocities. The majority of the population fled in terror. On their passage the German troops set fire to farms, and houses and furniture, shooting inoffensive citizens whom they found along the road, or who were working in the field.

At Hersselt, north of Aerschot, thirty-two houses of the village were set on fire; the miller and his son, who fled, and about twenty-one other persons were killed; and all this while no Belgian troops were visible.

The German troops penetrated into Aerschot, a town of 8,000 inhabitants, on Wednesday, Aug. 19, in the morning. No Belgian forces remained behind. No sooner did the Germans enter the town than they shot five or six inhabitants whom they caused to leave their houses. In the evening, pretending that the superior German officer had been killed on the "Grand Place" by the son of the Burgomaster, or, according to another version of the story, that a conspiracy had been hatched against the superior commandant by the Burgomaster and his family, the Germans took every man who was inside of Aerschot; they led them, fifty at a time, some distance from the town, grouped them in lines of four men, and, making them run ahead of them, shot them and killed them afterward with their bayonets. More than forty men were found thus massacred.

They gave up the town to be pillaged, taking from private residences all they could take, breaking furniture, and forcing safes. The following day they lined up, three by three, the villagers whom they had arrested the day before, taking one man out of each line. These they led to a distance of about 100 meters from the town, taking with them the Burgomaster of the town, Mr. Tielmans, and his son, aged 15½ years, and his brother, and shot them.

Later on they forced the remaining villagers to dig holes to bury their victims.

For three whole days they continued to pillage and set fire to everything in sight.

About 150 inhabitants of Aerschot are supposed to have been thus massacred.

The largest part of the city is totally destroyed. Five times the Germans tried to set fire to the large church, the interior of which has been sacked. The records of the town have been carried away.

The ambulance attendants, although wearing the Red Cross badge, were not respected. One of them reports that German troops fired upon him while he was collecting his wounded, and that they continued to fire even though he displayed his Red Cross armband. Moreover, during the entire day of the 19th, while he was engaged in hospital service, he was threatened and ill-used. A German officer, among others, took him by the head, thrusting against his forehead the butt of a revolver. A collector, wearing the insignia of the Red Cross, was killed in the Rue de l'Hospital on the evening of Aug. 19 by Germans.

Deny Any Civilian Attack.

From all the testimony taken it appears that the civil population of Aerschot has in no wise participated in the hostilities, that no shot was fired by them; that all the witnesses agree in pointing out the improbability of the German version, according to which the Burgomaster's son, a youth of fifteen and a half years, and of extremely gentle disposition, is said to have fired upon a superior German officer during the night of Aug. 19. Still more improbable is the version of the conspiracy organized by the Burgomaster. It is to be remarked that if—a thing which is not known—a German officer has been hit on the Grand Place, it might have happened by a stray bullet, German soldiers being engaged in shooting in the neighboring streets in order to frighten the populace.

Moreover, the Burgomaster, a very quiet man, had repeatedly warned his fellow citizens, by means of posters and circulars addressed to every inhabitant of the town, that in case of invasion they were to abstain from any hostility. These posters were still in evidence when the Germans entered the city, and they were shown to them.

The German troops which were traversing localities situated on this side of Aerschot indulged in the same horrors. They shot upon fleeing citizens and set fire to sacked private houses, all this without provocation.

At Rotselaer, for instance, they set fire to about fifteen houses. A German officer, addressing an inhabitant whose house was afire, wanted to make him declare, at the point of a pistol, that the fire had been started by the Belgians. When this inhabitant protested, claiming that the Belgians had left the town the previous evening, this officer declared that if the Germans had set fire to the town it was due probably to the fact that the civilians had fired at them, a fact which is also denied by all the witnesses.

There, too, the German troops pillaged everything they could lay their hands on during their passage.

Up to this writing the Commission of Inquiry has been unable to obtain the testimony of inhabitants of Diest and Tirlemont, which towns were occupied by the Germans on the 18th and 19th of August, 1914, and which are cut off from communication.

However, the inhabitants of Schaffen, a town near Diest, have stated that the same abominations were committed in their locality and in the adjoining communities, Lummen and Molenstede. The whole region has been laid waste. German troops, at an hour's distance from Diest, had begun their work of destruction all along the highway from Diest to Beeringen. Turning upon Diest they set fire to everything they could lay hands on, farms, houses, furniture. Arriving at the village of Schaffen the Germans set fire to the town, massacring the few inhabitants who remained behind, and whom they found in their houses or in the streets.

The witness gives the names and addresses of eighteen persons whom he knows to have been massacred.

Among them are:

The wife of Francois Luyck, forty-five years old, and her twelve-year-old daughter, who were discovered in a sewer and shot.

The daughter of Jean Ouyen, nine years old, who was shot.

Andre Willem, twenty-three years old, sexton, who was tied to a tree and burned alive.

Joseph Reynders, forty years old, who was killed together with his nephew, a lad of ten years.

Gustave Lodt, forty years old, and Jean Marken, also aged forty, probably buried alive.

The witness testifies that he personally proceeded to exhume these two bodies, and that he afterward buried them in the town cemetery.

The village of Rethy, near Turnhout, was the object of devastation and shooting during the day of Aug. 22 by seventeen cavalrymen who had penetrated into the village. A young woman of fifteen years was killed by a bullet.

Still more horrible crimes, if that were possible, have been committed by the German troops on account of their defeat at the hands of the Belgian Army before Malines. The City of Louvain, with its artistic and scientific riches, has not been spared.

New reports will be submitted very shortly.

GOOREMAN, President.
ERNST DE BUNSWYCK.
Secretary of the Commission.

III.

DESTRUCTION OF LOUVAIN.

ANTWERP, Aug. 31, 1914.

To the Minister of Justice:

Sir: The Commission of Inquiry begs to make the following report on the deeds of which the city of Louvain and the surrounding localities and the vicinity of Malines have been the theatre.

The German Army penetrated into Louvain on Wednesday, Aug. 19, after having set fire to the towns through which it had passed.

From the moment of their entrance into the city of Louvain, the Germans requisitioned lodgings and victuals for their troops. They entered every private bank of the city and took over the bank balances. German soldiers broke the doors of houses abandoned by their inhabitants, pillaged them and indulged in orgies.

The German authorities took hostages: the Mayor of the city, Senator Vander Kelen, the Vice Rector of the Catholic University, the Dean of the city; magistrates and aldermen were also detained. All arms, down to fencing foils, had been handed over to the town administration and deposited by the said authorities in the Church of St. Peter.

In a neighboring village, Corbeek-Loo, a young matron, 22 years old, whose husband was in the army, was surprised on Wednesday, Aug. 19, with several of her relatives, by a band of German soldiers. The persons who accompanied her were locked in an abandoned house, while she was taken into another house, where she was successively attacked by five soldiers.

In the same village, on Thursday, Aug. 20, German soldiers were searching a house where a young girl of 16 years lived with her parents. They carried her into an abandoned house, and while some of them kept the father and mother off, others went into the house, the cellar of which was open, and forced the young woman to drink. Afterward they carried her out on the lawn in front of the house and attacked her successively. She continued to resist, and they pierced her breast with their bayonets. Having been abandoned by the soldiers after these abominable attacks, the girl was carried off by her parents, and the following day, owing to the gravity of her condition she was administered the last rites of the church by the priest of the parish and carried to the hospital at Louvain. At that time her life was in danger.

On Aug. 24 and 25 Belgian troops, leaving the entrenched camp in Antwerp, attacked the German Army which was outside of Malines.

The German troops were driven back as far as Louvain and Vilvorde.

Penetrating the towns which has been occupied by the enemy, the Belgian Army found the whole country devastated. The Germans, while retiring, had ravaged and set fire to the villages, taking with them all the male inhabitants, driving them before them.

Old Woman Killed by Bayonets.

Upon entering Hofstade, on Aug. 25, the Belgian soldiers found there the corpse of an old woman who had been killed by bayonet thrusts; she still held in her hands the needle with which she was sewing when she was attacked; one mother and her son, aged about 15 or 16 years, lay there, pierced with bayonet wounds; one man was found hanging.

In Sempst, a neighboring village, were found the corpses of two men partially burned. One or them was found with his legs cut off at the knees, the other was minus his arms and legs. A workman (whose charred body several witnesses have seen) had been pierced with bayonets, and afterward, while still living, the Germans soaked him with petroleum and locked him in a house, which they set on fire. An old man and his son had been killed by bullets; a woman coming out of her house had been stricken down in the same manner.

A witness whose declaration has been received by Edward Hertslet, son of Sir Cecil Hertslet, Consul General of Great Britain in Antwerp, testifies to having seen not far from Malines on Aug. 26 (that is, during the last attack of the Belgian troops) an old man attached by the arms to a beam of a barn. The body was completely burned; the head, the arms, and the feet were intact. Further on was a body all over stabbed with bayonet thrusts. Numerous corpses of peasants were found in positions of supplication, arms lifted and hands folded in prayer. The Belgian Consul to Uganda, who had entered the Belgian Army as a volunteer, reports that everywhere the Germans had passed through the country was devastated. The few inhabitants who remained in the villages told of horrors committed by the enemy. Thus in Wacherzeel seven Germans are said to have consecutively attacked a woman, afterward killing her. In the same village they had stripped a young boy, threatening him with death by pointing a revolver at his breast, piercing him with their lances, and chasing him into the open fields and shooting after him, without, however, hitting him.

Everywhere there was ruin and devastation. At Buicken numerous inhabitants, including the priest, a man more than 80 years old, were killed.

Between Impde and Wolverthem two wounded Belgian soldiers were lying near a house which was burning. The Germans threw these two unfortunate men into the raging fire.

The German troops repulsed by our soldiers entered Louvain in full panic. Various witnesses assure us that at that moment the German garrison occupying Louvain was advised erroneously that the enemy was entering the town. Immediately the German garrison withdrew toward the station, where it met with the German troops that had been repulsed and pursued by the Belgian troops. Everything seems to indicate that a collision took place between the two German regiments. From that moment, under pretext that the Louvain civilians had fired upon them, (a fact which is contradicted by all witnesses, and which would hardly have been possible inasmuch as all the inhabitants of Louvain, for several days past, had been obliged to hand their arms over to the local authorities,) the German soldiers began to bombard the city. Moreover, not one of the witnesses has seen the body of a single civilian at the place where the affray happened. The bombarding lasted until 10 o'clock at night. Afterward the Germans set fire to the city.

Burning of the Town.

The houses which had not taken fire were entered by German soldiers, who threw fire grenades, which seem to have been provided for the occasion. The largest part of the city of Louvain, especially the quarters of the Ville Haute, comprising the modern houses, the Cathedral of St. Peter, the University Halls, with the whole library of the university, its manuscripts, its collections, the largest part of the scientific institutions, and the town theatres, were at the moment being consumed by flames.

The commission deems it necessary, in the midst of these horrors, to insist on the crime of lese humanity which the deliberate annihilation of an academic library—a library which was one of the treasures of our time—constitutes.

Numerous corpses of civilians covered the street and squares. On the route from Louvain to Tirlemont alone one witness testifies having seen more than fifty of them. On the thresholds of houses were found burned corpses of people who, surprised in their cellars by the fire, had tried to escape and fell into the heap of live embers. The suburbs of Louvain have been completely annihilated.

A group of seventy-five persons, among whom were several notables of the city, such as Father Coloboet and Spanish priest, and also an American priest, were conducted during the morning of Wednesday, Aug. 26, to the square in front of the station. The men were brutally separated from their wives and children, and after having received the most abominable treatment, and after repeated threats of being shot, they were driven in front of the German troops as far as the village of Campenhout. They were locked in the church during the night. The following day at 4 o'clock a German officer came to inform them that they might all confess themselves, and that they would be shot half an hour later. But at 4:30 o'clock they were allowed to go, and shortly afterward they were again arrested by a German brigade, which forced them to march in front of them to Malines. Answering a question on the part of one of the prisoners, a German officer told them that they were going to taste some of the Belgian grape shot before Antwerp. At last they were liberated on Thursday afternoon at the entrance of Malines.

Further testimony shows that several thousand male inhabitants of Louvain, who had escaped the shooting and burning, were sent toward Germany. We do not at this writing know for what purpose.

The fire continued for several days. An eye-witness, who on Aug. 30 left Louvain, describes the state of the city as follows: "From Weert St. Georges," he says, "I have seen nothing except burned towns and crazed villagers lifting to each corner their arms as a mark of submission. From each house was hanging a white flag, even from those that had been set on fire, and rags of them were found hanging from the ruins.

"At Weert St. Georges I inquired from the inhabitants the cause of the German reprisals. They all assured me that absolutely none of the inhabitants had fired; that all arms had been previously given up, and that the Germans had taken vengeance on the population because a Belgian soldier of the Gendarme Corps had killed a Uhlan.

"The population which remained in Louvain took refuge in the suburb of Heverle, where they are all piled up, the population having been driven from the town by the troops and by the fire.

"The fire in Louvain began a little above the American College, and the city is entirely destroyed, with the exception of the Town Hall (Hôtel de Ville) and the depot. Today the fire continued, and the Germans—far from trying to stop it—seem rather to maintain it by throwing straw into the fire, as I have myself seen in the streets behind the Hôtel de Ville. The Cathedral and the theatres have been destroyed and have fallen in, also the library. The town resembles an old city in ruins, in the midst of which drunken soldiers are circulating, carrying bottles of wine and liquor; the officers themselves being installed in arm chairs, sitting around tables and drinking like their own men.

"In the streets dead horses are decaying, horses which are already inflated, and the smell of the fire and of the decaying animals is such that it has followed me for a long time."

The commission up to this writing has been unable to obtain any information regarding the fate of the Burgomaster of Louvain, nor regarding the prominent persons taken for hostages.

Conclusions of the Commission

By facts which have thus far been brought to its attention, the commission reaches the following conclusions:

In this war, German occupation of territory is systematically followed by (and is at times preceded by and accompanied by) acts of violence against the civil population, which acts of violence are contrary to the conventional laws of war and to the most elementary principles of humanity.

The procedure of the Germans is everywhere the same. They advance along the roads, shooting inoffensive passerby, particularly cyclists and even peasants occupied in the fields which the Germans traverse.

In the towns and villages where they stop, the Germans first of all requisition victuals and drinks which they consume to the point of drunkenness; then they begin to shoot wildly, sometimes from the interior of empty houses, declaring that the inhabitants have fired the shots. It is then that the firing scenes begin, and murder and especially pillage accompanied by acts of cold cruelty set in, acts which respect neither sex nor age. Even where they claim to know the perpetrator of the deeds which they allege, they do not content themselves with executing the culprits summarily, but take advantage of the occasions to decimate the population to pillage all the inhabitants and to set fire to them.

After a first massacre, somewhat at random, they shut the men into the church of the town and order all women to go back to the houses and leave the doors open during the night.

In several localities the civil population has been sent to Germany, to be compelled there, it appears, to labor in the fields, as was done in the slave days of olden times. Numerous cases are known where the inhabitants were forced to serve as guides and to make trenches for the Germans. Numerous depositions reveal that in their march, and even in their attacks, the Germans put before them civilians, men and women, in order to prevent our soldiers from firing. Other testimony proves that German detachments do not hesitate to fly either a white flag or a Red Cross flag, so as to approach our troops without being suspected. On the other hand they fire on our ambulances and ill-treat our ambulance nurses. They ill-treat and even kill our wounded. Clergymen seem to be particularly the object of their attacks. Last, but not least, we have in our possession explosive bullets left behind them by the enemy at Wechter, and we are also in receipt of medical certificates testifying that the wounds must have been inflicted by bullets of the variety mentioned above.

Documents and testimonials in support of these facts will be published.

(Signed)
COOREMAN, President.
COUNT GOBLET D'ALVIELLA.
ERNST DE BUNSWYCK,
ORTS,
Secretaries.

GERMANY UNFAIRLY JUDGED—DERNBURG

Ex-Minister of the Colonies Addresses 2,000 Persons at Red Cross Meeting.

PRAISES THE PRESIDENT

Wilson Will Do His Utmost, He Says, to Bring a Peace Honorable to All the Nations.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former German Minister of the Colonies, speaking to more than 2,000 men and women of German blood who thronged Terrace Garden last night, said that the position of Germans and their friends in the United States at the present time was difficult because Germany had not been fairly judged by a large part of the American people. But Dr. Dernburg added, and this statement brought cheers from his audience, that the President of the United States was a "straight and just person" and that he could be counted upon to exert himself to the utmost to bring to an end the war in Europe in a way that would be honorable to all the nations involved.

The meeting was called by several of the leading German-American organizations of the city for the purpose of furthering the work of the Red Cross in the Fatherland. Carl Nicolay presided, and among the other speakers were Dr. Emanuel Baruch and Rudolph Cronau. The decorations were American flags, and the only pictures shown were those of President Wilson and the Kaiser.

Dr. Dernburg is in the United States as a delegate to this country of the German National Branch of the International Red Cross. In the beginning of his speech he referred to the great suffering that the war would cause in Germany, and of the work that lay ahead of the German Red Cross organizations to alleviate as far as possible that suffering. He urged on all present to contribute his share to the work.

Bound By Ties of Blood.

"What you desire to assist," said Mr. Dernburg, "is the German Red Cross, because you sympathize with the German Empire, because most of you yet today belong to it directly and because the rest of you are bound by ties of blood and of descent to the Fatherland. You see your brethren lead a battle for the existence of our beautiful empire, you feel the dangers of the situation, not only for your old country, but also for the whole of human culture and for the progress of the world, and because you are not able to take part in this battle directly you at least want to do something to give true expression to your feelings. You wish not only to act humanely, but you want to do something patriotically.

"For one as well as for the other I must sincerely thank you, but I have to thank you also for something else. The stand of the Germans and their friends today in the United States is a most difficult one; you have all the feeling that the German cause, the German motives, and the German humanity are not judged fairly in this country. This much is certain, that such is not the case with the person, that straight and just person, that the American people have placed at its head, who the first of all great rulers not only formally declared the most stringent neutrality, but also as a leader of his nation exposed in a humanely intelligible way the supreme importance of impartiality. The President is certainly the man who has the personal force and the personal good-will to do everything that can be done from his high position to put an end to the fearful situation Europe in a way honorable to all, and it is but right to say that the American press is there in full sympathy with the head of the nation. But otherwise its impartiality leaves a good deal to desire.

Urges Dignified Patience.

"I think, however, that much can be done by the intelligent understanding and a dignified patience of our countrymen. We must be just also in this respect. The language of this country is English, a very small percentage only of the people come in direct touch with German reading. There is hardly enough interest in this country to trouble about the rest of Europe, about the Russians and the Austrians, the Serbs and the Montenegrins. The political constellation of Europe, even what has led to this war, is unknown here as far as the Orient is concerned, and though it is conceded on all parts that German science and German literature have done much for the United States, the everyday reading is English; it comes from English sources and it is printed in the English language.

"Now, I ask you, would you find many people in Germany who could properly judge the things going on in Russia, getting information from Russian sources and Russian papers?

"Furthermore, the cables to Germany have been cut, which to my mind is a great wrong to the American people. All the news must pass not one but several censors; the American people are forced to have the same correspondents as the English papers, and finally the peculiar situation of Germany in this war, where she must fight on two frontiers, forbids her to let out news about her situation and her fighting forces, which would inform either enemy. However, no matter how disagreeable the situation may be, I feel pretty sure that no ill will is borne toward us."

Between $1,200 and $1,500, it was said, was realized for the German Red Cross as a result of the meeting.

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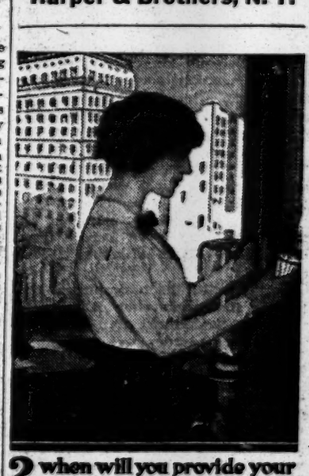
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FINDS GERMAN ARMY POLITE AND KINDLY

American Correspondent, Who Was a Prisoner, Cannot Verify Reports of Atrocities.

SAYS SNIPING IS PREVALENT

Officers Give Up Their Food to Prisoners and Soldiers Help Women at Housework.

An Associated Press staff correspondent of American birth and antecedents, who was sent from the New York office and was caught in Brussels at the time of the German invasion, held as a prisoner for several days, and finally escaped to Holland, has sent by mail the following story of his experiences:

"The night before the Germans entered Brussels, when the Belgian Civil Guards and refugees began pouring into the city from the direction of Louvain they brought stories of unspeakable German atrocities, maltreatment of old men and children and the violation of women.

"The Belgian capital reeled with apprehension. Within an hour the gayety the vivacity and brilliancy of the city went out like a broken arc-light. The radiance of the cafés was exchanged for darkness; whispering groups of residents broke up hurriedly and locked themselves in their homes, where they put up the shutters, and drew in their tri-colored Belgian flags. The historic Belgian city went through a state of morbid consternation remarkably like that from which it suffered on June 18, 1815, when it trembled with the fear of a French victory at Waterloo.

"In less than twenty-four hours the Belgian citizens were chatting comfortably with the German invaders, and the allegation of German brutality and demoniacal torture dissolved into one of the myths which have accompanied all wars.

"Neither in Brussels, nor in its environs, was a single offensive act, so far as I know, committed by a German soldier. In a city of more than 500,000 persons, invaded by a hostile army of perhaps 250,000 soldiers, no act sufficiently flagrant to demand punishment or to awaken protest came to my attention.

Kissed a Pretty Girl.

"The frightful reports that had preceded the German Army into Brussels including the disemboweling of old men and the impaling of children on lances, just outside Louvain. Investigation not only failed to substantiate these rumors, but could not even discover any one in the immediate vicinity who credited them. An eye-witness of unimpeachable veracity told me that the worst behavior he had observed in the first German entry into Louvain (Aug. 19) was that of a German soldier who leaned from his horse and kissed a pretty Flemish girl who brought him a glass of beer.

"I marched for days with the German column, often only one day behind the fighting, with the houses that had been burned still smoldering, the ground freshly broken by shell and trampled by horses and men, and the memory of the German advance vivid in the minds of the inhabitants. I interviewed an average of twenty persons in each of a dozen towns, and found only one instance of a non-combatant who had been killed without a justifiable provocation. In this case the evidence did not clearly prove that the man had been wantonly murdered. He lived in one of the typical small Belgian countryside houses which combine the comforts of home with the lure of a small public bar. This house was at the north end of Merbes-le-Chateau, a town through which a large part of the German army passed on the road to Maubeuge. At son of the murdered man, whose name was Arthur Nicodem, showed me blood clots on the floor marking the place where Nicodem fell, his throat cut by a saw-edged German sabre.

"It was said by some inhabitants that the murdered man showed a pair of binoculars; but a more probable explanation was that English outposts had concealed themselves in the houses, from which they poured a rain of fire upon the first German invaders. The inference that the shooting was done by Belgian civilians may have inflamed the Germans to reprisals. In this neighborhood four houses had been burned and one was still ablaze as I passed on Wednesday, Aug. 26.

"This town of Merbes-le-Chateau, which had been the scene of an unimportant skirmish between the Germans and English on the previous Sunday, was riddled with rifle shots. The small number of windows intact showed that the Germans had made a deliberate assault upon the residents of the town. But the inhabitants themselves admitted that all of the shooting had been done by a comparatively small number of Germans, and that the firing had not been begun until English soldiers who had concealed themselves in the houses had fired first upon the Germans.

No Complaint by Natives.

"I have emphasized the one fatality of the non-combatant because the news of it traveled up and down the Sambre, and across to Hantes-Wiberie and Solre-sur-Sambre, multiplying as it went and developing ghastly and inhuman details until it seemed an unanswerable reproach to the whole German Empire. With this one possible exception, I did not encounter in Nivelles, Binche, Buissiere, Solre-sur-Sambre, or any of the other towns I visited, a single instance of mistreatment of any sort by German officers or soldiers.

"Buissiere—particularly the lower part of the city—had been virtually destroyed by a cross fire from French and German artillery. Tops of breweries had been hurled bodily to the ground, and walls had either disappeared or become grotesquely dislodged. The whole city lay in smoking ruins, with only its drawbridge across the Sambre and a few marble stations and boathouses towering above the débris. But here, two days after the battle, women and children were moving comfortably about the town, and not a single complaint was uttered against German conduct.

"The town of Solre-sur-Sambre is a small village, about five miles out of Buissiere, and is important not as a battlefield, but as a centre about which French and German conflict waged steadily for two days—Aug. 23 and 24—the French line after making sporadic stands being forced back steadily over the French border until the movement became a flight.

"Into this town 130 French killed and more than a hundred wounded were brought in a single day. Auguste Blariaux, Burgomaster, said that he knew of no cases of German cruelties save distant rumors which he had learned to discredit. It ought to be said to the credit of the Belgians that they have not allowed their bitterness toward the Germans to carry them into unfair recrimination.

"Robert J. Thompson, American Consul at Aachen, visited Liège during and after the capture of the forts. It is the opinion of Mr. Thompson that no outrage was committed by Germans during the several days' fighting there.

Destruction of Louvain.

"There are, of course, reported outrages beyond investigation, either on account of their vagueness or because it is impossible to weigh the provocation. It is known, for instance, that 112 natives were killed in Renouchamp, not far from Ardennes; German soldiers say that they were killed because they fired upon them from the roofs and windows of the houses.

"The history of the absolute destruction of the historic city of Louvain with its cathedral and its university is by this time well known. The German version of this is that the inhabitants under the direction of the Burgomaster established themselves in the church, where they also installed a machine gun. They proceeded to greet the Germans with a deadly fire.

"The Belgians say, on the other hand, that part of the German Army, mistaking one of their own retiring divisions for the enemy, opened fire upon them, whereupon, deluded into thinking this an assault by Belgian civilians the Germans razed the whole city to the ground.

"I have not been able to acquire any direct evidence in regard to these last two instances, but the explanation generally credited by disinterested persons is that the Belgians, who had laid down their arms according to the Burgomaster's proclamation on the entrance of the enemy, took them up again when it looked as if the Germans were retreating from the town and opened fire from their windows upon a retiring German train.

"The most authoritative German denial of German offenses comes from Major Gen. Thaddeus von Jarotzsky, Military Governor of Brussels, who informed me that in numerous cases he had been received with a pretense of friendliness by Belgian civilians who later fired on the German soldiers from windows and from between the roof tiles. This was done, he said, after a declaration of surrender by the Burgomaster and a proclamation warning the citizens against any show of resistance.

"In such violations of the rules of war, the General said, he punished the offenders by burning down the houses from which the shots were fired.

Says Sniping Was Prevalent.

"A Belgian fugitive from a suburb of Charlerol brought to Neville a story of the Germans marching the priest and several of the inhabitants before the army as a protection against fire from the houses. This has received ample verification, but hardly comes under the heading of 'atrocities.'

"The prevalence of the Belgian practice of sniping from the houses was perhaps indicated by the warning of the German officer who acted as guard for five American correspondents, including myself, who were being taken as prisoners from Beaumont to Aachen in an army train. We were advised to lie down upon the floor of the car, as the Belgian snipers would shoot at us from the houses. But there was no firing.

"Sometimes I was near enough to the front to see the white artillery smoke spurt into clouds along the horizon and hear the double detonations from artillery at short range. At other times I trailed behind through the desolate waste which a victorious army leaves behind it. But the waste was the inevitable footprint of war, marking the most utter dreariness, misery, and despair, but not with a hint of savagery, of wanton butchery, or of excess.

"On the contrary, I witnessed numerous cases of the most careful courtesy on the part of the German soldiers. In Brussels they not only paid their café bills, but tipped generously. Along the road, when a German officer or soldier entered a Belgian house for food or shelter, it was not with a demand, but with a request. In spite of the confusion and errors which arose from a strange tongue, there was almost no friction of any sort.

"The German soldiers were punctiliously considerate and polite to women and children, apologizing for the discomfort they were causing. Upon leaving a house where they had been given shelter I have seen them shake hands with the concierge, peasant woman, or in some cases with the gentlewoman of a Belgian village, as pleasantly as if they were bidding adieu to their hostess at a week-end house party.

"So many instances of this sort are at hand that a recital of them would be tedious. I have seen German soldiers helping Belgian women with their housework and playing with the children. Naturally inclined to be gruff with their soldiers, the German officers always turned to their French prisoners with a pleasant word, and treated them with every consideration. Not a single exception to this civility toward prisoners has come to my attention.

Gave Their Food to Prisoners.

"A French Lieutenant and two English officers traveled with us in the prison train from Beaumont to Aachen, a halting journey which took more than thirty-six hours. The train was crowded with German wounded and French and English prisoners, and there was nothing to eat or drink except a few fragments of rye bread, hard as a stone, and a little liquid compound of chicory, which in Belgium masquerades under the name of coffee. Since there was not enough even of this disheartening fare to go around, German officers went without food so that the prisoners might be fed.

"Between Chateau de Casteau and Lobbes, a particularly desolated neighborhood, whence inhabitants had fled, one and all, the Germans found a hungry canary in an abandoned farmhouse. Without having experienced the genuine, almost womanly tenderness of the German soldiers, one would have called their feeding of the canary an affectation, or at best a passing whim, but it was typical.

"In a little café in Beaumont, concierge and madame had fled before the approach of the soldiers and abandoned their place. Two officers found them in hiding, brought them back, and in a day they had taken in more money than in any previous week of their career. These incidents could be indefinitely prolonged, but they would only offer additional support to a point that I think I have already established—the universal kindliness of German soldiers as I have observed them.

"German discipline and German training seem to have bred into the German soldier an exemplary behavior which is nothing less than remarkable. Before I fell asleep on the floor of the Beaumont café, with two German soldiers' guns slanting almost over me, I heard the petty officer who was in charge of us giving instructions to the guards, which included the statement that any one of us who stirred outside the door should be shot. Then he counseled them almost in a fatherly way to drink only moderately, stating quite firmly that if they became drunk he would recommend a sentence of fifteen years in the penitentiary.

"If the conduct of the German soldier errs at all it is on the side of a too complete subordination. It is impossible for any one who has seen much of the German system to believe in the tales of deliberate depredations and unsoldierly conduct."

WAR RELIEF FUNDS SHOW LARGE GAINS

New York Branch of Red Cross Yesterday Reported Total of $131,875.05.

HELP FOR BELGIAN WOMEN

More Than $11,000 Received in One Day—Methodist Foreign Missions Board Sends Out Call.

The European Relief Fund of the Red Cross was increased by $8,767.54 yesterday, the sum named being the amount contributed to the New York branch of the society. The total collected by the New York branch now is $131,875.05. Those whose subscriptions were acknowledged yesterday by Jacob H. Schiff, the treasurer, were:

Friends in Norf'k, Conn.	$1,455.92	Dundee Textile Co.	50
Entertainment at Deal, N.J.	1,282.47	Leon-Fernbach Co., Inc.	50
Mitsui & Co.	500	Paterson Reed & Harness Co.	$50
Morimura, Aria & Co.	500	Phalanx Silk M.	50
Nat. Ribbon Co.	500	John C. Welwood	50
Nat. Silk Dyeing Co.	500	"A Small Tea" at Howland H., Saratoga Spr's.	26.15
Peieris, Buhler & Co.	500	Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hussey	25
United Piece Dye Works	500	Mrs. George W. H. Allen	25
Walpole, N. H., "Rag Day"	275	H. Doherty Silk Co.	25
L. & E. Stirn	250	E. W. Kahn & Co.	25
Through Eliza beth, N. J., Daily Journal	190	Portland Silk Co.	25
Duchess Co. Red Cross Chapter	160	Raw Silk Trading Co.	25
Josephine Walther	100	D. Valentine	25
A Friend	100	J. R. A.	15
J. Bourdi & Co.	100	Mrs. E. G. Stillman	15
Frank & Dugan	100	Acorn Silk Co.	10
Hadden & Co., Inc.	100	Emmerich-Dolson Co.	10
Hess, Goldsmith & Co.	100	"E. C. L." thr h The Sun	10
Nonotuck Silk Co.	100	Mrs. L. Kaufmann	10
Read & Lovatt Mfg. Co.	100	Brill't Silk Mfg. Co.	10
Schwarzenbach, Huber & Co.	100	Mrs. A. R. Kimball	10
John N. Stearns & Co.	100	"E. J. K."	8
A. P. Villa & Brothers	100	"Cleric"	6
H. C. Von Glahn	100	G. S. Wittson	5
J. H. & C. K. Eagle	100	"A. R. J."	5
Silk Finishing Co. of America	100	W. F. W., Jr., and J. A. W.	5
Isaac Brandon	50	Miss K. Oller	5
E. S. Benjamin	50	Miss L. R. Crittenden	2
Through N. Y. Staats-Zeitung	51	F. Rieme	2
M. L. Sullivan	50	P. H. C.	1

The Belgian fund for the relief of women, children, and other non-combatants in Belgium had its biggest day yesterday, J. P. Morgan & Co. announcing contributions for the day totaling $11,080, which brings the total fund up to $30,496. Those whose contributions were received yesterday were:

Collected by Miss 'Decortis	$1.21	Victor Morawetz	$500
G. P. Dodge	100	Miss Alice M. Davison	10
Luis Havemeyer	100	R. Hoagland	250
Jonas & Vaumburg	100	H. L. G. Walter	25
Miss E. Harrison	5	C. T. Church	10
Susan M. Loring	50	F. G. Bourne	1,000
T. C. Bone	5	John D. Ryan	100
James Buchanan	100	Dr. L. P. Clark	5
James Roosevelt	100	Horatio J. Brewer	10
Mrs. F. Gallatin	200	T. M. Davis	500
Joseph S. Hunn	50	Henry A. Clark	250
Kate M. Bulkley	10	Miss E. M. Bulkley	25
Ovide Musin	100	C. W. Hillard	10
Hugo Alexander	10	W. J. Matheson	100
Louisa H. Clarke	25	Geo. B. Hopkins	100
W. Cyrie Stevens	25	W. Parish	25
W. L. Crane	25	George E. Stone	25
A. M. Benjamin	25	Mrs. W. P. Hamilton Hodges	500
H. R. Hedges	5	R. S. Kilborne	10
W. V. Brown	2	E. G. Kennedy	20
Mrs. Buntin	100	Chas. S. Butler	5
George F. Morgan	10	A. W. Butler	25
Anonymous	10	Thos. W. Morrin & Co.	25
W. R. Dendidson	10	Wm. S. Opdyke	100
Two friends of that brave nation	2	George Gibbs	20
Thos. A. Edison	50	G. W. Dickerman	10
E. Bigant	10	E. H. Gardner	10
Trustee for Cecilia Slattery	10	A. Brassfield	10
E. de Grandmont	10	Fred H. Cone	50
H. W. Vernon	10	F. B. Rogers	10
Employes of Willcox, Peck & Hughes	35.55	Charles D. Orch	10
Stephen H. Olin	20	J. C. Ferguson	10
M. Ziegener	1	D. Alexander	100
Anonymous	1	E. D. Smith	50
Anna J. Thompson	100	E. W. Townsend & Co.	25
Anonymous	1	Brent Burgess	100
Mrs. Henry Tuck	10	W. H. Sheehy	10
V. M. R.	10	Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Wolf	10
G. W. H. Allen	10	E. J. Keyes	10
Herbert Parsons	50	Ira A. Place	10
A. K. Taylor	25	Friend	5
M. Shonet	5	Friend	5
Mrs. J. J. Phelps	500	Theo. M. Baft	15
Mrs. H. M. Clark	100	Miss M. A. Trustlow	10
Louis Bonry	50	H. C. W.	1
Friend	10	Frances D. Pollak	50
W. A. Grames	5	R. D. Douglas	250
F. A. Gaillard	50	Friend C. S. S.	25
Francis L. Stetson (2d contribution)	200	Thos. L. Manson	100
Mrs. Mary L. Ludington	25	E. McMillan	250
Wm. D. Guthrie	50	Friend E. G.	1,000
J. Kennedy Tod	1,000	Miss R. Brewer	10
George Notman	100	Mrs. C. Strauss	100
Lucien Oudin	10	Mrs. S. M. F. Webster	100
E. W. Coggeshall	30	John I. D. Bristol	10
Jacob Cohn	25	John Markle	1,000
E. D. Godfrey	250	Wm. G. Willcox	100
A. A. Chalmers	5	Henry A. Coster	20

In response to Mrs. Nina Duryea's letter asking for help for war sufferers in Dinard, France, published in THE TIMES of Sept. 14, the following contributions were received yesterday:

X	$25	Benjamin Webster	5
May E. Morris	25		
Jobyna Howland	10	Total	$75
Mrs. H. E. Day	10		

For the use of the American Red Cross in operating in Belgium:

Mrs. William Lavy	$25	Rev. C. E. Taylor	5
Miss A. R. J.	2	Total	$32

Another fund that is growing rapidly is that for the relief of Belgian women sufferers, subscriptions to which are being received by Charles Elliott Warren, President of the Lincoln National Bank. Subscriptions to this fund, which now amounts to nearly $3,000, acknowledged yesterday, were:

Mrs. H. Foster and 16 others	$17.50	Mrs. E. Adee	$10
C. A. S.	5	Mrs. C. S. Johnson	10
L. C. S. and I. M. S.	5	Master Johnson	10
John D. Street	5	B. R. Cadogan	4
E. Y. Johnson	10	T. H. Elliott	5
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lawrence	5	F. W. Calker	10
Miss D. Newberry	4	E. Richard	25
A. B.	5	Elizabeth C. Parsons	10
V. B. A.	5	Martha Horoy	20
F. W. Blackwell	5	Mary W. Horoy	20
G. Fitzgerald	25	Lydia M. Damm	10
Mrs. S. C. Palne	10	Mrs. A. J. Wright	2.50
A. B. and L. O. B. Booth	5	Mrs. B. M. Holzman	25
Mrs. R. S. Satterlee	10	E. D. Ayres	1
A Friend	5	M. B. Hoyt	1
Mrs. A. Stanton. Christian Science col, th'gh Mrs.	3	J. H. Kinne	1
W. R. Dendidson	10	I. P. Allen	2
Two friends of that brave nation	2	Mrs. H. Myer	2
Thos. A. Edison	50	Mrs. F. H. Robinson	1
E. Bigant	10	Mrs. A. McPhee	1
Trustee for Cecilia Slattery	10	E. D. Ayres	1
E. de Grandmont	10	Miss Bessie Scott	1
H. W. Vernon	10	Mrs. A. D. Brown	1
Employes of Willcox, Peck & Hughes	35.55	Mrs. M. D. Thayer	1
Stephen H. Olin	20	Mrs. C. P. Hyde	3
M. Ziegener	1	Anna H. Patterson	5
Anonymous	1	Mrs. Fursile	1
Mrs. Henry Tuck	10	Mrs. L. P. Haven	2
V. M. R.	10	E. A. Somers	1
G. W. H. Allen	10	9 young women	3
Herbert Parsons	50	A. P. B.	5
A. K. Taylor	25		3

The following gave $1 each: O. G. Wilson, A. H. Turritt, "E. G.," T. J. Samson, John M. Steele, Margaret Mann, J. F. Elmore, "An American Woman, ninety years old," C. J. Towner, Miss Kimm, Julia Levins, Rose Isaacs, "Louisville, Ky.," Isabelle E. Reimer, W. B. Hammond, Helen Martin, E. M. Goodwin, I. L. Ramsdell and G. H. Wadsworth, Miss Lilian Brock, F. A. Hoag, Helen O. Rand, G. D. Cogswell, Mary Van S. Morgan, A. W. Hoffmann, Irene Stewart, J. L. Brewer, Julius Lempert.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church announces an appeal for relief funds has been made through the Methodist press throughout the United States.

Mrs. Adele C. Hubbard, President of the French Red Cross Association of Montclair, N. J., has proposed a plan to place in front of the ticket window of each moving picture theatre a glass receptacle and a sign requesting each person who buys a ticket to donate 1 cent to the Red Cross. In two days in Montclair Mrs. Hubbard collected $10 in pennies at one moving picture house. She has written Miss Mabel Boardman, Chairman of the American Red Cross National Committee, suggesting that the plan be followed in other cities.

RED CROSS TO AID WOMEN.

Families Distressed by War Included in Its Work.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The American Red Cross headquarters tonight announced that in addition to aiding the sick and wounded soldiers and sailors in the war it would do its utmost to relieve the women and children distressed by the conflict. For this purpose special funds will be accepted and used.

So far the total of war relief contributions from all sources has amounted to only about $250,000.

GERMANS SET UP AUTHORITY.

Placard in Compiegne Warned People to Obey.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 16, (Dispatch to The Daily News.)—The Germans did not lose any time in asserting their sovereignty in territories they occupied during their excursion toward Paris. At Compiegne where they paid a hasty visit and lost eleven guns to the British, they plastered the walls of the town and the district with the following notice:

The Commandant of the March:

From this day I assume the administration of Compiegne march, comprising the following localities: Compiegne and district. In this capacity I confirm the appointments of the local authorities on condition that they strictly execute my orders, and I guarantee the population my protection so far as it is possible.

Any action prejudicial to the German Army, installation of public communications, railroads, telegraphs, and telephones will be severely punished, no matter whether committed by persons of male or female sex. The commune where such crimes take place will be exposed to similar punishment. The communes will be responsible for criminals, and will have to bear the most severe punishments. Any criminal, male or female, caught in the act will be immediately shot.

Any locality where persons of the German Army are traitorously wounded, poisoned, or killed will be immediately burnt. Any attempt will incur the same punishment. To safeguard the interests of peaceable population I will arrange with local authorities for deliveries that have to be made. The population is held to follow implicitly orders of the local authorities. (Signed) Sabath, Compiegne, Sept. 1, 1914.

STOPS CATHOLIC JOURNAL.

Censor Objects to Criticism of the Kaiser's Protest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—For criticising the dispatch sent by the Kaiser to President Wilson with regard to the conduct of the war in Belgium the Kölnische Volkszeitung, the leading Roman Catholic newspaper in Germany, has been suspended by the censor.

This official says that the criticism was calculated to please foreign countries, and as such was to be condemned utterly.

HOLD NEW U. S. SHIP.

Rio Refuses Clearance to Robert Dollar, Just Put Under Our Flag.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Brazilian authorities at Rio Janeiro have refused clearance to the former British steamer Robert Dollar, recently transferred to the American flag, and the State Department has taken up the situation through the Ambassador at Brazil.

The holding up of the ship is believed here to be an error by some Brazilian customs official who is not familiar with the new registry law passed by the Congress of the United States. Secretary Bryan today, on being informed by Congressman Kahn of California of the detention of the Dollar at Rio, cabled an inquiry to Ambassador Morgan, directing him, if it was true, that the steamship had been held, to ask the Brazilian Government to recognize the transfer of the vessel and give her clearance papers.

The advices received at San Francisco, where the Dollar is owned, stated that the detention of the vessel at Rio was due to the interference of the British Consul. In making his representation to the State Department, Representative Kahn said that the new registry law was bound to get the United States into serious international complications because British Consuls in all parts of the world were instructed to interfere with the clearance of former British ships.

On the other hand, Eugene T. Chamberlain, United States Commissioner of Navigation, said tonight that this view of the matter could not be authentic, inasmuch as the British authorities had uniformly assisted this Government in putting the new law into operation. At all the Canadian ports where vessels passing from British to American registry had entered or cleared port, there had been the heartiest co-operation, he said, with the purposes of the new law, which was generally recognized as having been passed in order to keep up the commerce of the world, which has been threatened with extinction by the present war. Mr. Chamberlain said that in his opinion the trouble at Rio had been due to some clerical error, which was perfectly natural, where information as to our new registry law had probably not yet been received.

Secretary Bryan took a view similar to that of Commissioner Chamberlain, and said that he expected the error would be corrected speedily on receipt of the cablegram sent to Ambassador Morgan.

SHIP DEFIES OUR LAW.

British Captain Refuses to Install a Wireless Outfit.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.—In defiance of a ruling of the United States Department of Commerce, the British steamship Roxburgh today left Baltimore for Bordeaux, France, without being equipped with a wireless outfit, as required by Federal law. The maximum penalty for violation of this law is $5,000.

Capt. Harrison of the Roxburgh, when ordered by Collector of the Port William F. Stone to equip his vessel with wireless, protested that the British Government had ordered that none of her merchantmen should carry a wireless outfit while the present European war continued.

The case was referred to Commissioner Chamberlain of the Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce, who upheld Collector Stone.

Capt. Harrison then communicated by cable with the owners of the vessel, who ordered that no wireless outfit be put on the vessel. The case again was taken before the Collector, who ruled that the Roxburgh must have a wireless outfit. His decision again was upheld by the Department of Commerce, on the ground that the United States laws could not be altered by the regulations of any foreign nation.

Capt. Harrison finally decided to violate the Federal law, and so notified the Collector, who this afternoon sent the case to United States District Attorney Hill, asking him to institute action against the ship's master. The Roxburgh came here on Sept. 1 to get a cargo of oats for the French port.

MERCIER BACK IN BELGIUM.

Primate Is Grief-Stricken at Destruction in Malines.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—An Antwerp dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, arrived at Malines on Wednesday and was welcomed warmly by the Belgians. Accompanied by the Burgomaster he visited the Cathedral and evinced great grief at the sight of so many houses damaged by the bombardment.

The Cardinal said that Italy was enraptured by the heroism of the Belgians and that Great Britain was a firm supporter of Belgium.

BRAVE WOMAN SAVES TOWN.

Faces Germans at Soissons and Contests Their Demands.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—A story has reached here of the courageous action of Mme. Macherez of Soissons.

When the Germans arrived there they demanded to see the Mayor. He was absent, and none of the officials responded to the call, whereupon Mme. Macherez went to the Germans and said:

"There is no Mayor here, but I am here and I answer for every one and everything, as you will have to do if depredations are committed."

After disputing the requisitions and the conditions of the Germans, the courageous woman saved Soissons on easy terms.

SAYS C. VANDERBILT ASSAILED ENGLAND

German-American Commerce Chamber Quotes Him as Denouncing Triple Entente.

WISHED GERMANY TO WIN

Defeat of the Kaiser Would Be a Fatal Wound to the United States.

In a statement issued by the Chamber of German-American Commerce yesterday Cornelius Vanderbilt is credited with having asserted that the greatest disgrace of the century was the alliance of England with France and Russia; that the defeat of Germany would be a fatal wound to the United States; that France was degenerate and deserved to be destroyed, and that he hoped for a peaceful Europe under German leadership. According to the officials of the Chamber Mr. Vanderbilt expressed these views in the Breslau Zeitung of Aug. 27. Here is the translation of the article given out by the Chamber:

"Even without considering all of Germany's achievements of culture and civilization, which are unequaled all over the world and which will never and never be surpassed by England, no other country has so vital an interest in the welfare of the German nation as the United States. Under no circumstances can we allow our best customer to be crushed. Our commercial relations with Germany are too strong and intimate—a blow which would strike at the heart of Germany would also strike us and wound us fatally.

"I do not hesitate to call it the greatest disgrace of the twentieth century that England assisted France and Russia in the most monstrous crime which since the existence of civilized nations has been committed by the French and Russian nations, united through imbecile fanaticism and insane chauvinism. I am convinced that history will unanimously condemn the diplomats of England much more than those of France and Russia. I cannot believe that the English Government will be supported very much longer by the English people. In fact, I much rather believe that this nation in a short while will oppose its statesmen, and that England will be the first power to withdraw from the European war; for, outside of America, it is England which is most interested in the existence of Germany. Degenerated France deserves to be destroyed. As regards France, America is losing her loses just as little as in losing Russia—the power representing the essence of everything detestable.

"Our wishes are with Germany, that through this ocean of blood and calamities she may keep the strength to evolve a new, magnificent, peaceful Europe under German leadership. The nation which has donated to the world so many gifts of culture and civilization, which through discipline, organization, industry, creative and productive power, challenged the unlimited admiration of the present and the future, has the full right to live and to prosper. I would have to despair of heaven and eternal justice if this Germany should perish through a sacrilegious act of barbarism."

Both Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt have been honored for years with the warm personal friendship of the German Imperial family, and none has entertained a higher regard for them than the Kaiser himself and his brother, Prince Henry of Prussia. In July, 1905, the Kaiser was the guest of Mr. Vanderbilt at Kiel, and two days later Mr. Vanderbilt was entertained by Prince Henry. In the Spring of 1908 Mr. Vanderbilt's name was mentioned several times in connection with the American Ambassadorship to Germany.

Civil War Veterans to Meet.

By the courtesy of Capt. Charles Curie, the members of the Hawkins Zouaves have been invited to meet today at the home of their former comrade, the late Capt. Charles Curie, at Idlewild, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. On this occasion, the anniversary of the battle of Antietam, the former Zouaves will exchange greetings with the members of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New York Volunteers, otherwise known as the Orange Blossoms, who were recruited in Orange County.

Dancing Lessons for Suffrage.

A dancing class to raise money for suffrage work will be opened Tuesday evening at the headquarters of the Women's Political Union, 25 West Forty-fifth Street. Miss Elizabeth Freeman will be the instructor. The fox trot, one-step, lulu fado, and all the new dances will be taught. Similar classes will be held at the Bronx headquarters, Tremont and Washington Avenues, on Thursday evenings.

Assistant City Counsel Named.

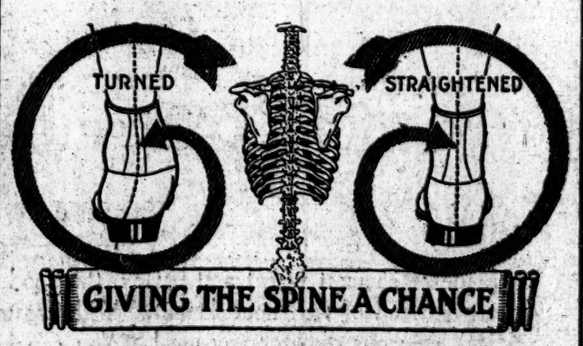
Edward A. Freshman was appointed an Assistant Corporation Counsel in Brooklyn yesterday to succeed Patrick E. Callahan whose resignation will take effect on Sept. 23. Mr. Freshman is now an Assistant District Attorney in Kings County.

ESTATES are subject to Personal Tax on OCTOBER 1
Our GUARANTEED MORTGAGES Netting 5% per annum are EXEMPT
LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital & Surplus $8,750,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

52ND. YEAR
T. M. STEWART
438-440-442 WEST 51ST ST.
RUG AND CARPET CLEANING
in Fire-Proof Building
FIRE PROOF STORAGE
for Household Goods.
Founded in 1863
TELEPHONE
3567 COLUMBUS

=ATTENTION=
The Vacation Committee
(War Relief Work)
IS PREPARED TO FILL POSITIONS BY COMPETENT WOMEN THROUGH ITS
Free Employment Bureau
Office, 38 West 39th St.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 5
THE CO-OPERATION OF EMPLOYERS IS EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

The Coward Shoe
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



The child that walks uprightly walks surely. Correct footing is the foundation of erect carriage. Give the spine a chance. Fit your child's feet in Coward Arch Support Shoes, with Coward Extension Heels—shoes that give a firm footing to the muscles of the feet, straighten turned ankles, hold arch in place, and take the jar from the spine.

Coward Arch Support Shoe and Coward Extension Heel, have been made by James S. Coward, in his Custom Department, for over 34 years.

JAMES S. COWARD 264-274 Greenwich St. (Near Warren St.) NEW YORK

Lord & Taylor
Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street
The Store Opens at 9 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

Today—Thursday
1200 Raincoats
For Men & Young Men
The Product of
America's Foremost Raincoat Makers

Coats worth up to $10.00 — $5.00
Coats worth up to $20.00 — $8.50

Made of imported Cheviots, Cantons, Cassimeres, Worsteds and Tweeds, some with silk, fancy plaid or plain linings.
Sizes 34 to 46
Every Coat Guaranteed Waterproof
Fourth Floor.

BUSINESS HOURS—9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Daily.
Arnold, Constable & Co.
Will Hold Today and Friday
An Important Autumn Sale of
WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S HOSIERY
Averaging ¼ to ⅓ Under Regular Prices

Special attention is directed to our very complete collection of Children's Hose, which includes the most serviceable grades for Boys' and Girls' school wear.

WOMEN'S SILK AND LISLE HOSE
PURE THREAD INGRAIN SILK—Extra double spliced heels and toes. Black only. Formerly $1.50 pair. 3 pairs for 2.75; 6 pairs for 5.40; pair 95c
PURE THREAD SILK—Medium weight; black with fancy colored silk tops. Formerly $1.25 pair. 3 pairs for 2.40; 6 pairs for 4.50; pair 85c
PURE THREAD SILK—Double cotton soles and tops; black and tan. Formerly $1.00 pair. 3 pairs for 1.95; 6 pairs for 3.85; pair 68c
FIBRE SILK PLAITED—Medium weight; very lustrous and durable; black, white and tan. Formerly 50c pair. 3 pairs for 1.15; 6 pairs for 2.25; pair 39c
SILK LISLE—Black, white or tan. Formerly 50c pair. 3 pairs for 95c; 6 pairs for 1.85; pair 33c
MERCERIZED LISLE—Black, white or tan. Formerly 35c pair. 3 pairs for 65c; 6 pairs for 1.25; pair 23c

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL HOSE
In sizes from 6 to 9½
FINE RIBBED COTTON—Made in France; heavy weight and very durable. 6 pairs for 1.90; pair 33c
IMPORTED COTTON—Fine or wide ribbed; medium weight; black, white or tan. 6 pairs for 1.90; pair 33c
FIBRE SILK PLAITED—Fine ribbed; very lustrous and durable; black, white or tan. 6 pairs for 1.65; pair 29c
FINE RIBBED COTTON—Very desirable; heavy weight; black only; linen heels and toes. 6 pairs for 1.25; pair 23c
FINE RIBBED COTTON—Medium weight; splendid quality; black, white or tan. 6 pairs for 1.25; pair 23c
FINE RIBBED COTTON—Medium weight; black white or tan. 6 pairs for 85c; pair 18c

Automobile Robes
Regularly $14.50
10.00
Heavy, warm, durable Plush Robes for carriage or motor. Silky finish and soft interlining. Reversible; large size, in black, navy, green and red.

Blanket Robes
At the Special Price of
3.25
Women's Bath or House Robes, made from the best quality "Beacon" Blankets. Light weight, soft and very warm; charming color combinations.

Brocaded Velvets
Regularly $15.00 Yard.
8.50 & 10.00
Imported Brocaded Velvets in exceptionally handsome designs and colors, on voile, satin and crepe grounds. Also plain black, white and two tone effects.

Utility Coats
Regularly $24.00
16.50
Women's new Autumn Coats, suitable for motor and general wear. Of high grade Scotch mixtures and Orkney Tweeds. London model, splendidly tailored.

Children's Dresses
2 and 3 year. Regularly $2.75
1.85
Pretty little frocks of Anderson's Gingham, in a variety of dainty colors. Hand embroidered collar and belt of white pique.

Bordered Chiffon
Regularly $7.00 to $7.50 Yard.
1.50
Double Bordered Chiffon Cloth, 42 inch; especially charming for bridesmaids' and dancing dresses. Exquisite designs, and in a choice variety of evening shades.

The Latest Sweaters
At the Special Price of
5.00
A smart knitted coat model of pure Australian wool with ruff or V neck, in white and the season's colorings. Full range of sizes, and especially desirable for the college girl.

Bedouin Scarves
At the Special Price of
5.45
Women's Bedouin Scarves of superior quality crepe de chine in white, evening colors and ombre effects. 2 yards long; hemstitched

DOLLARS AHEAD

IN Switzerland better than one man out of every two has money put away in the Bank for future use.

In the United States less than one man out of ten has such a deposit.

There is need of a systematic method of investing individual dollars until in the aggregate they amount to something.

The Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates which we sell from any of our offices supply this need.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
176 Bway., N.Y. 178 Remsen St., Bklyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

GLYNN TALKS AT FAIR.

Tells Farmers He Saved the State $11,000,000 This Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The money saving which he had effected in the administration of the State and the benefits to be derived from such measures as the land banks and the Workmen's Compensation act were the principal subjects on which Gov. Glynn touched today when he addressed about 500 farmers at the White Plains Fair and Westchester County Horse Show.

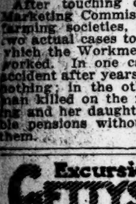
He said that last year the State appropriated $37,000,000, and that to obtain this sum this year it would have been necessary to raise $11,000,000 by direct taxes. Consequently he induced the Legislature to cut out $3,000,000 of appropriations, and himself by his veto eliminated another $8,000,000, thus avoiding the need of a direct tax.

"The Federal Government," the Governor went on, "must raise a war tax of $100,000,000, of which New York's share will be approximately $11,000,000. I call your attention to the fact that the present Administration has saved the taxpayers a tax as large in amount as their share of the Federal Government's war tax. Thus my vetoes have saved Westchester County $891,000 and New York County $5,392,000."

Then the Governor took up the legislation in aid of the farmers and laid great stress upon the value of land banks. They were not, he said, mysterious institutions, but were already in use in Europe. They would enable the farmer to turn the advantage of compound interest to his own account, and instead of having to pay 6 per cent. on his mortgage and the principal at its expiration he would be able to pay off his loan by easy installments with the annual interest.

After touching on the work of the Marketing Commission and co-operative farming societies, the Governor quoted two actual cases to illustrate the way in which the Workmen's Compensation act worked. In one case the victim of an accident after years of litigation received nothing; in the other, the widow of a man killed on the new Equitable Building and her daughter received comfortable pensions without even applying for them.

Excursion to— GETTYSBURG $3
CHILDREN HALF FARE
SUNDAY, SEPT. 20"
via the
New Jersey Central



In the light of the European conflict this trip is of unusual interest. Trains leave West 23d St., 11:50 P. M., Saturday, Sept. 19th; Liberty St., 12:01 A. M., Sept. 20th. Coaches ready in Jersey City at 11 P. M. Saturday, Sept. 19th. Tickets $3.00; children, $1.50. Now on sale at terminals and the following offices: 7 Cortlandt St., 245, 379, 1276 1440 & 2081 Broadway, New York; 4 & 24 Court St., Brooklyn.

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ROOSEVELT IGNORES SULZER'S CANDIDACY

Signs Appeal to Bull Moose to Support Davenport in Primaries.

VOTE ALREADY COUNTED?

To Campaign with Davenport in October—Hennessy and Hinman to Lose and Thus Aid Moose.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt took a definite stand yesterday against William Sulzer who is a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination in the Progressive primaries. After an extended conference of Progressive leaders and candidates for State offices which was held at the National headquarters of the Progressive Party, the Colonel affixed his signature to a letter in which all enrolled Progressives were tersely urged to vote and work for Frederick M. Davenport, Mr. Sulzer's rival in the primary fight.

The letter was not made public and will not be until the signatures of Oscar S. Straus and William H. Hotchkiss have been obtained. Mr. Hotchkiss at present is in the South. It is planned to send a copy of the letter to every enrolled Progressive in the State.

No mention of Mr. Sulzer by name occurs in the letter which starts off with the declaration that the Progressives owe it to the State and to the Nation to place in nomination for Governor only a man of character, ability and a clean record. Mr. Davenport, the letter declares, is such a man. It closes with an admonition to the enrolled members of the party to be sure and vote for Mr. Davenport on primary day.

In a little informal talk to the Progressive candidates and leaders, behind closed doors, Col. Roosevelt emphasized the necessity of making a fight against Mr. Sulzer in the primaries. This was after several of the leaders had declared flatly in the Colonel's presence that should Mr. Sulzer be nominated for Governor in the Bull Moose primaries, they would tip their hats and take their farewell of the third party.

The conference yesterday was unlike the little conference, at which the present Progressive organization slate was fixed, in that there was not a single leader on hand to speak a good word for Mr. Sulzer. All the State candidates with the exception of Lloyd Collis, the new designee for State Engineer, were in attendance. Mr. Collis is ill in hospital, but is said to be well on the road toward recovery.

Col. Roosevelt spent some time conferring with George W. Perkins, Theodore Douglas Robinson, Francis W. Bird, Frederick M. Davenport, and Chauncey J. Hamlin, candidates, respectively, for the nomination of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and the other candidates on the primary State ticket, among them Dr. Katharine B. Davis, candidate for Delegate at Large to the Constitutional Convention.

"Throughout the northern counties of this State," said Mr. Davenport, "I found the Progressives alert and determined to get out a big vote on Primary Day. Up-State, where I have been, there is less sentiment for Mr. Sulzer in the Progressive Party than there is in either the Republican or the Democratic Party. The Barnes treatment of Harvey D. Hinman has stirred up a great deal of sentiment up-State, which will make itself felt on Election Day against any Barnes candidate running for public office."

Mr. Davenport said, when asked what he would do with regard to Mr. Sulzer's invitation to him to jointly debate whether he or Mr. Sulzer was the best Progressive:

"I am too busy taking care of the serious features of the primary campaign to pay any attention to that."

Chauncey J. Hamlin said that in the twenty-one counties he had traversed he had found the Progressives stanch in their party allegiance.

"What about the Sulzer sentiment?" Mr. Hamlin was asked.

"I asked that question of the Progressive County Chairman in Livingston County," said Mr. Hamlin. "He said that he in turn had asked one of his local leaders how the Progressives were feeling. The local leader's face took on an appearance of gloom, and he replied that he had lost two of his best men, but that the others were all right. 'Well, what about the two you've lost?' the County Chairman asked his lieutenant. 'One moved away and the other died,' was his reply. From which you can draw your own conclusions."

Provision was made at the conference for the appointment of a Progressive Primary Committee to take care of the interests of all the Progressive candidates for State offices in the primaries, with the sole exception of Mr. Sulzer. William H. Childs of Brooklyn was made Chairman of this committee, and Harold J. Aron, Mr. Davenport's campaign manager, was made Secretary and Treasurer.

Col. Roosevelt, whose appearance of health and vigor was a delightful surprise to Bull Moose leaders who had not seen him since the reports of his recent illness, promised to make an automobile campaign that will take him through every county in the State with ex-Senator Davenport. The campaign will begin the day after Primary Day, and will keep the Colonel busy through all of October.

The Colonel, in talking to the Progressive leaders, expressed as his conviction that the defeat of John A. Hennessy in the Democratic primaries and of Harvey D. Hinman in the Republican would bring a great host of new recruits to the Progressive ranks from both parties.

MARYLANDERS SEE COLONEL.

He Tells Them to Run a Third Ticket for Congress.

Col. Roosevelt received a delegation of twenty Maryland Progressives headed by former U. S. Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte at National Headquarters yesterday. The Marylanders asked the Colonel to visit their State next month and give them a lift in the campaign to elect one United States Senator and six Congressmen. The Colonel did not hold out much hope, as he will be busily occupied with the New York State campaign all through October.

The Maryland delegation also wanted the Colonel to state his attitude with regard to the candidacy of Edward C. Carrington for United States Senator on the Republican ticket. Mr. Carrington formerly was the Progressive National Committeeman from Maryland, but quit the Progressives to return to the Republican fold. The Marylanders said Mr. Carrington is openly declaring on the stump that as a former Progressive he will have the support of Col. Roosevelt and the Bull Moose.

The Colonel in response to this request produced a typewritten statement from his inside pocket and read from it a declaration to the effect that he was utterly opposed to fusion on any man who had been a Progressive and had returned to the Republican Party. A fusion victory with a Republican of that kind as the candidate would do the Progressive Party no good, the Colonel said.

He urged the Maryland Progressives to place a ticket in the field with a candidate for United States Senator and a candidate for Congress in each of the six districts.

There were in the Maryland delegation besides Mr. Bonaparte, J. Stewart Macdonald, State Chairman; Joseph R. Baldwin, National Committeeman; W. S. Schofield, Joseph A. Wilmer, W. Winslow Williams, and Alfred A. Moreland, head of the Progressive City Committee of Baltimore.

BARNES FOR A FAIR COUNT.

Conference of Chairmen for Honest Vote on Primary Day.

Republican State Chairman William Barnes will try to unite all the parties in a movement looking to the strict enforcement of the law on Primary Day, to prevent, if possible, fraudulent voting and unfair practices at the polls. He has invited the State Chairmen of all the other parties that will participate in the primaries to meet this morning at the Manhattan Hotel for a preliminary conference. His invitation was sent to William Church Osborn, Democrat; Theodore Douglas Robinson, Progressive; Olin G. Bishop, Prohibition; James A. Donegan, Independence League, and U. Solomon, Socialist.

"I regard it as very essential that a concerted effort should be made to safeguard the primary ballot," said Mr. Barnes yesterday. "The primary law is defective, especially in its omission to provide proper safeguards against corrupt practices in connection with primary elections."

Mr. Barnes has also sent a letter to all Republican County Chairmen throughout the State, urging them to admonish all Republican Election Inspectors especially to observe the strictest impartiality and absolute accuracy in the canvass of the Progressive primary vote in the contest between Frederick M. Davenport and William Sulzer, to the end that no criticism may lie against the inspectors of the Republican Party who will supervise the primaries of the Progressives and the minor parties.

CONFER ON FOREIGN TRADE.

Members of National Council Decide to Name Committees.

The National Foreign Trade Council, which is composed of manufacturers, merchants, bankers, and railroad and steamship men, held its first meeting yesterday at the Biltmore. Twenty-six of the thirty-five member were in attendance.

James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, presided as Chairman of the Council, and others present included E. A. S. Clarke, President of the Lackawanna Steel Company; Samuel D. Capen, Walter L. Clark, Col. Samuel Pomeroy Colt, President of the United States Rubber Company; P. A. S. Franklin of the International Mercantile Marine Company; Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railway Company; H. C. Harget, Chicago; Lloyd C. Griscom, Maurice Coster, E. N. Hurley, President of the Hurley Machine Company of Chicago; Charles E. Jennings, Alba B. Johnson, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works; D. W. Kempner of Galveston, Tex.; Cyrus H. McCormick, President of the International Harvester Company, Chicago; M. A. Oudin, manager of foreign business for the General Electric Company, Schenectady; Barton Myers of Norfolk, Va.; Charles H. Muchnic, William Pigott of Seattle, John D. Ryan, President of the Amalgamated Copper Company; W. L. Saunders, President of the Ingersoll-Sergeant Drill Company; Charles A. Schieren, Willard D. Straight, E. P. Thomas, F. A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, and R. H. Patchin, Secretary.

The discussion covered a wide range of the foreign trade problems which had been rendered acute by the great war in Europe. The Council authorized the appointment of committees to formulate recommendations for the development of foreign trade. Among the committees will be those on merchant marine, American banking facilities abroad, and commercial education for foreign trade. Another committee will deal with the improvement of conditions under which small manufacturers may be encouraged to enter the foreign trade. A committee will confer with a committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America on a plan by which the two organizations may work together.

The Council decided to call the last National Foreign Trade Convention to meet in Washington next January.

WHITMAN PLEDGES GIVEN BY FIVE CLUBS

"Fighting District Attorney" Campaigns with Chairman Koenig.

PROMISED ALL THE VOTES

Resolutions to Give Him Primary Support Unanimously Adopted by Republicans.

Introduced as "the Fighting District Attorney" and received everywhere with applause, Charles S. Whitman last night spoke in five Republican clubs in lower Manhattan. After his speech in each clubroom a resolution pledging the enrolled Republicans of the district to support him for Governor in the Republican primaries was proposed and unanimously carried. There were no negative votes. Each clubroom was filled to its capacity.

The clubs visited were the Federal Club of the Sixth Assembly District at 44 Avenue C, the Lincoln League of the Eighth District at 279 Grand Street, the Progressive Republican Club of the Tenth District at 40 Second Avenue, the Republican Club of the First District at 32 Macdougal Street, and the Republican Club of the Seventh District at 269 Eighth Avenue. County Chairman Samuel S. Koenig accompanied Mr. Whitman in an automobile from club to club and entered each hall with him.

In all his talks Mr. Whitman put himself forward as an out-and-out Republican organization candidate, repeating several times that he was a party man. But he asserted that he was unbossed, adding that none of the Republican leaders had ever tried to boss him. His talk on this subject at the Federal Club, the first visited, was typical. He said:

"I am a Republican; I always have been, and I always will be. I believe in the Republican Party, and I have always been loyal to it, but I would not have been a good Republican if I had ever let my party preferences—and I confess that they are strong—sway me in the slightest in the performance of my duty. It is right that the party should have leaders and champions, and they should be true to their party and true to their organization, but, above all, true to the people of the State. We have heard a great deal of bosses—we are always hearing of the corrupt bosses—but I can say to you that I have never been turned from my duty by any boss, and I can truthfully add that neither the leader of the Republican Party in this county nor any other Republican leader has ever asked me to do a single thing not consistent with my duty to my office."

Mr. Whitman did not mention the name of any of his party opponents nor did he criticise them.

"All of the men on the Republican primary ticket are friends of mine," he said "and I am a friend to every one of them. I have no criticism to make of any of them. I will support any of them who is nominated as enthusiastically and as sincerely as I expect them to support me if I am nominated."

Mr. Whitman did not spend much time "recommending himself" to his audiences. At each club he invited inspection of his record in public office and admitted that he wanted "promotion," but added each time that the other Republican candidates had valid claims that deserved "serious consideration." He told his listeners that he was before them simply to announce himself, become acquainted with those who did not know him, and that he wanted the Republican voters, after they had seen and heard the other candidates, to chose for themselves. Each time he asked his audience to remember that the man who doesn't make enemies as District Attorney, doesn't make good.

Mr. Whitman was as impersonal in discussing the Democratic Party as in talking of the Republican organization.

"The welfare of the City and State of New York," he said, "demands the return of the Republican Party to power. I don't think the Democratic administration has been competent. I don't think it has been loyal, I don't think it has been honest. Developments have proved that it has been corrupt. I mention no names, however. I don't believe in it. I don't call a man a criminal whom I can't indict. But the Democratic Party as a party has proved itself unfit to govern in this State."

Following Mr. Whitman along the same route and speaking after him to the same audiences were Congressman William M. Calder and James W. Wadsworth, Jr., United States Senatorial candidates, and Edward R. O'Malley, who is seeking the Republican nomination for Attorney General.

SULZER GETS A WRIT.

Davenport Must Defend His Petition—Fraud Is Alleged.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Justice William P. Rudd this afternoon on application of William Rathbone granted a writ of mandamus directing Frederick M. Davenport to show cause before Justice Alden Chester on Sept. 21 why his petition for the Progressive nomination for Governor should not be rejected by the Secretary of State and Mr. Davenport's name taken off the Progressive primary ballot.

In his motion before Justice Rudd, Mr. Rathbone said that of the 7,500 signatures on Mr. Davenport's petition between 3,000 and 4,000 were names that were signed to William Sulzer's petition; that the Sulzer workers got into a row and that the names were transferred to the Davenport petition; that other names were obtained by misrepresentation and that forgery was committed.

Mr. Rathbone is representing Sulzer, and has had a number of copyists at work on the Davenport petition for the past two days.

ACCIDENT DISABLES WIRELESS STATION

Machinery in Plant at Tuckerton, Now Under Government Control, Badly Damaged.

HAVE NO DUPLICATE PARTS

Receiving Apparatus Is Not Affected, but Delay Will Last Several Weeks.

The large wireless station for transatlantic service at Tuckerton, N. J., which was taken over by the Government by order of President Wilson to the Navy Department on Sept. 5, and which was one of the two remaining sources of direct communication between Germany and the United States, was damaged by an accident to the machinery yesterday, preventing the sending of all messages.

Lieut. Felix X. Gygax, U. S. N., representing the Navy Department, reported that the accident occurred shortly after midnight yesterday, completely shutting off the sending apparatus. Theodore R. Lemke, American representative of the German owners of the station, with offices at 130 Nassau Street, said he had not been fully informed of the extent of the accident.

"The chief damage resulted from a hole burned in the rotor, or revolving part of machinery of the high-frequency alternator," he said. "We have no duplicate parts, and I do not believe they could be duplicated here without considerable delay. The station was started in April, and it was not foreseen that within so short a period that conditions like the present could arise. The war has thrown an enormous business upon us, a condition of operation that was not originally anticipated.

"I am hopeful that repairs can be made at once. I believe that the receiving apparatus is not affected, but operation of that without the sending apparatus can be accomplished only under difficulties, though it would permit us to get war news."

The damaged parts of the machinery were made in Germany. If it is found impossible to duplicate them here the station cannot resume operations for some time. The station is owned by a Berlin corporation known as the High Frequency Machine Joint Stock Company for Wireless Telegraphy, which has a similar and communicating high-power station at Hanover, Germany. The only other wireless communication now with Germany is through the Telefunken station at Sayville, L. I., which is largely owned by Americans.

The tower of the Tuckerton station is 820 feet high. It is the largest plant in this country, according to Mr. Lemke. The apparatus used by the Berlin company is made by S. Bergman of Berlin, who for some time was associated in work here with Thomas A. Edison.

President Wilson's order authorized the Secretary of the Navy to take possession of the Tuckerton station pending the war for the purpose of the Government's exclusive business in the transmission of code and cipher messages of a neutral nature. When not needed by the Government service private messages of a neutral character are accepted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The disabling of the Tuckerton wireless station was explained in this statement by Secretary Daniels:

"A message has been received from the naval officer representing the Navy Department in charge of the Tuckerton radio station to the effect that the station is completely disabled for sending. No details regarding the cause of the accident or the time necessary for repairs have been received, but it is probable that it will be impossible for the station to send messages for some weeks."

As a result of this accident the German and Austrian Embassies in Washington are again out of communication with Berlin and Vienna so far as sending confidential code messages is concerned, because the original regulations, still in force at the other high-power radio stations, prohibit the sending of messages in code or cipher.

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A National Relief Fund to alleviate the acute distress of families, widows and orphans in Great Britain and Ireland, caused by the War, has been started by the Prince of Wales. The response to this appeal has been gratifying, but a greater sum of money is needed, because, in the Prince's own words: "There will be considerable distress among the people of Great Britain and Ireland least able to bear it."

There must be a large number of people in the United States with British affiliations who are anxious to relieve this destitution and distress. For this purpose an American Branch has been formed to collect subscriptions and transmit same to the Central Fund.

The Committee will welcome any subscriptions, however small, and particularly suggest the offer of subscriptions payable weekly during the continuance of the War.

Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company have been kind enough to act as depositary. Subscriptions should be sent to them, designated for the above Fund, or to Mr. R. M. STUART WORTLEY, Treasurer, 25 Broad Street.

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Every package is DOUBLE wrapped and sealed—to keep that mouth-watering Peppermint in—to have you get it always fresh, full-flavored and clean.

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KNOWN AROUND THE WORLD

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This famous firm of importers have sold us their entire stocks on hand and samples of German underwear at very heavy price sacrifices, and the reason is a simple one—James H. Moffett & Co. could get no more goods from their German mills, so they simply decided to close out every garment they had on hand of German make.

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FINEST LISLE THREAD AND BALBRIGGAN in light, medium and heavy weights. Also finest light-weight WOOL; medium and heavy-weight WOOL; finest CASHMERE AND WORSTEDS.

And to these we have also added dozens of small but very choice special purchases of domestic made undergarments. Here we include HEAVY DOUBLE-BREASTED, DOUBLE-BACK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, and FALL AND WINTER COMBINATION SUITS.

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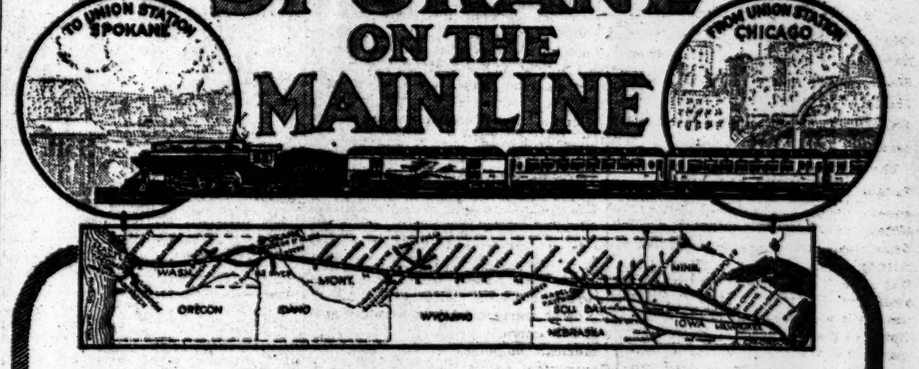

"The St. Paul Road," Shortest Route to Pacific North Coast Now Passes Through Spokane

"The Olympian" leaving Chicago September 12th, and *"The Columbian"* leaving September 13th, and thereafter, for the Pacific North Coast, will be operated over the "St. Paul's" new line through Spokane. The traveler and tourist will appreciate the extension to Spokane of the distinctive "St. Paul" service—one road—one management—one service—"St. Paul" all the way.

"The Olympian"

—all steel—perfectly equipped—leaves Chicago daily at 10:15 p. m., *"The Columbian,"* another all steel train, leaves at 10:10 a. m., daily. Both trains through to Spokane, en route to Seattle and Tacoma—via the

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MEXICO CALLS AMERICA FRIEND

Europeans Termed Perfidious Exploiters by Official Independence Day Orator.

VIVA TO PRESIDENT WILSON

Order to Evacuate Vera Cruz Hailed as Beginning of New Era of Amity.

REFUGEES IN A PANIC

Thousands Fear Imprisonment or Execution When Protection of Our Troops Is Withdrawn.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 16.—Added zest was given to the continuation today of the annual Independence Day celebration by the news from Washington, received last night, that President Wilson had ordered the evacuation of Vera Cruz by the American troops.

The official orator of the day was Rafael Cuevas y Garcia. In his speech he paid tribute to President Wilson and the American people and denounced the Europeans as false friends, citing as instances of perfidy the attempt of the German steamship Ypiranga to land arms for the Huertaistas—the act which precipitated the occupation of Vera Cruz—and the so-called Cuidadala compact, by which Huerta received provisional recognition from the representatives of foreign nations in the Mexican capital as the de facto head of the Government.

Señor Cuevas said in part:

Mexico's Suspicions Unfounded.

"I am going to speak of our relations with the United States and, as corollary thereof, of the occupation of the Port of Vera Cruz. To me this moment is solemn and full of hope. It would be ridiculous, nay, more than ridiculous, opprobrious, and unpatriotic to be celebrating these festivities if in our spirit, if in the innermost thoughts of every good citizen there did not exist the conviction that the occupation of Vera Cruz has not revealed and does not reveal any perfidy or any ulterior or malicious intention.

"Let us be just and sincere. Let us rejoice with the whole of America, from Niagara to Argentina, on this, our legitimate triumph—the triumph of fertile America over effete Europe. This is the real truth.

"I bitterly lament that we had not a squadron that would have prevented the landing of arms from the Ypiranga. The revolution was able to struggle against the dipsomaniac Huerta and his party and overthrow the tyrant and his accomplices, but the revolution was not able to struggle against European ambition and perfidy; and then our people, who, whether we wish it or not, will accompany us henceforth along the paths of liberty, repelled this foreign aggression.

"Race prejudice, gentlemen, has led us to believe that our real enemies and everlasting spoliators, the Europeans, are those whom it is our interest to cultivate in the future. I think that a single brutal fact will suffice to dispel this error, viz.: the direct participation which a majority of the foreign representatives took in the Cuidadela compact. It is true that Henry Lane Wilson also took part, but Henry Lane Wilson was publicly dismissed from the diplomatic service by the Supreme Magistrate of the United States and the de facto government was not recognized."

The orator went on to say that the United States would not interfere in "the revolutionary work of purification and reform."

His Tribute to Wilson.

Referring to President Wilson's order for the evacuation of Vera Cruz Señor Cuevas said:

"I am sure, gentlemen, that the well-thrashed-out question of Vera Cruz is the only reason why all good Mexicans have been reserved and have not made manifest an immense sentiment of gratitude to the man who has killed Macchiavelli and has demonstrated in the midst of the fiercest strife that the only policy worthy of the times in which we live is the policy of honesty and truth. The darkest blot bequeathed to us, the occupation of Vera Cruz, having been eliminated from our national life, let us do homage to a man of great sincerity, to the great representative man of America. I invite you, gentlemen, you, the men of this privileged land of Anahuac, in the names of Hidalgo, of Morelos, of Guerrero, of Juarez, of Madero, of Bolivar, and of Washington; in the names of men who have shed lustre on the human race, in the names of the men whose images are stamped forever in bronze, I invite you to give a viva for Prof. Woodrow Wilson, President of North America."

Gen. Carranza presided at the ceremonies and tacitly approved the sentiments expressed by Señor Cuevas. All the foreign diplomats were invited, but of the Europeans only Victor Ayguesparsse, the French Chargé, was present.

In his speech Señor Cuevas referred to personages of the Huerta régime as "Lombrosian types," and said Moheno Urrutia Lozano and many others had attempted to undo nature's work of forty centuries in the improvement of the human race. He said Huerta divided his time between killing and drinking. He declared the one-time Federal Army, the right arm of the reactionary elements, has been totally destroyed for the first time in Mexican history.

One feature of the day was a military parade to Chepultepec Castle, where the troops were reviewed by Gen. Carranza.

MEXICO CITY Sept. 16.—The name of President Wilson was cheered repeatedly today when it was coupled with those of Hidalgo, Morelos, Guerrero, Juarez, and Bolivar as that of a great patriot and friend of Mexico and the rule of Latin-America. Celebrations in which thousands participated were held in honor of Mexican independence.

John R. Silliman has received a message from Secretary Bryan asking him to inform Gen. Carranza officially of the proposed evacuation of Vera Cruz.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Sept. 16.—Paul Fuller, special envoy of President Wilson to Gen. Carranza, arrived here today aboard the steamship Mexico on his way to New York. He would not discuss the Mexican situation.

VERA CRUZ REFUGEES' PANIC.

Fear Imprisonment or Execution—Funston Wants Evacuation Delayed

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 16.—Mexican refugees here under the protection of the American army of occupation take a very gloomy view of the order of President Wilson ordering the evacuation of the city. They apprehend that the incoming Constitutionalist authorities will be guilty of all kinds of excesses, and many fear for their liberty and even for their lives.

The feeling tonight was distinctly panicky, both among Mexicans and foreigners compelled to find refuge in this neutral zone. The declaration is heard on all sides that the order of evacuation means "nothing less than the death warrant" for such Mexicans and foreigners.

Mexican employes of the military Government assert that they are assuredly doomed unless they are able to make their escape before the entry of the Constitutionalist troops. They declare that for months agents of the Carranza Government have been here in secret making lists of all such employees.

All those Mexicans who have sufficient means are preparing for flight, while many of those of the poorer class declare they will be compelled to turn to outlawry to have any chance whatever to survive. The chaplains of the American naval fleet have taken under their protection about 300 nuns, who sought refuge here from the Carranza partisans. They do not know what to do with these poor women. The nuns are penniless and have been maintained from funds raised by subscription among the American soldiers and sailors here. They fear that if no provision be made for their welfare they will be left to the mercy of a hostile mob.

One estimate heard here of the number of persons who will be in danger of imprisonment or execution as a result of the evacuation order is 30,000. This, however, is regarded in the best-informed quarters as an exaggeration. Four hundred priests are among the refugees, and these include many who never have been identified with Mexican politics in any way. Others among the refugees are Mexicans formerly prominent in public affairs, but long since retired from any such participation. In the lattter class are such men as Enrique Creel, once the Mexican Ambassador to Washington, and a relative of his, Teodora Dehesa, a former Governor of Vera Cruz.

Among the arrivals here yesterday from Mexico City were many Americans who previously had refused to leave the capital, even under the urging of Secretary Bryan. Such an exodus at this time was remarked upon as significant by Mexicans generally.

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 16.—The American forces will not be withdrawn from Vera Cruz before Oct. 10, if the War Department at Washington accepts the suggestion of Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston. Gen Funston recommended today that the steps incident to the evacuation of the city be taken with all deliberation and without undue haste. The chief consideration of Gen. Funston in recommending this date is believed to be a desire to give the thousands of Mexican refugees here an opportunity to leave the country. By far the greater part of the fugitive colony is composed of men and women whose names have been on Huerta's Government books, some as department clerks, the others in various capacities.

The steamship booking offices have been visited by large numbers of Mexicans anxiously inquiring as to sailing dates. Many have engaged third-class passage. Not many steamers are putting into Vera Cruz these days, and it might be impossible for all who so desire to get away for a considerable time, even in cases where the applicants have money.

Many cablegrams have been sent by Mexicans and Americans, either direct to United States Government officials or friends at Washington, begging them to intercede with the President not to insist upon a too hasty removal of the troops.

The American Consul, W. W. Canada, and Gen. Funston had to deal with scores of Mexicans today who visited them to protest against the departure of the troops. Gen. Funston transmitted to the regimental commanders orders to prepare for the embarkation.

WILL HAND RAILWAY BACK.

Carranza Not Disposed to Retain National System, It Is Said.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 16.—Since the merger the Mexican Government has held a majority of the stock of the National Railways of Mexico and that control still exists, as various expedients and makeshifts were resorted to under the late régime to meet the deficit on the fixed charges and ward off foreclosure. The bonds and the minority stock are widely disseminated, the holders including both Americans and Europeans.

It is thought here that the Government will be satisfied with its controlling interest in the property. With the rapid reopening of the system and the re-establishment of traffic due to the country's pacification the National Railways ought soon to be earning its fixed charges. The Constitutionalists have been operating the system, but, it is understood, will return it to the company.

$1,000,000 FOR CARRANZA.

Net Balance at Vera Cruz Custom House—French Lien on It.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—As a result of American administration of the Vera Cruz Custom House the Carranza Government will receive a cash balance of more than $1,000,000. Gen. Huerta had pledged the customs receipts as security for a loan obtained in France, but officials here take the view that the United States should turn the money over to the Government in Mexico City, leaving it to that authority to determine its disposition.

The gross customs receipts up to Aug. 29 were $1,800,000, from which was deducted about $800,000 for customs administration and the maintenance of quarantine, lighthouses, pilot house service, and part of the postal service.

CARDEN'S CRITICISM BRINGS DISCLAIMER

Interview by England's Former Minister to Mexico Stirs British Embassy.

DENIES ITS RESPONSIBILITY

Sir Lionel Quoted as Saying That Withdrawal of United States Troops Was a Shame.

Before sailing for England yesterday on the White Star liner Celtic Sir Lionel Carden, the retiring British Minister to Mexico and now British Ambassador to Brazil told reporters that when he left Mexico City three weeks ago the city was in a state of chaos and anarchy. It was a shame, he thought, for the United States to withdraw its army from Mexico at a time it was most needed.

A transcript of Sir Lionel's criticism reached Washington quickly and was published. It made a stir at the British Embassy and Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the Ambassador, hastened to disclaim to Secretary Bryan all responsibility for the alleged interview. The Ambassador added that he thought Sir Lionel would repudiate the interview on his arrival in England.

"There is no law and order in Mexico now," said Sir Lionel Carden. "The whole country is in a state of anarchy and when the American troops are withdrawn the thousands of Americans still there will be in a desperate plight. Even in Mexico City there are no courts and no protection. The Carranza soldiery can walk into a house and take what they want and the owner has no redress.

"A good police force of 4,000 men was maintained in the capital under the Huerta Administration," the former Minister continued, "but they were discharged by Carranza when he took charge of things. In their places have come the Carranza soldiery, some of the weirdest and wildest looking warriors I have ever seen. It is a fact that about 10,000 Yaqui Indians joined the Carranza forces before the fighting in the north stopped. A few months ago these savages were fighting with bows and arrows, but now they form part of the garrison of Mexico City, where there are altogether about 35,000 troops. Fighting is still going on around the capital. A few days before I left I took a ride of about thirty-five miles outside the city and saw the Zapatistas attack the waterworks. These attacks have been made every few days, but so far have not been successful.

"Huerta had some sort of Government," the British Minister said, "but this man has none. Carranza's only claim to greatness is his physique. It is a desperate shame that the United States forces are to be taken away, and it will leave hundreds of Americans stranded and helpless in a lawless country. How the Americans will get out of the country is a problem. When asked what he thought of the election of a new President in Mexico the British Minister smiled as if he thought the query was a joke.

"How can you have an election," he said, "in a country which is filled with wandering bands of brigands and guerrillas of from 50 to 500 who do not know any law but that of their leaders. The only way to establish a Government in Mexico, I believe, is to have the United States send an army down there and occupy the country. That would take 400,000 men, I suppose, and would cost vast amounts of money."

The interview was given by Sir Lionel Carden in the main saloon companionway of the Celtic at 11:30 A. M., where he was sitting on a settee with Lady Carden and a friend who had come to see them away. Two reporters were present who represented New York evening newspapers, and the third represented the New York City News Association. When Sir Lionel spoke of the conditions in Mexico City one of the reporters interrupted him with the remark:

"Then you mean that the capital is in a state of anarchy, Sir Lionel?"

Before the British Minister could reply his friend sitting next to him exclaimed: "That is hitting the nail squarely on the head. It is anarchy," and Sir Lionel said that was what he meant, "anarchy" and continued the interview, as reported.

In order that there should be no mistake, the three reporters went into the reading room of the Celtic, which adjoins the companionway where Sir Lionel sat, and immediately wrote out the text of the interview from their notes.

On his arrival here on September 5 from Vera Cruz on the Ward Line steamship Morro Castle, Sir Lionel Carden gave an interview similar in tone to the one he gave yesterday. At that time he told a TIMES reporter that the conditions in Mexico City when he left were not encouraging. He said that police rule was utterly demoralized and the business of the courts was at a standstill. He added that the streets were infested with irresponsible soldiery and foreigners were pessimistic regarding the business outlook.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The British Embassy in Washington tonight repudiated as "unauthoritative" the interview that is alleged to have been granted by Sir Lionel Carden in New York City today in which the latter was credited with passing strictures upon President Wilson's Mexican policy and deploring the ordered withdrawal of troops from Vera Cruz. Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, British Ambassador at Washington, tonight, as soon as he read the reported interview, telephoned to Secretary of State Bryan, saying that the interview was not "authentic" and that he had sent a wireless message to Sir Lionel Carden asking whether he had authorized such an interview.

Following up his verbal conversation with Secretary Bryan, the British Ambassador wrote a formal communication the the Secretary of State in which it was repeated that there could be no "authorized" interview from Sir Lionel because the British Foreign Office forbids diplomatic representatives from giving interviews on political subjects. It was pointed out at the embassy that the last time Sir Lionel Carden sailed from New York for Egypt what purported to have been an interview with him was printed in a New York newspaper. At that time it was declared that the interview was not "authentic."

CARRANZA DISLIKED CARDEN.

Would Have Given Him His Passports, but U. S. Intervened.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—How Sir Lionel Carden, British Minister to Mexico, was forced by Gen. Carranza to leave Mexico City, the diplomatic intervention of the United States alone preventing the Constitutionalist chief from abruptly handing passports to the Minister, was revealed in high official quarters here tonight. Those conversant with Sir Lionel's previous interviews attacking the Mexican policy of the American Government were not inclined to doubt that he had expressed himself freely again, and set it down as a result of his own resentment toward Carranza.

Gen. Carranza always believed that the English diplomat was largely responsible for Huerta's dogged resistance to diplomatic pressure, and told his friends that when the Constitutionalists reached Mexico City the Minister would be deported. When Carranza did reach Mexico City the American Government was advised that he intended to carry out this threat. The Constitutionalist chief wanted to hand Sir Lionel his passports immediately and order him to leave the country. Through the Brazilian Minister the United States interceded, and it was finally arranged that the diplomat should be permitted to leave without embarrassment.

The American Government at the time, it is understood, took occasion to point out to Carranza that whatever animosity he might feel toward Sir Lionel would be misunderstood and exaggerated as an affront to Great Britain if passports were handed the British Minister.

TO BANISH ROOSTERS FROM CITY LIMITS

Regulations Also Ban Hens When Nearest Neighbor Is Not 75 Feet Away.

200,000 CHICKENS RAISED

Hundreds of Poultry Owners Send Protests to Health Commissioner Goldwater.

The peaceful slumber of residents of New York will not be disturbed at dawn by the crowing of cocks after Nov. 1 if the new regulations approved yesterday by the Sanitary Superintendents of the Department of Health are adopted. First of all, the proposed regulations will prohibit persons from raising chickens in their back yards where there is another residence or public institution within seventy-five feet of the poultry inclosure, and, furthermore, residents of the greater city are not going to be allowed to keep roosters.

Already hundreds of persons who are engaged in raising poultry, whether for pastime or profit, have sent protests to the Health Commissioner, and some of them have equalled, if not surpassed, the denunciations of many of the dog owners reluctant to yield to the new muzzling ordinance adopted on the recommendation of Commissioner Goldwater.

The chicken problem in this city already has engaged more than its share of the attention of the health authorities, according to Deputy Health Commissioner Emerson. He pointed out yesterday that 7,000 out of 21,000 inspection visits by the sanitary inspectors last year were made to find out if premises were suitable for keeping chickens.

Dr. Emerson said that the presence of fowl, particularly in the tenement districts of Manhattan, had become a nuisance. Tenants, giving the excuse that some member of the family was a tuberculosis victim, have been permitted to keep a few chickens for their sick. Returning to some of these places the agents of the Sanitary Division would find that the chickens had been cooped up on the fire escapes where small poultry farms were being conducted at a considerable profit.

The new regulations will require that all chickens be confined in coops, and that the coops and runways be thoroughly washed and renovated each year.

During the last year 8,600 permits were issued to persons in the greater city to raise chickens. The number of chickens represented by these permits is something like 200,000. In Manhattan only 100 permits were issued, and there were probably no more than 1,500 chickens in this borough.

V. L. Fisher, manager of the American Poultry Sales Company, 39 Barclay Street, said he believed that the majority of persons raising poultry in Brooklyn, Queens, and the Bronx, could meet the proposed requirements, especially that calling for a 75-foot limit.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 17, 1914.

"TO THE OPINIONS OF MANKIND."

Every warring Government in Europe has for the past six weeks addressed its earnest efforts to convincing the people of the United States that the cause in which each is fighting is righteous. These efforts are directed especially to proving that war was forced by the treachery of some other Government, and as to this capital fact the assertions are hopelessly contradictory, but it is plain that the belief regarding it formed by the American people is considered of great importance. Yet we have, and in all human probability we can have, no possible part in the mighty struggle. Our Government has declared strict neutrality, and it will be patiently and steadfastly maintained. It is not the prospect of any intervention of ours that inspires this strenuous attempt to influence our judgment. It is instinctive realization of the immense and pervasive power of calm, disinterested public opinion at this stage of the world's history, greater and more searching than ever before.

The Ambassadors of two of the belligerents in this tremendous contest, those of Great Britain and of France, signed on Tuesday a treaty with the United States of a nature such that if one like it had existed between Great Britain and Germany, or Germany and Russia, and had been observed, there would have been no war. Here is a fact of overwhelming interest and importance, and it is one that may well inspire every intelligent American with profound satisfaction, with sincere pride that his Government has proposed and promoted a measure of such value to the safety, the peace, and the progress of the civilized world. The signatures affixed on Tuesday bring the number of these treaties in force up to twenty-six, and Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Belgium have indorsed the principle of the beneficent plan, and, we believe, will ultimately come into the circle. Let us briefly state the practical features of the plan.

The ground principle of it is investigation of the causes of difference and sufficient time in which to investigate, with in some cases abstention from war until the time—one year—has elapsed. The subject matter of the investigation is "all disputes "of every nature whatsoever to the "settlement of which previous arbi- "tration treaties or agreements do "not apply in their terms or are not "applied in fact," as to which "diplomatic methods of adjustment have "failed." This, it will be seen, is completely comprehensive. The instrument of investigation is a "Permanent International Commission" composed of five members, one citizen of each country party to the treaty, one foreign member chosen by each Government, and a fifth chosen by agreement between the two parties. The parties to the treaty engage, when they "shall have failed to adjust a dispute by diplomatic meth- "ods," to refer it to this Commission. "The report of the International "Commission shall be completed "within one year after the date on "which it shall declare its investi- "gation to have begun." In some of the treaties it is expressly agreed "not to declare war or begin hos- "tilities during the investigation and "before the report is submitted." In any case it is clear that the commencement of hostilities would be greatly restrained by the existence of a Commission of investigation and the reference of a dispute to such a Commission.

It is tempting at the present time, when a gigantic war is raging, to make light of the restrictive effect of such treaties as these, and to predict that when nations are ready for war they will not thereby be stopped. But it is precisely this readiness for war that such treaties tend directly, practically, and inevitably to check. The German people believe that Russia began this war; the English people are sure that it was begun by Austria, with the backing of Germany. If the truth as to the original [illegible] could have been brought out [illegible] tions would have rushed in madness upon the field of battle. It will be said that, even if such treaties were nominally in force, they would be disregarded as was the "scrap of paper" that guarded the neutrality of Belgium. That is possible. But here comes in the subtle influence of "the opinions of mankind." It is to this force that the treaties appeal and the signatures of twenty-six Governments in all parts of the world, big powers and small, of the West and of the East, attest the sense of the potency of that force. Each treaty is a solemn appeal to it. No Government that has signed such a treaty can escape or evade responsibility. To repudiate this particular pledge would be an open and damning confession that the repudiating Government was afraid of the truth impartially and deliberately ascertained, that it loved darkness rather than light because its deeds were evil.

It is 125 years since Chief Justice JAY, under the guidance of President WASHINGTON, signed a treaty with Great Britain which introduced into the practice of nations the principle of arbitration. The treaties that Mr. BRYAN, under the guidance of President WILSON, has negotiated with many nations are the latest evolution of the policy of open, temperate, and loyal justice which our country has sought to promote in international affairs. It is a splendid and solid contribution to the welfare of the world.

PERMANENT PUBLIC MARKETS.

Barring their support by the city, there can be no economic objection to permanent public provision markets if the farmers and provision men will supply them, and if the consumers will come for the goods. The supplying of food to a cityful is not for the sake of middlemen and retailers, but for consumers, and the problem is to make the supply as cheap to them as possible. That is why public sympathy should be with the effort of Borough President MARKS to meet the stress of war prices by means of the four public markets in Manhattan, at which consumers are buying foodstuffs of every description far below the usually quoted retail prices. So long as the farmers bring their produce to them these markets are justified. Mr. MARKS recognizes the fact that offering stalls and counters without fee is uneconomic, and he favors this procedure only during the period of more or less speculative high prices engendered by the war. But housewives who will come with market basket on arm and make their own deliveries, dealing with the producer direct, have a permanent means of cheapening the cost of living.

The four public markets are well patronized. This the farmers are rapidly finding out, and many who have been letting their "truck" rot on the farm because of the low wholesale prices are driving a roaring trade with the housewives. The resolve of Mr. MARKS's market committee to make these places permanent—much of the farm produce, such as potatoes and turnips, beets, onions, cabbages, and apples, is marketable the year round, and meats and fish are sold besides—is because they have found a substantial demand for permanency. The poor and the thrifty have now an opportunity which they will not let go to waste.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Now that the Public Service Commission has resumed its meetings after the Summer vacation, it will have before it several matters of importance upon which decision has been deferred. Last December the Commission received many protests against the contract which the Interborough Rapid Transit Company proposed to grant for the newspaper vending and advertising privileges on its lines. A public hearing on the matter was held in February, but it still remains unsettled. In May the Consolidated Gas Company brought forward a plan for the issue of $25,000,000 convertible debenture bonds. It has not yet been told whether the Commission approves of the issue or not. In July the Interborough Company suggested that it be permitted to award the contract for the extension of its elevated lines to three specified firms, without public bidding, on the basis of the payment of the actual cost of the work plus a certain percentage as contractor's profit. The Commission has not yet passed upon this.

Undoubtedly these and other questions before it are highly controversial and are not easy to decide. They require sound business discretion, as well as such light as legal and engineering experts can shed; but it was because the regulation of public utilities involved just such complicated problems that the Public Service Commissioners were appointed.

THE RAILWAYS' NEW CASE.

The railways won their contention for a living wage in the opinion of everybody except those who had the power to grant it. The railways now renew their plea in a form strengthened by the events which have occurred since their earlier applications were twice rejected. The question is whether the Commission will succumb to considerations before which even the President and the House Committee on Ways and Means reconsidered their positions. The President and Congress, like the Commission, [illegible] power. Neither the President, nor Congress, nor the Commission is or should be above the influence of public opinion, like the Supreme Court.

The reason is simple. The law should be obeyed, whatever it is, and there ought not to be two opinions about the same law. To influence the opinion of the court is to vitiate the law. In this case the question is not what the law about rates is, but what it ought to be. On that the people are entitled to be heard, and to have their views respected, by either the Commission or by Congress. If the Commission overrules the plain popular expressions that the railways need larger income it will assume a power not exercised even by Congress, which is the Commission's superior in ratemaking power. No doubt it is irritating to the Commission that it is in a situation making it desirable to reconsider its position, and thus lessen its pretension to infallibility.

The Commission was divided in its opinion rejecting the railways' request to be allowed to retain the credit upon which their public service depends, and it is altogether likely that if the opinion had been delayed a week the minority would have become the majority. The prospect of such a reversal has improved steadily, as the earnings and prospects of the railways became worse, and thus justified the minority. Now there is reason to expect as well as hope that the Commission as a whole will bring itself into line with public opinion. It is both more likely and preferable that the Commission should agree with public opinion, than that public opinion should alter to support the opinion of the Commission. The Commission's power is limited to ratemaking, but the public's power extends to making or unmaking the Commission. In a country where the majority rules it is prudent not to antagonize the supreme authority of the nation.

THE PROGRESSIVES.

So much emphasis has been laid on the falling off in the Progressive vote that it is well to consider what it means and how it affects the political situation. To conclude that such an event as the Maine election should give encouragement to the Republicans by showing that the Progressives are not a factor of importance is to take a superficial view and to ignore the facts. The Progressive status has been fixed by a number of elections and primaries, and it is past dispute that they are strong enough to hold the fate of the Republican Party in their hands. No more now than in 1912 can the Republicans hope to succeed without them.

It is easy to figure their disappearance as a peril to the Republicans by comparing their vote in 1913 and 1914 with the vote cast for ROOSEVELT in 1912—easy and misleading. ROOSEVELT's vote was not a Progressive vote. He has a personal following which will follow him whenever he is a candidate for anything, but will not join any new party; and that vote was augmented in 1912 by the votes of men who were disgusted with the record made by the Republicans, but did not want to vote for a Democrat. With these two elements was united a third—the socially discontented, those who found in the Progressive Party and its platform the embodiment of their desires. This last element are the Progressives; the other two never left the old party nor intended to leave it. In this last element were many who looked skeptically on ROOSEVELT and had no enthusiasm for him, and some who had hitherto opposed him.

When the election of 1912 was over these men, the Progressives and the only Progressives, remained in existence as a third party. It was not to be expected that they would poll in subsequent State elections the votes of the other two elements, the Roosevelt idolaters and the discontented Republicans. The question was whether this third party had any strength, could affect the result of future elections. As a party they had never cast a vote; the vote cast for ROOSEVELT in 1912 was no criterion, nothing to judge by, any more than the vote cast by MARTIN VAN BUREN's following in 1848 was a criterion of the strength of the Free Soil Party. Nothing of its strength or weakness could be known until the elections of 1913 and 1914 took place. These elections, and not that of 1912, were the first in which the real Progressive Party had a hand. Comparisons of the vote of 1912 with that of 1914 are of small value.

The elections so far held, and particularly that in Maine, fix for the first time the Progressive standing. What they show is that there is no danger of the party's carrying any election. They reveal it as a party of about the same standing as the Populist Party in CLEVELAND's second Administration. They show that there is a respectably large party of social radicals in the country, not large enough to gain office, but large enough to prevent a Republican victory and determined to do it. Its vigor on this point was shown when Mr. ROOSEVELT attempted to unite it with the Republicans in this State. It did not want to fuse because it wanted to fight. In Maine the later returns show that its strength is one-third that of the Republican Party. It is safe to assume that it is at least that strong in many other States. There is no cheer for the Republicans anywhere. The Progressive Party is [illegible]

life than was the Populist Party, but while it lasts it can make as much trouble for the Republicans as the Populists did for the Democrats; and the end of its trouble-making powers is not yet in sight.

THE BLACKMAILERS' ALLY.

You know that women who bring suits in New York are given great latitude in court and that you could be subjected to a very unpleasant cross-examination, which might disturb your marital relations.

Whether, as testified by the defendant in a suit at law, this sentence was uttered by a lawyer trying to blackmail him into settling a suit for breach of contract brought by a woman, is a matter for decision by the tribunal before which he testified. But no man who has observed the trial of suits brought by women in New York can doubt that it might have been said by such a blackmailer; no sensible man can doubt that it has often been said, and often has resulted in the payment of blackmail; and no observant man can doubt that every word of it is true. It is true that "women who bring suits in New "York are given great latitude in "court." Whether this witness was blackmailed or not, there is no doubt in any sane mind that many men have been blackmailed and have yielded to the crime because they knew of that great latitude.

We wonder if the Judges and lawyers who read this testimony read it with any feeling of surprise. Did it come to any of them as a shock, this intimation that the courts instituted to preserve equity and do justice were used habitually as the tools of blackmailers, were made accomplices in crime? It cannot be that they are ignorant of what is common knowledge to every other man with eyes in his head; yet, if they know it, why were they not long ago stung into bending every effort to remove this stain from bench and bar? Why are they so languid about the reform of judicial procedure?

They know, certainly, that when such a suit is brought the defendant does not defend the matter alleged in the complaint; he defends his whole life and general moral character, which in the theory of the law are not in question at all. They know that he is really placed in the pillory before his fellow-citizens, and the real charge against which he must defend himself is that of being a person unfit for society. They know that justice can seldom be obtained on the naked question on which in theory the case is conducted, and they know that on such a state of things the crime of blackmail flourishes. And they must know that the law of evidence in the State of New York is not only an accomplice in that crime, but incites it, fosters it, and in many cases creates it.

Under the law, too, the right to interrogate a witness for the purpose of affecting his reputation for veracity has been stretched to an extreme that makes the system an enemy to the securing of justice. If a witness knows that acts of no relevancy to the case in hand may be brought out against him on the stand—that, nominally a witness in another man's cause, he may be made actually a defendant in a totally different matter—he will evade his duty. This is the commonest weapon by which the police intimidate witnesses against them. It is known to all men that a man may be of loose life and yet truthful on such a question as whether he saw a policeman club an innocent man; yet, under pretense that such a man can never tell the truth about anything, a witness testifying against a policeman will find himself defending his entire past. The same engine of intimidation is used by some lawyers. Our judicial procedure sadly needs reform in many ways; there is a growing sentiment that it is too artificial to do exact justice. But, whatever else should be reformed, this allying of the courts with the blackmailers should be ended. It can be ended very easily by a limitation of what is permissible in cross-examination.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Accusing the Medical Profession.

In the October McClure's there is another article on the so-called "Daemmerschlaf," or "twilight sleep"—the form of scopolamin anaesthesia which that magazine first brought to the attention of the American public with the claim that, without dangers of any sort to either mother or child, it abolished all the tortures of maternity. Whether rightly or wrongly, this article will seem to many of its readers a truly terrible arraignment of the medical profession—perhaps the most terrible brought against it since HOLMES in this country and SEMMELWEIS in Austria accused its members—justly, as was soon proved—of leaving behind them what was described as "a swathe of dead women," to whom they carried, not help and healing, but a deadly infection. The present charge is not quite as serious as that one, but by clear implication it does go the length of declaring that the doctors, had they thought less of their own convenience and interests and more of sparing women pain always agonizing and perils often fatal, could long since have freed childbirth of its terrors and lifted the "primal curse."

These statements, of course, will be hotly resented and promptly denied, but it is true that the condemnations of the Freiburg method that have come from many eminent and reputable practitioners of medicine will have little or no weight until those making them have used scopolamin exactly as it is used at the Frauenklinik. That it has failed in different dosages and conditions, no matter how often or in whose hands, is a fact without the slightest relevance to the questions at issue.

And there is about the Freiburg treatment no trace or sign of the commercialism, the quackery. Every detail of the process has been frankly disclosed, and there is no pretension that what is done in Freiburg cannot be done as well anywhere else by any competent obstetrician who will avail himself of information freely offered to the whole profession. Only those who have done so have the slightest right to criticise the "Daemmerschlaf," and it is not creditable to medicine that many others have ventured to denounce scopolamin anaesthesia for no better than the very bad reason that they have themselves used the drug without good results or with discouraging ones.

City Dogs Should Be Muzzled.

Protests against the enforcement of a muzzling ordinance against the dogs of this city are not justified now, and will not be justified in the future, by any of the arguments that have yet been offered. Of course all dogs are annoyed and inconvenienced by the best of muzzles, when first put on, and their determined efforts to get rid of the things are more or less painful to anybody with a just appreciation of canine virtues and merits. It is not true, however, that all muzzles are cruel in the sense that they inflict pain and interfere with the open-mouthed respiration which is essential to a dog's comfort and safety.

Some muzzles are, indeed, instruments of torture, and such are used only too often, simply because they are cheap, but others are on the market to which dogs soon become accustomed and wear without the slightest suffering or injury. It would have been well had the new ordinance contained a provision as to the kind of muzzle to be used and explicitly forbidden the abominable straps that are effective only when they bind the animal's jaws firmly together.

But for a muzzling ordinance to be of any utility whatever, its enforcement must be rigid and prolonged. The dog-catcher's office is not one that attracts men of delicate sensibilities or disinterested devotion to the public welfare, and unless the men holding it are more carefully watched than has usually been the case they tend invariably toward capturing the valuable dogs from whose owners a ransom can be expected, and to ignore the much more dangerous animals that roam the streets uncared for and hungry.

It is a pity that our well-intentioned Health Department is subjected, in this matter of guarding the public from a real and serious danger, to the fierce criticism of people whose love for dogs is directed toward the least worthy representatives of the species and has degenerated into the real "zoophilpsychosis" from which the unfortunate woman whose letter to Commissioner GOLDWATER was printed yesterday is obviously suffering. Such persons are the worst enemies dogs have, for their silly and sickening extravagances of word and action give dog-haters their best excuses for denouncing all dogs.

Another Huge Armament.

New York City in a single day, this week, mobilized and brought into action an army that in size closely approaches the largest of the colossal aggregations that are now operating in Europe. Ours, however, is an army of children, and it marches peacefully, if not quietly, into fortresses held by welcoming teachers instead of grim artillerymen. The only ravages to follow their attack will be suffered by ignorance and prejudice, and while long lists of promotions will soon be coming in, there will be none giving the names of killed and wounded.

In other words, our public schools have opened again, and 750,000 young New Yorkers, with an ardor possibly somewhat accelerated by parental pressure, have begun anew to utilize the opportunities provided for them by the city for learning many ways of employing strength of mind and body that are better than killing their neighbors.

That the methods of the public schools are the objects of constant criticism proves that perfection has not yet been attained, indeed, but those who are grieved or alarmed by the faults they see or think they see in them should find consolation and even satisfaction in the knowledge that these schools, unlike some others, are in a state of constant readjustment to the changing needs and conditions of the days as they come, and that the effort in them is to follow best plans, not old ones merely because they are old.

We are trying experiments in education, not living up to "traditions." Not all of the experiments succeed, and some of them do not seem wise to all of us, but neither the failures nor the follies are fatal. While we are discontented with our public schools they are certain to improve steadily. They are really endangered only by the people who either think they are right as they are or who do not think anything at all about them.

Selection by War Is Changed.

So horrible is war that in our denunciations of it we are apt to forget that until times comparatively recent practically the whole of mankind was engaged in it almost constantly, and yet somehow managed to progress rather steadily toward a higher and higher civilization. In other words, war is the very oldest of "folkways," and every custom as widely practiced and long continued as this one must have once had advantages that more than balanced its disadvantages, else the human race would long since have been exterminated.

Thoughtful observers have pointed out, however, that war is no longer what it was in olden times—a rough but effective method of selecting for survival the strains of superior strength and intelligence and of getting rid of those marked by the opposite qualities. Cannons and rifles are without the discrimination that was possessed by the sword and the bow, and their victims are apt to be the best and boldest, not the incompetent and the cowardly.

This theory of a decided change in the sort of selection exercised by war is at least plausible, and, if accepted, it explains why nations once thrived on successful fighting and deteriorated in peace, while now pugnacity is a deteriorating influence and peace the elevating one.

The Times Appreciated Abroad.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is gratifying to me as a reader of THE TIMES to know that appreciation for your paper is not confined merely to local circles. When a London newspaper quotes at length your editorials it is indicative of the high standing you have not only in American but international journalism. It is highly significant of your reputation as great journalists when you create such favorable comment in foreign circles.

Permit me to say further that no other newspaper appeals to me as THE TIMES does. Your news items are reliable and impartial rather than sensational; your editorials are masterpieces of journalistic art, and above all your readers are not considered minds [illegible]

"DUM-DUM" BULLETS.

Likely Explanations of Their Reported Use in Belgium.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think the charges handied back and forth by the European warring forces, that each uses "dum-dum" bullets against the other, may perhaps be accounted for in a simple way—England, Germany, and France, all on occasion, use this bullet. This is a fact well known on the frontiers. When specially savage peoples have to be faced in the Himalaya ranges, meeting the furious charges of mountaineer tribes, or on African frontiers beating back Dervish rushes, the dum-dum bullet is used.

The quantity of such special ammunition in relation to the whole supply of a national army must be very small, but is it not likely that in the confusion and hurry of mobilization some of this stuff intended for distant battlefields was shipped to the firing lines? If, too, on a European field a regiment lately returned from frontier duty found itself, what more likely than that in the regimental ammunition supply some packages of the old dum-dum ammunition might remain?

In one of these two ways it seems to me likely that this prohibited and cruel bullet might have found its way to the front. Certainly few intelligent non-combatants can believe that the great powers now engaged in war intend the bullet to be used in Europe.

W. S. RAINSFORD.
New York, Sept. 15, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

England, I believe, refused to agree not to use dum-dum bullets, but, nevertheless, it is a fact that she does not use them in civilized warfare, and Germany and France and the other European powers have agreed not to use them.

Why, then, do bullets dum-dum? The answer is that any high-velocity bullet will dum-dum under the right conditions, and the question is, What are these conditions?

If a rifleman will take an ordinary Mauser cartridge or an ordinary .300 used in the United States or .303 British, and punch the point of it on a stone before he puts it in his rifle it will generally dum-dum upon striking. If he files a cut across the point of it it will dum-dum. If it strikes a stone or the earth and ricochets and then strikes an animal it will in all probability dum-dum, and if any high-velocity bullet is stopped in two or three inches of its passage through flesh or water, or bone, it will dum-dum.

A dum-dum bullet may pass through a man or a beast also without doing a great deal of injury, but if it passes through water or a liquid within the man, as through his stomach or through his brain, the result is so-called explosive. The very act of stopping a bullet in a few inches of its travel will fuse it. The energy has been turned into heat, and the result is a so-called explosive bullet wound, the particles of lead rush forward, although they are in a molten or semi-molten state, and spread and diverge like water from a nozzle, and it is this that makes the terrible wound, small where it enters and large where it goes out, for the reason that the mass of heated and fused metal broadens, and takes with it what you might call a cone of the flesh.

The writer has shot a deer through the stomach when the stomach was full of water, and the stomach and all within it was practically blown into atoms. The writer also had an experience of shooting an animal through the brain—soft matter—and all of the animal was found except the head. The head was entirely destroyed by the effect of the bullet breaking up in the brain matter.

WILLIAM J. BALDWIN.
New York, Sept. 15, 1914.

THE "WHITE PAPERS."

Times Pamphlet Popular as a Source Book of the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please send me two copies of the fifth edition of the English and German "White Papers," with President Wilson's neutrality address included. I have a copy of the first edition, but wish also to have President Wilson's message included, as this is a very fine way to keep these important papers.

My home is in Brooklyn, and when I came up here six weeks ago I ordered my TIMES sent by mail, as I prefer it to any other paper, and now the family I am visiting have become regular subscribers, and appreciate the quality of THE TIMES as fully as I do.

ADA F. DE LANCY.
Utica, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please send me two copies of the last edition of the English "White Paper," which, I understand, includes also the German correspondence.

Americans are certainly much indebted to you for directing them to the source of information.

C. B. RUNKLE.
Richmond, Mass., Sept. 13, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer has been a constant reader of your paper for ten years past and esteems it the best, most reliable, and most trustworthy paper throughout the whole country.

EDWARD E. STUCKERT.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly forward to my address the official "White Papers" of England and Germany. I appreciate your enterprise in making these instruments available for circulation.

A. W. LAUTZ.
Phoenix, Ariz., Sept. 11, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly send us nine more copies of the British and German "White Papers" in booklet form. We have just discovered nine more friends we want to have this historical paper.

HENRY C. COOK,
Wallingford Manufacturing Co.
Wallingford, Vt., Sept. 14, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please send to me five copies of the "White Paper" memorandum, in payment for which I inclose 50 cents in currency.

I take this opportunity to congratulate you upon your enterprise, believing that the pamphlet should be given wide circulation.

H. F. WILSON, Jr.,
The Bankers Trust Company.
New York, Sept. 14, 1914.

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems to be a general impression, shared to some extent by THE TIMES, that Japan would have been justified in attacking Germany in the Far East only if Germany had attacked Great Britain in the same region. In a leading editorial of THE TIMES recently it is said: "Japan is not called upon to make war upon Germany, for there has been no 'unprovoked attack' upon British territory or interests in that part of the world."

Article II. of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement and Alliance of 1911 provides that "if, by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, * * * either high contracting party should be involved in war * * * the other high contracting party will at once come to the assistance of its ally, and will conduct the war in common."

If I understand these words rightly, Japan was bound to come to the assistance of Great Britain in case of "aggressive action" against the latter in any part of the world. The wording of the agreement is not "aggressive action in the Far East," but "aggressive action wherever arising." The only limitation which the agreement puts upon these words is that before acting "the two Governments will communicate with each other fully and frankly, and will consider in common the measures which should be taken."

GEORGE KENNAN.
Baldock, N. S., Sept. 13, 1914.

Hats an Index of Character.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The objectionable soft hats? Why, Mr. Editor, they are such a splendid index to the faces beneath! Just as you judge the mental and moral status of the readers in the cars by the particular brand of yellow sheet each one is perusing so just drop your eyes from the purple, green, gray, brown, blue, bedecked, be-bowed, yea, even be-feathered hat to the [illegible]

SHIP SAILS UNDER NEW LAW.

Under American Flag, Leaves New Orleans for South America.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels was notified today, through M. B. Trezevant, Secretary of the Business Men's Association of New Orleans, that the Cartago of the United Fruit Company's line had sailed from that port today. She was the first foreign-built but American-owned vessel now flying an American flag to leave New Orleans for South America. The ship was admitted to American registry under the law recently enacted by Congress.

The Secretary signed contracts for the repair of buildings in connection with the New Orleans Navy Yard to make them suitable quarters for a large detachment of marines. It is presumed that some of the marines now being withdrawn from Vera Cruz will be stationed there. The New Orleans Navy Yard, which has been closed for several years, is to be reopened in the next few weeks.

ZACAPA CHANGES FLAGS.

Passengers Stand with Bared Heads as Ship Hoists Stars and Stripes.

To the accompaniment of the "Star Spangled Banner" Minor C. Keith, Vice President of the United Fruit Steamship Company, yesterday lowered the British ensign on the steamship Zacapa, and hoisted the "Stars and Stripes" while the passengers and crew stood with bared heads.

Mr. Keith said the Zacapa was the second steamship of the company to go under American registry. He stated that in addition to the fleet of twenty-five steamships of the United Fruit Line, aggregating 125,000 tons, the Directors contemplated putting the thirty steamships of the Elders & Fyffe Company under the American flag.

MISS JOBE'S MOUNTAIN CLIMBS

Did Not Include an Attempt to Ascend Mt. Robson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As I desire to have published only accurate statements of my recent exploration in the Northern Canadian Rockies, will you kindly publish the following corrections to the report which appeared in your issue of Sept. 13?

I made no attempt to climb the 13,000-foot peak Mount Robson. So far as I know, no woman has attempted to climb that mountain. The first ascent of this peak was made in 1909 by the Rev. Mr. Kinney and Donald Phillips, the chief guide of my 1914 expedition. The second and last ascent was made in 1913 by W. W. Foster of Victoria, B. C., and A. H. MacCarthy of Summit, N. J., with the Swiss guide, Konrad Kain. The ascents I made prior to my climb of the new mountain were Mount Temple, 11,626 feet; Mount Pamm, and two unnamed peaks en route to the big ice mountain. These three climbs last mentioned were made for the purpose of locating the big peak itself.

Your statement that the mountain was surrounded by 35,000 square miles of ice is doubtless a typographical error. The glacial area on and surrounding the mountain we estimated at 35 square miles.

On the last 100 miles of our trip there were no trails. We made our own trails.

My geographical society affiliations are with the Alpin Club of Canada, the American Geographical Society, and the National Geographical Society.

MARY L. JOBE.
New York, Sept. 14, 1914.

Munich American Red Cross Society Appeals for Contributions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have received many appeals, hundreds of them, no doubt, but here is one from a new, perhaps unexpected, source, and it is most worthy.

I make my appeal in the name of the American Red Cross Society of Munich, of which I am the Secretary. We are preparing to furnish and maintain a lazaretto of sixty beds or so for convalescent soldiers. It takes a great deal of money, more than we have on hand. I earnestly ask a little publicity through the columns of the newspapers of the United States. We request remittances made to the order of the American Red Cross Society of Munich, and forwarded to Secretary of State William J. Bryan, Washington, D. C., and through the Secretary sent to us through official channels.

ALBERT M. HEILBRONER,
Secretary American Red Cross Society of Munich, Bavaria.
Munich, Bavaria, Aug. 28, 1914.

An International Police.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems self-evident that the United States is to be the "nation of destiny" in suggesting and adjusting the terms of peace between the warring nations when the present nightmare of bloodshed is over. Regardless of personal opinion or party affiliation there can be no question that President Wilson is amply and peculiarly fitted for the task.

But shall we stop there? Does not the situation offer to us as a nation an opportunity unparalleled in the world's history to be the first to suggest and put into effect a world-wide movement which shall once and forever preclude the possibility of another such struggle as is going on between heretofore supposedly civilized nations? Shall we not suggest and carry out an international agreement which will hereafter prevent the possession by one man of such power that he can in any way force the wholesale butchery of thousands of his fellow-men?

Surely the time is ripe and the conditions must soon be favorable for the reduction of the armies of every nation to a peace basis, and the establishment, in conjunction with a combined navy, of an international police system which in case of dire stress or emergency may act together as the Allies are acting today—men of many tongues fighting shoulder to shoulder to crush an unworthy, unholy cause.

H. C. SPAULDING.

The Fire at the Twilight Inn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the fire at Twilight Inn on Wednesday last, I write to ask that you state these facts: The damage by fire was confined to small area on the third floor and roof, and was not extensive, causing a cessation of business for but one day. All of our best rooms were not damaged at all, and we are doing business as usual and shall remain open till Oct. 1 at least.

L. P. SCHUTT, Manager.
Twilight Park, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1914.

REVAL.

Reval, of the graceful spires,
Girdled round by grim old walls—
Quaintly arched, her cobbled alleys,
Stately, her historic halls.

Guarded there, her blood-bought trophies—
Brought from conquered alien shores—
Dim and ghostly in their tatters,
Hang the flags of bygone wars!

Gable-roofed, her aged houses,
Casements gay with potted blooms,
Now and then, a breeze-stirred curtain
Shares a glimpse of Old World rooms.

Romance lingers in her gardens,
Whispers, in the gnarled oak trees,
Of mysterious, secret tunnels,
Leading downward to the seas!

Like some honored, ancient warrior,
Helpless 'fore a modern foe,
Reval stands, her crumbling turrets
Crown the harbor stretched below.

LOUISE VON WETTER.
Russia, Aug. 9, 1914.

Reval, founded in 1200, is the capital of Esthonia, one of Russia's three Baltic provinces. Situated on the Gulf of Finland, the city forms [illegible]

$43,139,387 NEEDED FOR SCHOOLS IN 1915

Board of Education's Estimate Calls for $4,876,072 More Than for This Year.

MAYOR'S OFFER ACCEPTED

Board Plans to Provide Prevocational Instruction as an Experiment in Five Boroughs.

The Board of Education estimate of its cash requirements for 1915 was submitted at its meeting yesterday by Chairman John Greene of the Committee on Finance. Action on it was deferred until Sept. 30.

The estimate calls for $35,046,133.71 for the general school fund and for $8,093,252.18 for the special school fund, or a total of $43,139,387.89, an increase over the appropriation for 1914 of $4,876,072.23.

In connection with the accruals to the general school fund by reason of the differences between the salaries of outgoing teachers and the cost of filling vacancies as arising, precise records have been kept, and the cash savings from January to August, 1914, are placed at $142,542.23.

The board unanimously voted to avail itself of the agreement of Mayor Mitchel to further an application for $250,000 for the purpose of introducing a scheme of pre-vocational work in Public Schools 64 and 95, Manhattan; 5 and 158, Brooklyn; 85, Queens, and one school each in the Bronx and Richmond, to be designated later.

The sum named will cover also the expense of putting into operation, continuation, and part-time instruction in Manual High and Commercial High Schools, and added equipment for present workshops in order that manual training along vocational lines may be extended.

Associate City Superintendent John H. Haaren was assigned to the high schools with full jurisdiction in these matters, and Associate City Superintendent William L. Ettinger was placed in charge of the work in the elementary schools. Mr. Haaren was empowered to select a teacher from each of the commercial and trade schools to co-operate with him, their places to be filled by substitute teachers, to be paid out of the general fund.

In taking this action the board had to waive all by-laws that might stand in the way of the successful operation of the experiment. John Martin argued that the subject had not been sufficiently explained. Dr. Ira S. Wile said that as the Mayor and Controller had cut out all red tape in dealing with the matter the Board of Education ought to do the same.

President Churchill spoke of the recent visit of Mayor Mitchell, himself and others to the West, and added:

"I request the Committee on Vocational Schools and Industrial Training of the Board of Education to co-operate, as I know it will, in the furtherance of this experiment, and I recommend that the Board of Superintendents be requested to give to the Associate Superintendents assigned to this work all latitude in this matter. I feel that this is an important forward step in education. I ask your co-operation and the co-operation of all citizens, as I feel confident that the result will go far in extending the important work in industrial training already under way."

President Churchill also called attention to the reports submitted by William Wirt, Superintendent of Schools at Gary, Ind., and Herman Schneider of the University of Cincinnati, one looking to the introduction of the part-time and to the extension of the continuation scheme of instruction and the other to the introduction of an idea whereby two schools, practically independent, may be made to occupy the same building with a programme arranged for the recreation of the pupils as well as for their instruction in industrial work. This latter plan also involves the extension of the school day to eight hours.

The Committee on High Schools was empowered to provide appropriate penalties for violations of the by-law prohibiting secret societies in high schools.

BOARD TO MEDIATE STRIKE.

Cotton Belt Appeals to Federal Commission—One Conductor the Issue.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—The good offices of the Federal Board of Mediation to avert a strike on the St. Louis Southwestern Railway (Cotton Belt) were invoked by the company late today. The invitation to intervene was accepted.

This action by the company was taken after a committee representing the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen had advised the officers of the railroad that a strike would be called unless the company reinstated a former conductor who had been discharged on allegations of drunkenness.

Earlier in the afternoon six conductors had obtained a temporary injunction restraining the Strike Committee from calling out the men. Circuit Judge Knisely gave the defendants until Tuesday to show why the order should not be permanent. The conductors who filed the petition said that a majority of the engineers in the employ of the railroad had voted against a strike and that the engineers' union had withdrawn from the federation when it appeared that the strike order would be issued. The petitions also asserted that 100 conductors who voted to strike were denied the privilege of changing their votes.

RATE APPEAL TAKEN UP.

All Seven Commissioners Considering Roads' Appeal for Reopening.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—All seven members of the Interstate Commerce Commission today began consideration of the petition of the Eastern railroads for the reopening of the advance rate case. Only four of the Commissioners are in Washington, but the roads' appeal was forwarded to the other three, who are on their vacations, so that the case might be disposed of without waiting several weeks for the full commission to assemble here.

Under the act to regulate commerce, the commission may reject the appeal or reopen the rate case in full or in part. As to whether the original order could be modified without a hearing, however, the Commissioners themselves will have to decide.

No brief in opposition to the roads' appeal had been filed tonight, but officials were said to expect that the same forces that fought the original proposal of the roads to increase their freight

HELEN GAYNOR BRIDE OF E. T. BEDFORD, 2D

Late Mayor's Third Daughter Married in Episcopal Church in St. James, L. I.

RECEPTION AT DEEPWELLS

Bride's Sister, Mrs. H. K. Vingut, Matron of Honor—Elder Brother Gives Her Away—The Guests.

The wedding of Miss Helen Deborah Gaynor, daughter of the late Mayor William J. Gaynor, and Edward T. Bedford, 2d, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Bedford of 198 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, was solemnized yesterday afternoon at 1:45 o'clock in St. James Episcopal Church, St. James, L. I. The Rev. William Holden, rector of the church, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Frank Page of Fairfax, Va., the father of Mrs. Norman Gaynor. Following the ceremony a large reception was held at Deepwells, the country home of the bride's mother. Many out of town guests were present, also friends of the family from the village and neighboring towns.

It was the wish of the young bride to have a simple country wedding. The church was decorated with white asters and chrysanthemums, and pink flowers predominated in the floral decoration of Deepwells.

The bride wore a gown of white charmeuse draped with chiffon with pearl trimmings. Her tulle veil fell from a cap effect, surmounted by orange blooms, and she carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley. Her elder brother, Rufus Gaynor, gave her in marriage. She was attended by her sister, Mrs. Harry K. Vingut, as matron of honor. Fritz Bedford acted as best man for his brother. The ushers included Norman Gaynor, a brother of the bride; Albert Jube of Newark, John C. Taylor of Philadelphia, and Paul Shield of Brooklyn.

Mr. Bedford and his bride left last evening for the West on their honeymoon. On their return they will live at the Glendale, on Hudson Boulevard, in Jersey City.

The bride is twenty years old, and is the late Mayor's third daughter. Her engagement to Mr. Bedford was announced last Spring. She has three married sisters, Mrs. Vingut, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Jr., and Mrs. Ralph Isham.

The bridegroom is twenty-six years old. He is President of a candy company in Jersey City, a subsidiary of a corn products company, which is allied with Standard Oil interests, of which his grandfather, E. T. Bedford, after whom he was named, was formerly Vice President.

Among the guests invited were Mayor and Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Mr. and Mrs. George McAneny, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Adamson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Ross Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen C. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Blum, Miss Alice Blum, Mr. and Mrs. James Creelman, John D. Crimmins, Miss Edith Harrison, daughter of Mayor Harrison of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Julian D. Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin M. Grout, Bishop and Mrs. David H. Greer, Miss Greer, Capt. and Mrs. Mrs. Gleaves, Justice and Mrs. Martin W. Keogh, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lydecker, Mr. and Mrs. Martin W. Littleton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Sicard, Mrs. Charles Dingee, Miss Mary Gaynor, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Hyde, Mrs. Henry H. Isham, Miss Betty Irish, Dr. George D. Stewart, and Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Goetchius.

Also Col. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Barent Lefferts, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Moore, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. William T. Manning, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, Dr. and Mrs. Henry L. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Mirabeau L. Towns, Mr. and Mrs. Devereux Emmet, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. George Zabriskie, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thierot, Mrs. William Ziegler, Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt Webb, Mr. and Mrs. J. Watson Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, Justice and Mrs. William C. Carr, Controller and Mrs. William A. Prendergast, Miss Grace Bedford, Mr. and Mrs. Preston Davie, and Mr. and Mrs. Julian P. Fairchild.

MISS MARY BURNETT A BRIDE.

Married to William Grosvenor at Her Mother's Summer Home.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 16.—The marriage of William Grosvenor, eldest son of Mrs. William Grosvenor of Newport and Providence, and Miss Mary Burnett, of Southboro, Mass., was held at the Summer home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Charles Burnett at Pptersborough, N. H., today. Mrs. Grosvenor, Miss Anita Grosvenor, Robert Grosvenor, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Davis of Newport, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Congdon, of Providence, Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Gardner, Jr., of Boston, Miss Rosa A. Grosvenor, of Newport and Providence, attended.

Miss Ruth Burnett, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Miss Anita D. Grosvenor, a sister of the bridegroom, Miss Elizabeth Choate of Southboro, Mass., cousin of the bride, and Miss Ruth Cheney, of Boston, were bridesmaids.

Robert Grosvenor, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and Theodore Phinney Grosvenor, another brother; Brockholst M. Smith and Thomas A. Blumer of Providence, Albert S. Hoffman and Joseph H. Stevenson, of New York, and John A. Austin Amory, Alfred S. Dabney, Horace Gray and S. Dacre Bush, 2d, of Boston, were ushers.

Married in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Miss Anna Gertrude Duffy of this city, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y., and William John O'Meara of New Haven, Conn., were married yesterday morning at 9 o'clock in St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Rev. William B. Martin officiating. Miss Mae E. Duffy was her sister's only attendant. Thomas O'Meara was his brother's best man. A wedding breakfast was held after the ceremony at Delmonico's, after which the couple left for an extended trip through the West. They will make their home in Stamford, Conn.

J. H. Bush Marries Miss Conway.

The wedding of John Haskin Bush, a son of the late John S. Bush of this city, and Miss Marion Conway, only daughter of Thomas Conway of Philadelphia, took place yesterday afternoon in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church. The Rev. Sydney N. Ussher performed the ceremony. Mr. Bush and his bride will spend the Autumn at Heathcote Inn, Scarsdale, N. Y., after returning from their honeymoon.

RUBSAMEN—CUTLER.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest B. Rubsamen of Murray Hill, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Pauline Victoria Rubsamen, to Samuel Clark Cutler of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Cutler is a son of Mrs. William S. Cutler of Brookline, Mass., and is a graduate of Harvard University.

HOPF—EBELING.

The engagement of Miss Agnes J. Hopf, daughter of the late Max G. Hopf and Mrs. Hopf of 128 Manhattan Avenue, to Frederic Oliver Ebeling of Evanston, Ill., has been announced. The wedding is to take place in October.

Handicraft Work for Mineola Fair.

Special to "he New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 16.—At the county fair at Mineola next week the Nassau Association will have a department of exhibits of handicraft work. It will be run by Mrs. Adolph Ladenberg, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. F. L. Crocker, and Mrs. J. A. Albertson. The exhibition will represent the product of members and beneficiaries of the Nassau Association Welfare Committee, of which Mrs. Ladenberg is Chairman.

LAST RIVER TUBES SUNK.

Final Section of Harlem Tunnel Successfully Submerged.

The last of the five sections of the Harlem River tunnel was sunk yesterday morning with complete success at the foot of Lexington Avenue before a large gathering of engineers and public officials. All that now remains to be done to make it possible to walk dryshod under the river is to construct a short connection between the southern end of the section submerged yesterday and the end of the regular subway tunnel by coffer-dam work.

The tunnel has been constructed according to plans devised by Olaf Hoff for the Michigan Central tunnel under the Detroit River at Detroit. The contractors are McMullen & Hoff, working under the supervision for the Public Service Commission of C. V. V. Powers and Howard B. Gates. Four tubes to accommodate the four tracks were constructed on the banks of the Harlem and bolted securely together in five sections, about 200 feet long. Timber was then fastened along the sides, so that each section resembled a gigantic box 200 feet long and weighing 750 tons.

The completed section was then floated down to the position in which it was to be sunk. Then water was admitted into the tubes, and as it rose inside it gradually overcame the buoyancy within the box. As it was necessary, however, to keep the section, when full of water, from sinking until its alignment and grade had been perfected, on the top of the tubes were fastened four air cylinders. They were subdivided within and provided with a system of valves so that as water was admitted to them it was possible to correct the slightest tendency of the section to tip either sideways or fore and aft. In this way the engineers were able to keep perfect control over the unwieldy mass and to adjust it in place with absolute precision. After the section had been submerged the contractors gave a luncheon.

WANTED WEDDING DE LUXE.

Bankrupt Tells Why He Gave Mrs. Friedman $4,000.

That he might have a wedding which would eclipse in point of magnificence any ever held in Brooklyn before was the reason assigned by Samuel D. Isaacson, yesterday in the United States District Court, in Brooklyn, for giving his prospective mother-in-law $4,000. He told Judge Chatfield that he had heard of weddings where champagne flowed like water, and it was his ambition to have one of that sort.

Isaacson was a witness in a suit brought against him, his wife and his mother-in-law by a trustee in bankruptcy to recover money and property which is alleged he turned over to the two women shortly before he was declared a bankrupt. The trustee said that Isaacson gave his mother-in-law, Mrs. Hanah Friedman of 526 West 123d Street, Manhattan, $4,000.

Isaacson said that he outlined his plan of a brilliant wedding to Mrs. Friedman and asked her how much it would cost. She told him that it would require between $4,000 and $5,000.

"I agreed to give her the $4,000," said the witness. He added that the entire sum was not spent on the wedding, but a considerable portion of it went for a trousseau for his bride and for house furnishings. He failed to state whether or not his ambition for the most brilliant wedding was realized.

MINERS ADOPT TRUCE.

President Wilson's Plan for Colorado Settlement Accepted.

TRINIDAD, Col. Sept. 16.—The miners' convention late today voted to accept the proposal indorsed by President Wilson for a three-years' truce in the Colorado strike. But the decision was not reached without a contest. J. E. McDonald, a delegate, offered a motion putting the convention on record in favor of adopting the truce but leaving the final decision to a referendum vote, the returns to be reached not later than Sept. 25.

James Lord, President of the Mining Department of the American Federation of Labor, urged immediate and decisive action by the convention.

"This is the greatest opportunity that ever crossed the path of the working class," he said. Of the recent copper miners' strike in Michigan, he said: "The Michigan people at one time could have had a favorable settlement, but they neglected to take advantage of their opportunities. Finally the relief stopped coming in and they were starved back into the mines. Now conditions are 50 per cent. worse there than they were before the strike."

Miss Zerega Weds R. J. Donovan.

The marriage of Miss Celestine Madeleine Zerega, daughter of Mrs. Antoine Zerega of 171 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, to Richard James Donovan of this city was celebrated at noon yesterday in the Church of Our Lady of Charles Borromeo. The bride's brother, Frank Zerega, gave her in marriage. Her matron of honor and only attendant was her sister, Mrs. William J. Lynch. William B. Donovan was his brother's best man, and the ushers were John P. O'Connor and John Zerega, brothers of the bride. Only the immediate families witnessed the ceremony and reception which followed at the home of the bride's mother. Mr. Donovan is a lawyer in this city, and he and his bride have taken a house on Riverside Drive.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sage of 512 Fifth Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Rutgers Sage, to William Hervey Bolton of New York. Miss Sage made her debut in society last season, being introduced at the same time as her sister, Miss Katherine Sage. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Agnes Griswold Landon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hutton Landon of 19 East Fifty-third Street, and Moses Taylor Pyne, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, whose engagement was announced last February, will be married on Oct. 20 in St. Bartholomew's Church.

Word comes from Mrs. Joseph H. Willard, wife of Col. Willard, and well known in New York and Newport society, that she and her daughters, the Misses Roberta and Natalia Willard, are still at St. Morits, where they were visiting when the European war broke out.

Miss Julia Havemeyer Potter and Miss Helene Moffatt of New York are the guests of Miss Edith Temple Gracie in Washington, D. C. Miss Gracie recently returned to the capital from a visit to the Baroness de Grafenried at Oyster Bay, L. I.

The wedding of Miss Cynthia Eggleston Seelye, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elwyn Seelye of New York, and Ernest Roy Strempel, on Sept. 26, will be performed in the library of the Seelye home at Lake George, which was built several years ago for Miss Seelye's grandfather, the late Edward Eggleston, the novelist and historian, who did much of his writings there.

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer have closed their season at Newport, and made the trip to New York yesterday by motor.

Miss Helen Taft will be among the bridal attendants at the wedding of her brother, Robert Taft, son of the former President and Mrs. William H. Taft, and Miss Martha Bowers, daughter of the late Solicitor General Lloyd W. Bowers, which is to be celebrated in St. John's Church in Washington, D. C., on Oct. 17. The wedding plans are to be announced shortly.

Cornelius Vanderbilt is expected here on the Lusitania, which will arrive today or tomorrow. His name does not appear on the passenger list, and it is not known whether Mrs. Vanderbilt sailed with him.

To and from Europe.

Some of those booked to sail today for Glasgow on the Ausonia are:

Adam Baird, Mrs. I. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. C. Forsyth, Mrs. R. Gibson, John Harley, Miss Annie Lynch, R. J. Martin, Mrs. Sarah Porter, W. Sheppard, and Mrs. Mary Turner.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from London on the Menominee were:

J. M. Adrian, Miss Cecelia Adrian, Miss A. S. Bailey, F. T. Baird, C. C. Bell, Mrs. L. Cornell, Miss Cornell, Miss Margery Davis, Alexander Glass, H. F. Inman, Miss F. H. King, Samuel Moore, David Pasco, Mrs. J. R. Thomas, H. B. Turner, and Mrs. Eva B. Turner.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS IN A GAY COMEDY

There Is a World of Sunny, Whimsical Fun in "He Comes Up Smiling."

AN ABLE DRAMATIZATION

The Playwrights Have Admirably Caught the Spirit of Adventurous Nonsense in Sherman's Novel.

A gay story of a great adventure that is flooded with the sunlight of high good humor and a whimsical enjoyment of the fantastic and the unexpected—this is "He Comes Up Smiling," the new comedy which came to town last evening with Douglas Fairbanks, both presented and justified as a star. It is a dramatization of Charles Sherman's novel that bore the same name, and the work of preparing it for the stage was done by Byron Ongley and Emil Nyitray, who joined forces as playwrights once before when they adapted "Typhoon" for the American stage. Here they have done their work well, for their play is as cheery and indefatigable as its title, and we, the theatregoers who seek our entertainment at the Liberty Theatre—we come out smiling.

That smile is a reminiscent tribute to the wholesome, sane, and buoyant quality of the story which is told in the four acts of the new play, and which, with one important and not altogether welcome alteration, is the story of the book Mr. Sherman wrote. It is a tribute to the many amusing lines which have found their way into the play and which are amusing and good to hear because they are part and parcel of the story. The very progress of the comedy takes on something of the insouciance and romance of vagabondage which lies in wondering happily what waits around the next corner and not caring much because of the devout conviction that everything will be quite all right.

The story begins way back when Jeroboam Martin, the ninth son of a quotable but impecunious minister, goes out to hunt for the canary that had been his mother's and that had escaped from its cage. He follows it wistfully from bush to bush and from meadow to meadow until he loses it among the other birds and loses himself to the temptations of the broad highway. Years later, he is still wandering contentedly from meadow to meadow when, by a freak of fortune, he comes out of a shady swimming pool one day and into the clothes and car of a young cotton speculator who has been cutting all manner of things in Wall Street. There follows a bewildering case of mistaken identity, and before sundown the always acquiescent Jerry is being agreeably kidnapped by the cotton king's rival to keep him away from New York for one precious week.

By nature Jerry is not loath to see Bartlett fooled by his own trick, and then, besides a roomy touring car to take him in a new manner along his own highway, there is Billy, Bartlett's daughter. Billy really decides everything from then on. There is one delightful moment later when she decides he has proposed to her, and finally, when the cat is out of the bag and the knight of the road is packed off about his business, Billy is supremely sure that at the end of the allotted time he will come back to her.

He does, and it is here that the dramatists have veered away somewhat from the consistency of the character that made the book and that makes the play. The last act takes liberties with the last chapter. It was the essence of Mr. Sherman's last chapter that for Jerry there could never really be any last chapter at all; that, with or without Billy, he would wander on his way a tramp at heart until the end of time, cheerfully leaving it to fate that he could always come up smiling. But in the play the knight of the road has made good "by playing the cotton market and he comes up wealthy.

They may have known best who decided that, in order that the play might have wide acceptance, the final curtain must descend on Mr. Fairbanks attired in a dinner coat, with no end of money in his pocket and the girl of his heart in his arms.

Certainly, Mr. Sherman's last chapter presented difficulties to any playwright, and, while it must be said that they have in this and other matters fallen a little short of the genuine beloved vagabondage, which the author of the book conceived, they have brought to the dramatization a deal of spirit and charm that was not in the book at all.

And if the insouciance of the Jerry of the play takes on a little more substance than philosophy, the explanation must be sought not so much in the text as in Mr. Fairbanks. There is always something more than the ghost of a suggestion in his impersonation that Jerry was a knight of a road traceable at no great distance to Broadway, and that, though never entirely concealed, is all but lost sight of in the whole-souled sunniness of a manner which is neither of town or country. Mr. Fairbanks brings an infectious affability to his new role, but he brings something more. He brings a great deal of spirit and a lively sense of comedy that is in no small measure responsible for the success of "He Comes Up Smiling." And the grievous if pardonable errors of the last act do not matter enough after all the successive audiences will not be greatly disturbed by the news that Jerry has been making a fortune in the cotton market. They simply won't believe it.

The cast which supports Mr. Fairbanks is, with a few exceptions, not a distinguished one. Miss Collinge, as Billy, is charming to look at, and she plays sweetly, with just the right ingeniousness of manner and just the right use of a voice that is hauntingly reminiscent of Miss Lamb's and William Morris' dear old wife as Billy's father. If Manager Woods has not covered himself with glory in assembling a supporting company, he has not fallen short in providing the settings which have been done handsomely.

"He Comes Up Smiling" is described on the programme as "a motor comedy in four cylinders." It is not known why. But it does not matter, for the play itself is no end of fun.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

There was a supper dance and entertainment for the benefit of the Red Cross Fund at the Brewster, on the top floor of the Strand Theatre Building, last night. Many actors and actresses from Broadway shows took part in a vaudeville performance during the evening.

H. H. Frazee announced last night that he had obtained the rights to a new play, "A Woman of Today," by Elizabeth Hull Gould and Frances Whitehouse. The production will be made next month.

William Gillette, Blanche Bates, and Marie Doro will begin rehearsals today for Charles Frohman's coming production of "Diplomacy."

Arthur Hammerstein's production of Richard Harding Davis and Jules Eckert Goodman's drama of China, "The Tray," will be made Saturday night at Long Branch. The cast will include Janet Beecher, Charles Richman, Orrin Johnson, Tully Marshall, Ralph Delmore, and Elaine Hammerstein.

Ethelreda Teate was added last night to the cast of "The Story of the Rosary," at the Manhattan Opera House, appearing in the role of a Red Cross nurse in the battle scene in Act II.

The Henry B. Harris Estate will present Rose Stahl next month in a new play by Channing Pollock and Rennold Wolf.

Charles Dillingham has selected "Chin-Cin" as the title for the new Montgomery and Stone musical comedy which will be seen at the Globe Theatre next month.

An English comedy, "Consequences," is now in rehearsal, and will shortly be produced by the Shuberts. It is a comedy in three acts by H. F. Rubenstein. It was first produced at the Gaiety Theatre in Manchester by Miss Horniman's company, and was then taken to London.

Mme. Emma Trentini cabled yesterday that she would sail from Italy today, and would arrive in New York in about ten days, when she would begin rehearsals for the new operatic production in which the Shuberts will present her.

MARKS DEFENDS MARKETS.

Regardless of Opposition, He Urges They Be Made Permanent.

Borough President Marks said yesterday that notwithstanding "self-interest" opposition in the Open Market Committee, he would ask the Board of Estimate at its next meeting for money with which to roof the Fort Lee Ferry Market and grade and drain all free markets, thus making them permanent. The Borough President still resents the assertion of John Buckie, a member of the Market Committee, that the four new markets are failures.

"Such statements have come only from those who have their own reasons for opposing the committee's efforts to eliminate the expense of the middleman or cutting down the exorbitant prices of the retailer," said Mr. Marks. "It would be poor business policy for such men to vote otherwise. In reply to the statement that there was but one farmer selling at the Harlem Bridge Market yesterday morning, I would like to say that I personally interviewed four who were there with big loads and were selling as late as 11 o'clock. At the Queensboro Bridge yesterday there were six farmers from Long Island, one of whom had a five-ton truck filled with fresh vegetables. If these were not farmers, I don't know one when I see him."

The Borough President especially resents the assertion of one of the produce men on the Market Committee opposed to the free markets.

"In regard to the statement that some of the tradesmen at the Harlem Bridge were making big money by selling at exorbitant prices, and that one egg man especially had boasted that he had a very good thing and was clearing a large amount each day," he continued, "it may be interesting to note that a careful investigation disclosed the following facts in regard to the only merchant selling eggs at this market. William Herzog states that he makes 2 cents a dozen on eggs, and is selling at 3 cents less per dozen than the grocery stores; his prices run 35, 33, 32, and 29 cents, and he says the only advantage which he has over outside competitors is that he sells in the free open market. Mr. Scheckowitz sells white Leghorn eggs at 44 cents and an inferior grade at 36, 33, 30, and 27 cents. He pays 41 cents before candling for eggs which he retails at 44 cents, and sells the same eggs at 48 cents at his store at 20 East 114th Street."

L. C. Duval, President of the Manhattan Navigation Company, has notified the Mayor's committee that within a few days he will form a company for the opening of a new market on the pier of the navigation company, 130th Street and North River. This is now the free Fort Lee Ferry Market. Mr. Duval in stating that his is a business proposition, but one, he claims, which will offer better opportunity for the distribution of foods in Harlem, and reduce the cost to the consumer.

The plan calls for the establishment of a wholesale and retail market. He proposes charging a rental which will be much smaller than is now asked in the city markets. There is no reason why the men with stores in the extreme north of the city should drive all the way downtown to purchase their supplies. The terminal facilities, Mr. Duval says, make it possible to place a food distributing place on the 130th Street pier. In addition to the market plan the new company is to run a steamboat up and down the river to collect farm produce, bring it into the market, sell it, and give the producer cash either before or after the sale.

Within a few days Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, will go with Mr. Duval along the New Jersey coast to interest the independent fishermen in the plan to send their catches to the New York market.

FOUND FATHER IN MORGUE.

There a Week, Although Police Had His Photo, Mr. Ittman Says.

Asserting that the body of his father had lain unidentified in the Brooklyn Morgue for a week, despite the fact that he had furnished the Bureau of Identification at Police Headquarters with a description and photograph of the missing man, Abraham Ittman of 70 East 113th Street yesterday appealed to Coroner Frank S. Senior of Brooklyn to investigate the matter and place the blame. Coroner Senior told Mr. Ittman that the case was entirely in the hands of the Police Department.

According to the story told by Mr. Ittman, his father, Hirsch Ittman, 75 years old, left his home on the morning of Labor Day to visit friends in Brooklyn. He did not return and his son went to the Brooklyn address and learned that his father had not been there.

On Tuesday Mr. Ittman went to Police Headquarters and asked that a general alarm be sent out for his father, leaving a description and a photograph of him. On Wednesday and Thursday when he called at headquarters he was told that nothing had been heard from his father and that a search of all hospitals and morgues in the greater city had been made.

On Saturday Mr. Ittman went again to Brooklyn and learned from a woman shopkeeper near Marcy and Myrtle Avenues that on Labor Day an aged man had come into her place and asked for a glass of water, saying that he was sick. He drank the water, went out and fell dead in front of the store. As her description of the man tallied with that of his father Mr. Ittman hurried to the Morgue, arriving there just as the body of his father was being prepared for burial in Potter's Field.

MME. VANDERVELDE COMING

Women to Welcome Belgian Diplomat's Wife Tomorrow.

Women meeting at the residence of Mrs. Elmer Black, 512 Fifth Avenue, yesterday considered a reception to Mme. Emilie Vandervelde, wife of the Minister of State of Belgium. She is to arrive in New York on the White Star Line Cretic tomorrow. It was decided that no formal committee should be formed, but Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, Miss Rose Young, and Mrs. Frederic C. Howe should meet Mme. Vandervelde at the steamer in the morning and conduct her to her hotel. A reception for the visitors will be held at Mrs. Black's apartments from 3 o'clock to 5 in the afternoon.

Among the women present at the meeting were Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. John Sherwin Crosby, Miss Katherine Locke, Miss Rose Young, Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, Mrs. William Grant Brown, Mrs. Mabel Potter Daggett, and Miss Henrietta Rodman.

BROKER FIGHTS FOR LIFE.

By Mistake He Drank Contents of Glass Which Contained Poison.

Fighting for his life against bichloride of mercury, which he took accidentally, David R. Reach, 32 years old, of 363 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, a real estate broker with offices at 76 William Street, is today at the sanitarium of Dr. Pilcher at Grand and Gates Avenues, in a serious condition. On Monday evening Mrs. Beach went to the bathroom and dissolved three tablets, containing twenty-one grains of bichloride of mercury, into a glass of water. She left the bathroom for an instant. Mr. Beach supposed the glass contained fresh water and he drank the contents.

Mr. Beach by this time noticed the peculiar taste of the water and asked his wife what was in the glass. She told him. Dr. Paul Pilcher, who was hastily summoned, applied a stomach pump. On Tuesday it became apparent that some of the poison had reached the kidneys. The physicians hope that the amount that reached the kidneys will be so small that they can save the life of the patient.

J. E. SULLIVAN DIES AFTER AN OPERATION

America's Foremost Leader in Athletics and Recreation Work Ill Few Days.

HONORED BY KINGS

Did Much to Revive Classic Olympic Games and Was Strong Factor in Public School Athletics.

James E. Sullivan, who for several years has been the leading figure in the Government and administration of amateur athletics in this country, died yesterday morning at 11 o'clock at Mount Sinai Hospital. Mr. Sullivan was operated on Monday for intestinal trouble. Although his family regarded his condition as serious, the suddenness of his death came as a great shock.

Mr. Sullivan attended the National A. A. U. championships in Baltimore last week, returning to this city on Sunday, when he complained of being ill. His condition became so serious that his physician decided that an immediate operation was his only chance. He never rallied from the operation. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Margaret Sullivan; a son, James Stacey Sullivan; a daughter, Mrs. J. A. Abel, and three sisters, Miss Mary Sullivan, Mrs. Julia McCabe, and Mrs. Margaret Mahon, all of New York City.

The funeral will take place Saturday morning from his residence, 540 West 114th Street. The body will be taken to the St. Aloysius Roman Catholic Church, 132d Street and Seventh Avenue, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated. Interment will take place in Calvary Cemetery.

Notable Man in A. A. U.

At the time of his death Mr. Sullivan was Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union and President of the Metropolitan Association, two bodies which he had served continuously since their organization. Because of his death the senior championships of the Metropolitan Association, which were to have been held on Saturday, have been postponed for two weeks. Col. Robert M. Thompson, President of the American Olympic Committee, of which Mr. Sullivan was the leading spirit, will call a meeting of that body on Saturday, when resolutions of condolence will be adopted.

Mr. Sullivan's deep interest in athletics brought him worldwide prominence, and he will be remembered as the one who had much to do with the revival of the classic Olympic games. He had a dominating, however, far greater, one that appealed to him more infinitely. Almost every schoolboy in this large city for years looked up to him as their big man.

The physical development of the American schoolboy to "Jim" Sullivan was life's work which he dearly loved. The Public Schools Athletic League, which in membership and in scope of influence is the largest athletic organization in the world, was formed through Mr. Sullivan's efforts. He was Chairman of the Public Recreation Committee and a member of the Board of Education. There is not a schoolboy in New York who has not felt the good influence of Mr. Sullivan's untiring efforts in his behalf.

Mr. Sullivan was born in New York City Nov. 18, 1860, and he has never lived at any time very many blocks away from his birthplace. His first efforts in the athletic line were spent on the running track. He did some boxing, too, but his chief efforts lay in track and field sports. Never a national champion, the "Leader of American Athletics" always played the game for the pure love of it.

Honored by Presidents and Kings.

In recognition for his services for athletics, Mr. Sullivan three times was appointed by the President of the United States as American Commissioner to the Olympic Games. Mr. Sullivan's athletic career began in 1877 as a member of the Pastime Athletic Club, an organization which he always patronized. In 1888 and 1889, Mr. Sullivan won the all-round championship of that club at a time when the Pastimes had the strongest athletic organization in this country.

For twenty-five years following this, Mr. Sullivan officiated at Amateur Athletic Union games. In 1888, he aided in the organization of the A. A. U., and has served continuously on the Board of Directors.

He was elected secretary of the A. A. U. in 1889, and held that office until 1906, when he was elected President. He served two terms as the head of the association and declined a third term. Since that time he has served as secretary-treasurer. For twenty-two years he has been President of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. Mr. Sullivan was assistant American director at the Olympic Games in Paris in 1900, and was director of the athletic features of the Buffalo Exposition in 1901. He was chief of the department of physical culture at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, secretary of the American Athletic Committee at Athens in 1906, honorary director of athletics at the Jamestown Exposition in 1907, and secretary of the American Committee of the London Olympics in 1908.

Mr. Sullivan was also one of the organizers of the Public Schools Athletic League. He received the Olympic Medal at St. Louis in 1904, the first American excepting President McKinley to receive this honor. The Golden Cross of the Knights of the Royal Order of the Saviour was presented by the King of Greece to Mr. Sullivan at Athens in 1906, and numerous other honors have been bestowed upon him.

Mr. Sullivan was appointed by President Roosevelt as Special American Commissioner to the London Olympics in 1908 and President Taft conferred a similar honor upon him at the latest Olympic Games held two years ago at Stockholm. At these sports, Mr. Sullivan was decorated by the King of Sweden. He was a pioneer in playground work and was appointed president of the Public Recreation League by the late Mayor Gaynor.

Injured in Train Wreck

When the State Athletic Commission was organized in 1911 Mr. Sullivan was appointed chairman, but he was injured in a train wreck at Fort Wayne, Ind., a short time afterward and resigned. For some time he hovered between life and death, but recovered. He has had several illnesses since that time.

His latest work as head of amateur athletics was as one of the American delegates to the International Olympic Congress and Federation in France. He was instrumental in putting through much new international athletic legislation. Almost everything Mr. Sullivan did was in behalf of clean track and field sports and he leaves behind a record which will exist as long as athletic games are played.

Mr. Sullivan's business career began in 1878, when he entered the publishing house of Frank Leslie. After the death of Mr. Leslie he was associated with Mrs. Leslie in the publishing business. In 1890 he started a paper called The Athletic News, which was devoted to sporting news. For a time he was at the head of the sporting department of The Morning Journal. Mr. Sullivan was also associated with John F. Day in the publication of The New York Sporting Times. He has been associated with the American Sports Publishing Company and editor of its numerous publications since that concern was started.

Moakley's Tribute to Sullivan.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Coach John F. Moakley, the recognized leader of American track coaches, today said of James E. Sullivan, whose death was announced today:

"Mr. Sullivan's death is a serious loss to amateur and intercollegiate athletics in this country. He was the greatest champion of both fields of athletics in the United States. His death is a serious loss to all clean sports, as he was the backbone of amateur athletics in this country. It will be difficult to find a man who can fill his place. He was a personal friend of mine, and I have always admired him and his work. He always had a warm spot in his heart for football."

OLD SCHOOL PRINCIPAL DIES

Miss Agnes M. Dunne Had Served 37 Years When Retired.

Miss Agnes Mary Dunne, a retired public school Principal, died suddenly at her home, 94 Hamilton Place, on Tuesday night. She was born in this city Sept. 20, 1857. She received her appointment as teacher May 1, 1875, being assigned to Public School 122. Miss Dunne subsequently taught in Public Schools 1, 57, 93, and 165.

She was retired as Principal of Public School 165, 109th Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue, on Sept. 1, 1913. Her service in the public schools was thirty-seven years and four months. She was the organizer and originator of a movement for catechism instruction to pupils, and was Secretary and Treasurer of the United Catholic Works of New York, Chapter Theta Pi Alpha.

For many years Miss Dunne was a member of the Women Principals' Association. She was one of the few survivors of the Eleven Club, composed of public school principals and organized seventeen years ago. She was co-author with Sophie A. Miller of three ethical books, "After Long Years," "In the Heart of the Forest," and "In the Service of the King," used as supplementary reading in the schools of this and other cities.

A. H. CALEF DIES SUDDENLY.

Treasurer of the Missouri Pacific Was Long Active in Gould Roads.

Amos H. Calef, Secretary and Treasurer of the Missouri Pacific for many years and associated with the Gould railroad interests in St. Louis since the days of Jay Gould, died suddenly yesterday morning of heart disease at his Summer home in Seabright, N. J. He went to his office on Tuesday as usual, but came home on an early afternoon train, complaining of indigestion. During the night he became worse, but his condition had not been regarded as serious.

Mr. Calef was active in railroad affairs and held offices in many companies allied with the Missouri Pacific. He was also President of the Baring Cross Bridge Company, a Director in the New York Mail and Newspaper Transportation Company, and a Director of the Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company. He was a member of the Union League, Lotos, and other clubs, and the Sons of the American Revolution.

He is survived by his widow.

ZIONIST LEADER DIES.

David Wolfsohn Was Once Chairman of International Committee.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Word has been received in London from Homburg of the death of David Wolfsohn, the well-known Zionist, who was at one time Chairman of the International Zionist Committee.

Dr. Wolfsohn made the opening and closing speeches at the International Zionist Congress held at The Hague in 1907. In his closing address he pleaded for greater unity among the Jews and said that eventually they must conquer the world.

Major Wallis O. Clark, U. S. A.

Major Wallis O. Clark, U. S. A., retired, of Washington, died in Boston, Mass., on Monday of Bright's disease, aged 60 years. He was educated in Chelsea, Mass., and at the West Point Military Academy. He was in active service under Gen. Miles in the Indian campaigns, and also served in Cuba, the Philippines, and Panama. At one time Major Clark was United States Military Attaché at Guatemala. Within the last year, although on the retired list, he was connected with the War College in Washington. The rank of Major was conferred upon him in reward for bravery at the Battle of El Caney in the Spanish war.

Matthew Baird.

Matthew Baird, Vice President and a Director of the Matthew Baird Contracting Company of 433 East Ninety-second Street, died on Tuesday at his home, 112 West Seventy-seventh Street. He was the oldest son of James Baird and the late Clara E. Baird. Mr. Baird is survived by his brothers, Charles R. and William P. Baird, who are, respectively, President and Secretary and Treasurer of the company.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY MARCELLA JANEWAY, wife of Hugh Janeway, a former noted Princeton football star, and a member of the well-known Janeway family of Hackensack, N. J., dropped dead in her home there yesterday from heart disease. Mrs. Janeway was formerly Miss Leonard of New York.

SIDNEY WILLITS died yesterday at his home in Jericho, L. I., aged 73 years. He is a descendant of an old and wealthy Quaker family. He is survived by Albert and John R. Willits, brothers, and Mrs. Addie Jackson and Miss Hannah T. Willits, sisters.

LEWIS C. KELLER, for a number of years prominent in Republican politics in Hoboken, and a veteran printer, died yesterday at his home, 211 Adams Street, Hoboken, in his fiftieth year. He was a member of Hoboken Lodge F. & A. M., the Hoboken Republican Club, and Typographical Union.

EDMOND CHARLES GETTY, United States Consul to Canada in 1869, died suddenly of acute indigestion at his home in Hudson, N. Y., yesterday. Mr. Getty was seventy years old. He was Deputy County Treasurer for several years and was a former Recorder of Hudson. Lately he had been engaged in the bonding business in Hudson. Mr. Getty is survived by a son, Edmond Charles Getty, who is with the State Highway Department.

Dr. J. H. BELL of the White Star liner Adriatic is dead in Liverpool, England, in his fiftieth year. He was born in Montreal and was a graduate of McGill University. He had been fifteen years in the company's service between New York and Liverpool. Dr. Bell was known to thousands of American travelers and had been appointed recently to the new liner Britannic, which is nearing completion in Belfast.

EDGAR NICHOLD SHELDON, formerly a United States Customs Inspector at this port, is dead of heart disease at his home in Yonkers. He was seventy-two years old and was in the Federal service for forty

GIANTS GAIN NO HEADWAY ON BRAVES, EACH TEAM WINNING---GOLF

GIANTS FIND REDS EASY TO DEFEAT

Group of Five Runs at Start Takes Interest Out of Game, So Fans Play in Stands.

The Giants came back to the Polo Grounds yesterday to make a last-ditch fight for the pennant. After boldly flogging the Cincinnati Reds in an 8-to-1 show-down, McGraw's men were still three and a half games behind the Braves, who held their own by beating St. Louis. If the Giants continue as spunky as they were yesterday the pennant will not be decided until the end of the season.

The Reds as a team are all patched up, and played in a haphazard way. Manager Charley Herzog was under suspension, and saw his team trampled upon from afar. His suspension has been lifted, and Charley can go out on the field today, and be humiliated with the rest of the men. As Charley constitutes a large portion of the Cincinnati team, however, his presence may make a big difference.

The Giants got so many runs in the first inning yesterday that the gathering of 6,000 people lost interest, and played ball among themselves in the grand stand. Every time a ball was fouled into the crowd it was tossed around to prevent the military "cops" from getting it, and for several innings nobody watched the ball game at all.

Red Ames accepted the nomination to face the Giants, and got badly bruised for his willingness. Later he was succeeded by "Rube" Fittery, with whom the Giants also took liberties. You can tell how the Reds are starving for players when they have "Chink Ying Ling," the Brooklyn laundryman, playing in the outfield.

The Reds also displayed a pair of foreign catchers. One of the Cuban Gonzales, who is so thin that he travels in the bat bag, and the other is Norman Glockson, who was recently discovered wandering about Newport News, Va. Red Ames lost heart in the proceedings after a three-bagger and a home run had put in an appearance in the first inning. While Ames was pitching in the second inning, Larry Doyle was on first. Ames wound up like a main spring, just as if the bags were empty, and Doyle limped to second, and Ames had not finished winding up when Doyle got around to third.

Stodgrass walked in the first inning, and was forced by Doyle. Burns did his best to force Doyle, but Groh forgot to touch second base, and everybody was safe. Groh should wear larger shoes hereafter. Fletcher then hit a triple to left centre, scoring Doyle and Burns. Robertson grounded to Kellogg at first, who tried to throw Fletcher out at the plate, but the nimble shortstop slid in safely.

Grant struck out, and Fred Merkle pumped the ball into the left-field bleachers, scoring Robertson ahead of him. Fittery, a left-hander, went in to pitch in the fourth inning, so McGraw subtracted all his left-handed hitters and shoved in a flock of right-handers. In the fifth Snodgrass walked, stole second, and scored when Berghammer erred on Stock's grounder, Stock going to second. He scored on Fletcher's double to right.

Merkle tripled to right in the sixth, and scored on Meyers's sacrifice fly. The only Cincinnati run saw the light of day in the eighth, when Groh singled and so did Neihoff. Ying Ling rolled to Demaree, who tossed Groh out at third. Gonzales was safe on Fletcher's error, and Neihoff scored while Kellogg was being thrown out at first. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'g's, cf.	5	1	1	2	0
Doyle, 2b.	2	1	1	3	6
Stock, 3b.	1	1	0	2	1
Burns, lf.	3	1	0	2	1
Fle's, lf.	1	0	0	2	0
Robertson, rf.	2	1	2	1	0
Mur'y, rf.	1	0	0	1	0
Grant, 1b.	2	0	0	9	0
Merkle, 1b.	4	2	2	9	0
Meyers, c.	2	0	0	8	0
Johnson, c.	1	0	0	0	0
Demar'e, p.	3	0	1	0	4
Total	30	8	6	27	10

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kil'fer, rf.	5	0	0	1	0
Tyler, lf.	5	0	1	1	0
B'g'ss, ss.	3	0	0	4	4
Groh, 2b.	3	1	1	0	2
V. K'tz, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0
Nieh'f, 3b.	4	1	1	2	1
Ying'g, cf.	3	0	0	0	0
Gonz's, c.	3	0	1	7	1
Glocks'n, c.	1	0	0	2	0
Kel'gg, 1b.	3	0	0	7	0
Ames, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Fittery, p.	3	0	0	0	1
Total	34	1	5	24	13

Errors—Berghammer, Groh, (2,) Fletcher, (2,) Grant.

New York	5	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	-	8
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-	1

First base on errors—New York, 2; Cincinnati, 3. Two-base hits—Gonzales, Fletcher. Three-base hits—Fletcher, Merkle. Home run—Merkle. Sacrifice fly—Meyers. Stolen bases—Doyle, (2,) Robertson, Snodgrass, (2,) Left on bases—New York, 3; Cincinnati, 11. Double play—Groh and Kellogg. Bases on balls—Off Demaree, 4; off Ames, 1; off Fittery, 3. Struck out—By Demaree, 5; by Ames, 3; by Fittery, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Demaree, (Groh.) Wild pitch—Fittery. Hits—Off Ames, 3 in 8 innings; off Fittery, 3 in 5 innings. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Connor and Byron.

Phillies Beat Pirates Easily.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—Philadelphia easily defeated Pittsburgh today, 6 to 2. Rixey pitched in splendid style for the home team. All of Philadelphia's runs were made off Cooper, who was knocked off the rubber in three innings. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Loh't, 3b.	3	0	0	0	0
B'ker, lf.	4	2	2	1	0
Mc'ne, c.	4	1	2	10	0
C'y'th, rf.	2	1	0	0	0
Byrne, 2b.	4	1	1	1	6
P'kert, cf.	4	1	3	4	0
Niehoff, ss.	4	0	1	3	0
Kil'fer, 1b.	4	1	1	5	0
Rixey, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total	32	6	9	27	14

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Siglin, 2b.	3	0	0	5	2
Miller, cf.	4	0	1	4	1
Vlox, c.	2	1	0	4	1
McA'y, ss.	2	0	0	1	3
K'chy, 1b.	4	0	2	8	0
W'g'r, 3b.	4	0	1	0	4
Sch'n, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
Gibson, c.	4	0	1	2	3
C'per, p.	1	0	0	1	1
C'man, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Total	34	2	6	24	14

Errors—Kelly, Vlox, (2,) McAuley, Cooper, Becker, Byrne.

Philadelphia	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	-	6
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	-	2

Two-base hits—Paskert, Martin. Three-base hit—Scheeren. Hits—Off Cooper, 6 in 3 innings; off Conzelman, 3 in 5 innings. Stolen bases—Becker, Paskert. Double play—Siglin, McAuley, and Konetchy. Sacrifice fly—Cravath. Bases on balls—Off Cooper, 2; off Rixey, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 6; Philadelphia, 5. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1; Philadelphia, 4. Struck out—By Rixey, 4. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Quigley.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT TORONTO.

									R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	6
Toronto	2	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	-	8	15

Batteries—Richter and J. Smith; Hearne and Kritchell.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	1	9
Buffalo	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	-	2	7	2

Batteries—Upham and Williams; Fullenweider and Lalonge.
Only two games scheduled.

Beck Awarded to Cleveland Club.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16.—The National Baseball Commission today sustained a finding of the National Board in awarding the services of Player Beck to the Cleveland Club of the American Association. Cleveland contended that the player had been sold to the Nashville Club of the Southern League for $1,500. The commission ruled, however, that Nashville had exercised an option to return the player in case it did not want to pay this amount.

Oakland Golfers to Play for Cup.

The Handicap Committee of the Oakland Golf Club has announced a competition for the Autumnal Cup, which has been contributed by Norval A. Hawkins of Detroit and D. W. Flint of Providence, R. I., to be held on Oct. 10 and 11. The sixteen best net scores will qualify for match play handicap.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 2; Birmingham, 0.
At Chattanooga—Chattanooga, 17; Montgomery, 7.

American Association.

At Louisville—Louisville, 9; Cincinnati, 6.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 8; Cincinnati, 1.
Brooklyn, 7; Chicago, 2.
Boston, 6; St. Louis, 3.
Philadelphia, 6; Pittsburgh, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit, 8; Cleveland, 3.
St. Louis, 2; Chicago, 1.
St. Louis, 3; Chicago, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Indianapolis, 2; Brooklyn, 0.
Chicago, 7; Pittsburgh, 4.
Buffalo, 7; St. Louis, 3.
Baltimore, 3; Kansas City, 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto, 8; Montreal, 2.
Buffalo, 2; Rochester, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Games to Play.	W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	23	76	55	.580
New York	22	73	59	.553
St. Louis	20	71	63	.530
Chicago	19	71	64	.526
Pittsburgh	23	62	69	.473
Philadelphia	21	62	71	.466
Brooklyn	22	59	73	.447
Cincinnati	22	56	76	.424

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Games to Play.	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	20	88	46	.657
Boston	22	79	53	.599
Detroit	18	73	63	.537
Washington	23	68	63	.519
Chicago	22	62	70	.470
St. Louis	21	61	72	.459
New York	20	60	75	.445
Cleveland	19	43	92	.319

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	P.C.
Rochester	86	58	.597
Providence	86	58	.597
Buffalo	84	57	.596
Baltimore	70	67	.518
Toronto	69	66	.511
Newark	62	76	.449
Montreal	57	84	.404
Jersey City	46	96	.324

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	75	59	.560
Indianapolis	75	59	.560
Baltimore	70	60	.538
Brooklyn	67	63	.515
St. Louis	67	63	.515
Kansas City	58	65	.472
Pittsburgh	62	70	.470
	52	77	.403

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.
(Two games.)
St. Louis at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Boston at Cleveland.
Washington at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Newark at Jersey City.
Baltimore at Providence.
Rochester at Montreal.
Buffalo at Toronto.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Indianapolis at Brooklyn.
Kansas City at Baltimore.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Buffalo.

BROOKFED ERRORS COSTLY.

Misplays in First Two Innings Give Indianapolis Game, 2 to 0.

Costly errors in the first two innings gave Indianapolis two runs, which proved to be sufficient to win yesterday's game with the Brookfeds, 2 to 0. Laffite pitched a steady game for Brooklyn, and although touched for ten hits, would not have been scored upon if he had received perfect support. Mosely, the Indianapolis pitcher, allowed the Brookfeds only four hits and didn't give them a chance to break into the run column.

Artie Hofman and Anderson figured very prominently in the scoring of the Hoosier's two tallies. In the first inning, with two out, Benny Kauff got to first base on a single and then stole second. Laporte followed with a drive to left field, which went for two bases. Anderson let the ball go through his legs, and while he was scurrying around looking for it Kauff crossed the plate. With perfect fielding, Kauff would have been held at third base.

Hofman did his turn in the show in the second round. Rausch hit an easy grounder at him, which he tossed about twenty feet over Steve Evans's head. Lafitte tried to outdo Hoffman on the next ball pitched, and hurled the ball wide of the plate and far out of Owens's reach. This put Rausch on third base, from where he scored on Rariden's single.

Several times after this Indianapolis had men on bases, but Lafitte tightened up at the critical stages and the visitors were unable to score any more runs. Score:

INDIANAPOLIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'bell, rf.	5	0	1	0	0
McK'e, 3b.	4	0	0	2	0
Kauff, cf.	3	1	2	2	0
L'porte, 2b.	4	0	1	0	3
Carr, lb.	4	0	1	11	0
Esm'd, ss.	4	0	1	1	2
W'zil, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
R'den, c.	4	0	2	9	1
Mosely, p.	4	0	0	0	6
Total	36	2	10	27	14

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
A'son, lf.	4	0	0	4	0
C'per, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Shaw, cf.	3	0	1	1	0
Evans, lb.	4	0	0	12	1
H'm'n, 2b.	3	0	1	1	4
W'zil, ss.	3	0	1	1	2
Holt, ss.	0	0	1	3	0
Owens, c.	2	0	0	4	2
Lafitte, p.	2	0	0	0	8
*Ch'nard.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	0	4	27	18

Indianapolis	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0

Errors—Hofman, (2,) Anderson.
*Batted for Lafitte in ninth inning.
Two-base hit—Laporte. Sacrifice hit—Laporte. Stolen bases—Kauff, Campbell. First base on errors—Indianapolis, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Indianapolis, 7. Double plays—Laporte, Esmond, and Carr; Owens and Westerzill. 2. Struck out—By Mosely, 8; by Lafitte, 3. Bases on balls—Off Lafitte, 1; off Mosely, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Cross and Anderson. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

AT BALTIMORE.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	-	3	6	2
Kansas City	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	-	2	8	0

Batteries—Suggs and Jacklitsch; Adams and Easterly.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	-	7	17	3
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	-	3	6	2

Batteries—Moore, Allen, and Lavigne; Keupper and Simon.

AT PITTSBURGH.

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	4	8	1
Chicago	0	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	10	1

Batteries—Knetser, Leclair, Adams, and Berry; Johnson, Lang, and Wilson.

Lawrence Beats New London.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 16.—The Lawrence baseball team won the second of the post-series games for the championship of New England when they defeated New London 5 to 1 on Plant Field here this afternoon. Before the game started the New London team presented a solid silver bat and gold baseball, both regulation size, to Commodore Morton F. Plant, the financial backer of the local team. Tomorrow and Friday games will be played at Lawrence. The club winning the first four out of seven will win the championship. Today's score:

				R.	H.	E.
Lawrence	0	0	0	5	9	0
New London	0	0	0	1	4	1

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Team.	Won.	Lost.	Pc.
Lawrence	2	1	.666
New London	1	2	.333

BOSTON DOWNS ST. LOUIS IN EIGHTH

Timely Batting and Brilliant Fielding Bring Another Victory to Braves.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 16.—The Braves maintained their lead over the Giants by winning from the Cardinals, 6 to 3, in a game that was a fight from start to finish. Tyler and Perritt were stacked up against each other and both yere a little wild, Tyler getting in a couple of wild pitches, on one of which a runner scored, and passing another man, who eventually scored.

Perritt had poor support and made a couple of wild throwns himself, which proved costly, but at that he was hit harder than was Tyler, and in the eighth inning, after the Braves had secured a two-run lead, he was relieved by Griner.

Maranville undoubtedly saved the game in the eighth when the score was tied and Whaling made a poor throw to second to check a double steal by Dolan and Magee. Whaling shot the ball into the ground ten feet behind the pitcher's box—that is, it would have gone into the ground if Maranville had not come in like a shadow, caught the ball off his shoe tops, slammed it home, and then skated along the turf on his stomach for ten feet. His throw was good enough to choke "Cozy" off at the plate, however.

It was "Evers Day" at Fenway Park, and 12,000 fans turned out to do the Boston Captain honor. A silver service was presented to him—a gift from the members of the club.

The Trojan never played better ball than he did today. He had six putouts and five assists, started two lightning double plays, and by daring base running scored two of the six runs made by the Boston team. Timely batting and brilliant fielding at critical moments pulled Boston through to victory.

The Braves got away in the lead, Evers scoring in the first inning on a base on balls, an error by Huggins, another base on balls, and an infield single by Schmidt.

The Cardinals tied the score in the second on a double by J. Miller, an error by Tyler, and two wild pitches. They got another in the third, which put them one to the good. After Tyler had struck out Perritt and Dolan he passed Huggins, who stole second and scored on Magee's single.

They got their final run in the fifth, putting them two ahead on Beck's single, a sacrifice by Perritt, and singles by Dolan and Huggins.

The Braves were fighting hard all the time and hitting Perritt quite freely, but could get nowhere until the fatal inning. Then they got busy. Schmidt singled, and went to second on Smith's out at first. Maranville single to left, scoring Schmidt, and as Dolan fumbled the ball the "rabbit" made a break for second. Huggins allowed Dolan's throw to get away from him and Maranville kept going and landed safely on third, from where he scored on Whaling's hot grounder, which Perritt batted down and then threw wild to the plate.

In the Cardinals' half of the eighth inning the "rabbit" saved the game as already described.

In Boston's half Evers rolled one slowly along the third base line, which Beck fielded and, without any chance of getting the runner, threw to first. The throw was wild and the ball rolled out into right field, Evers going around to third. The next man out also dissolved the tie on Connolly's sacrifice fly, and as it afterward proved was all that was needed to win. Devore drew a pass and scored on Schmidt's triple between centre and right. Schmidt came home on Smith's sacrifice fly to Dolan. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Evers, 2b.	4	2	1	6	5
Con'ly, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
Whit'd, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Dev're, cf.	1	1	0	1	0
Sc'm't, 1b.	5	2	3	10	4
Smith, 3b.	4	0	2	0	0
M'ville, ss.	4	1	2	3	4
Whal'g, c.	4	0	0	4	2
Tyler, p.	4	0	1	0	5
Total	35	6	10	27	21

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dolan, lf.	4	0	2	7	0
H'g'ns, 2b.	3	1	1	3	3
Magee, 1b.	4	0	2	7	0
Miller, ss.	3	0	0	2	2
Wilson, rf.	4	0	1	3	0
Snyder, c.	4	0	1	2	0
Rig'rt, cf.	2	0	0	1	0
Beck, 3b.	3	1	1	1	1
Perrit, p.	2	0	0	0	3
†Griner, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	3	9	24	9

Errors—Dolan, Huggins, (2,) Beck, Perritt, Maranville, (2.)

Boston	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	-6
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	-3

Two-base hit—Miller. Three-base hit—Schmidt. Hits—Off Perritt, 5 in seven and one-third innings; off Griner, none in two-thirds of an inning. Sacrifice hits—Perritt, Moran. Sacrifice flies—Connolly, Smith. Double plays—Evers, Maranville, and Schmidt; Evers and Schmidt. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Boston, 14. First base on balls—Off Perritt, 4; off Griner, 1; off Tyler, 2. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Perritt, (Connolly;) by Tyler, (Miller.) Struck out—By Perritt, 1; by Tyler, 4. Wild pitches—Tyler, 2. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hart and Rigler.

White Sox Drop Two to Browns.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—St. Louis won two games from Chicago this afternoon, the first in ten innings, 2 to 1, and the second 3 to 1. An error by Roth with Leary on second base and two men out in the final inning of the first game won for St. Louis. In the second game after Wolfgang had filled the bases on two passes and an error, Russell succeeded him and was hit for two singles, which gave the locals their scores. Chicago threatened to win in the ninth and, after two outs, filled the bases, but only one run counted. Scores:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sh'ten, cf.	4	0	1	4	0
Austin, 3b.	4	0	1	3	2
Pratt, 2b.	4	0	1	5	2
C. W'r, rf.	4	0	0	0	1
W'ms, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Leary, 1b.	4	1	1	9	2
Lavan, ss.	4	0	1	3	2
Agnew, c.	2	0	0	3	3
H'ton, p.	2	1	0	1	3
Total	32	2	5	30	15

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dem't, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
B'ger, ss.	3	0	0	1	1
Col's, cf.	4	1	3	4	1
F'nler, 1b.	4	0	0	11	0
Schalk, c.	4	0	1	6	2
Roth, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
Baker, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2
Manda, 2b.	2	0	1	1	3
Scott, p.	3	0	0	0	3
Total	32	1	6	29	11

*Two out when winning run scored.
Errors—Berger, Roth, Austin, Pratt, Leary.

St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Shotten, Pratt. Sacrifice hit—Manda. Stolen base—Manda. Double plays—Schalk and Manda; Agnew and Austin. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Scott, 2; off Hamilton, 3. Struck out—By Scott, 6; by Hamilton, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Sheridan.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, cf.	4	0	1	0	0
Austin, 3b.	4	0	1	3	2
Pratt, 2b.	4	0	1	3	3
C.W'k'r, lf.	3	0	1	2	1
W'ms, rf.	3	0	1	2	1
Leary, 1b.	3	0	0	9	1
Lavan, ss.	3	1	1	4	3
Agnew, c.	2	1	1	4	2
Lev'ns, p.	3	1	1	0	1
B'g'ner, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	3	8	27	13

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dem't, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Berg'r, ss.	3	0	1	2	2
Col'ns, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
F'nler, 1b.	4	0	1	10	2
Kuhn, c.	2	1	0	4	1
Roth, rf.	2	0	1	1	0
Baker, 3b.	4	0	2	1	1
Manda, 2b.	2	0	1	1	0
*Schalk.	0	0	0	0	0
B'k'b'n, 2b.	1	0	1	1	0
W'lf'g'r, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Russell, p.	0	0	0	0	1
†Daly.	1	0	0	0	0
Faber, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	1	5	24	10

*Batted for Manda in eighth inning.
†Batted for Russell in eighth inning.
Errors—Fournier, Wolfgang.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	-	3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0

Two-base hit—Roth. Three-base hit—Price. Hits—Off Wolfgang, 6 in six innings, three on in seventh; off Russell, 2 in one inning; off Faber, none in one inning; off Leverens, 5 in eight and two-thirds innings; off Baumgardner, none in one-third of an inning. Sacrifice hits—Agnew, (2,) Lavan. Stolen base—Berger. Double plays—Pratt and Leary; Kuhn and Baker; Pratt, Lavan, and Leary. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 3. First base on balls—Off Wolfgang, 3; off Leverens, 4; off Faber, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Leverens, (Roth.) Struck out—By Wolfgang, 2; by Leverens, 5; by Russell, 1. Passed ball—Agnew. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Sheridan.

Burglars Take Evers's Presents.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Burglars ransacked the home of Capt. John J. Evers of the Boston National League Baseball Club last night, and no trace can be found of a chest of silver presented Evers by the people of Chicago or of several solid silver cups received by him during his career on the diamond.

Elmira Wins from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 16.—The local team of the Tri-State League, which won the championship this season, was defeated today by the Elmira Club of the New York State League in fourteen innings by the score of 4 to 3.

FEDERAL PLEA FOR TRUCE.

Independent League Wants to Play in World's Series, Too.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—A chance for the Federal League to participate in the world's series was asked today in a letter from James A. Gilmore, President of the Federal League, to members of the National Baseball Commission. In a plea for a truce in the interests of the supporters of the game, Mr. Gilmore declared that the national agreement did not prohibit the clubs in organized baseball playing an outside club, outlined the claims of the Federals to be regarded as a major league and contended that no club could rightfully claim the world's championship until it had met the pennant winner of the Federal League.

"Our organization is backed by business men of high standing, who stand for every principle which leads to the improvement of the game of baseball," he wrote. "The Federal League has on its roster many stars of worldwide fame and has gathered about it as splendid an aggregation of baseball players as is possible for any league.

"While it may be true that in your national agreement we are classed as an enemy of organized baseball, the phrase cannot survive the force of time and the demands of the sport loving public. Your national agreement contains no provision prohibiting you from an honest contest with any ball club you may see fit to meet, and before either of the two clubs in organized baseball who win pennants in their respective leagues can claim the world's championship, they must in some manner play the winner of the Federal League pennant.

"We therefore suggest in the interest of the game that at least for the time being we forget our differences and our acts of war and peacefully, in keeping with the spirit of American business men, arrange a schedule for a world's championship among the three leagues."

Copies of the letter were sent to August Herrmann, Chairman of the commission; Ban Johnson and John K. Tener.

ZIMMERMAN LOSES TEMPER.

Throws Ball Over Grand Stand, but Superbas Win, 7 to 2.

The Superbas hammered Lavender hard yesterday and won an easy victory from the tame Cubs by the score of 7 to 2. Frank Allen pitched a steady game for Brooklyn and allowed only six hits, which were scattered throughout the game. The Superbas were aided in their run-getting by a couple of errors by Heine Zimmerman, who finally got himself put out of the game when he threw the ball over the grandstand in an outburst of temper.

The Superbas started on Lavender in the third inning, when they bunched three hits following a couple of bases on balls and two errors by Zimmerman. McCarty started this inning by accepting a base on balls, but was forced at second by Allen. "Hi" Myers beat out a bunt and then Jake Daubert hit a triple to left field which scored both Myers and Allen. Stengel then walked and Wheat scored. Daubert "rabbited" on an easy grounder directly into Zimmerman's hands, but the latter threw wild to the plate and both Daubert and Stengel crossed the plate in safety. Cutshaw came through with another triple which scored Wheat and then Zimmerman made another bobble which permitted Getz to reach first base safely while Cutshaw crossed the plate.

Previous to the six runs scored in the third inning, the Superbas had tallied one run in the second on Cutshaw's double and Getz's single. Pierce, who succeeded Lavender in the box for Chicago, pitched a good game until he was taken out in the eighth inning to allow Roger Bresnahan to show himself. Smith, who pitched the last inning, also did well enough.

Allen might have scored a shut-out game had it not been for an error by Cutshaw in the sixth inning. Pierce started the inning by reaching first base on the Superbas' second baseman's high throw. Tommy Leach forced Pierce, but Knisely, who was assigned to bat for Good, hammered out a three-base hit which scored Leach. Saier's sacrifice fly accounted for the second run. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, rf.	4	1	1	4	0
D'h'rt, 1b.	4	1	2	8	0
Steng'l, rf.	2	1	0	1	1
Wheat, lf.	4	1	0	3	1
Cut'w, 2b.	3	2	3	0	2
Getz, 3b.	3	0	2	1	2
Egan, ss.	2	0	0	1	0
Elb'f'd, ss.	2	0	0	1	4
McCarty, c.	3	0	0	2	0
Allen, p.	4	1	1	2	2
Total	31	7	9	27	17

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	4	1	0	3	0
Good, rf.	2	0	0	3	0
Knis'y, rf.	2	1	1	1	0
Saier, 1b.	3	0	1	8	0
Zim'n, 3b.	2	0	0	0	1
Cor'dan, 3b.	2	0	0	1	1
Sch'lte, lf.	3	0	2	2	0
Fisher, ss.	3	0	1	3	3
Sw'ney, 2b.	4	0

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ENGLAND

ENGLAND:—

Army—Canteen Scandal—Seven officers and eight civilians plead guilty to charges, May 23, 8:4; sentence pronounced; Judge denounces Lord Sayre and Sele; Atty. Gen. makes statement exonerating Sir Thomas Lipton, May 28, 5:1.

France, Relations with, see GEORGE V., King of England; QUADRUPLE Alliance.

Germany, Relations with—Dr. Wilhelm Paszkowski, in monograph published by Carnegie Peace Fund, tells of more friendly relations as result of Balkan war and of growth of peace movement in Germany, June 29, 15:1.

Navy:—

Hospital ship Maine goes ashore in fog, June 18, 4:2; still fast, badly damaged, June 19, 2:8; to be abandoned, June 21, III., 8:2.

Oil Supply—Govt. invests in Anglo-Persian Oil Co. to get large supplies; May 23, 8:3; June 7, IV., 3:6; deal attacked by Dr. Paul Dvorkovitz, June 21, III., 4:5; Canadian Parliament passes bill reserving right of Govt. to stop export of petroleum in order to make Canada's oil resources available for the Admiralty, June 22, 4:1.
See also under Parliament, below.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX
Times Square, New York

THREE PRINCETON MEN LEFT IN TENNIS

Harvard Has Only One, but He Is Williams, the National Champion.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—Princeton tennis players won three of the four matches in the second round of the singles championship of the Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association today at Haverford, leaving only Princeton players to oppose R. Norris Williams, 2d, of Harvard, the present champion, in the succeeding rounds. Williams won the first set of his match with his teammate, Richard Harte, by the score of 6 to 0, but was forced to extend himself in the second game, winning only after a brilliant rally, 8 to 6.

Church, Kidder, and Vandevander of Princeton and Williams will enter the semi-final round tomorrow.

The national champion and Harte won both their matches in the doubles in easy fashion, defeating Allen and Gummere of Haverford, 6—0, 6—0, in the preliminary rounds, and Replogle and Kennedy of Pennsylvania in the first round by the same scores. Church and Kidder of Princeton won from the Harvard second team, Brown and Curtis, 6—4, 6—2, in the preliminary doubles. Summary:

Singles, Second Round.—Church, Princeton, beat McElroy, University of Pittsburgh, 6—3, 7—5; Kidder, Princeton, beat Brown, Harvard, 6—3, 7—5; Vandevander, Princeton, beat Law, Princeton, 7—5, 6—1; R. N. Williams, 2d, Harvard, defeated Richard Harte, Harvard, 6—0, 8—6.

Doubles, Preliminary Round.—Williams and Harte, Harvard, beat Allen and Gummere, Haverford, 6—0, 6—0; Kennedy and Replogle, Pennsylvania, beat Doyle and Koeniger, Dartmouth, 6—2, 4—6, 7—5; Cunningham and Stoddard, Yale, beat Benton and Hurd, Cornell, by default; Church and Kidder, Princeton, defeated Brown and Curtis, Harvard, 6—4, 6—2.

First Round.—Williams and Harte, Harvard, defeated Kennedy and Replogle, Pennsylvania, 6—0, 6—0; Disston and Roland, Pennsylvania, beat Wekel and Hallett, Haverford, 6—3, 6—3.

NEARING TENNIS FINALS.

Schoolboys Make Good Progress in Junior Championship Tourney.

Harold Throckmorton, of Rahway, N. J., had a narrow escape yesterday in the tennis tournament for the junior championship of the metropolitan district of New York, but by a plucky display managed to reach the final round. Five times during the first set of his match with Charles Garland, a Pittsburgh youngster, Throckmorton was within a point of losing. In the title round this afternoon, Throckmorton faces H. W. Forster, a Yonkers High School lad of whom little had been known prior to the tournament. Forster advanced by beating H. L. Bowman and H. C. Harrison after hard matches; ing set.

In the closest match in doubles, R. B. Haines and G. E. Donnell, of Horace Mann, eliminated the New Haven champions, F. W. Hopkins and E. L. Hopkins. Summary:

Junior Metropolitan Tennis Championship Singles.—Fourth Round—P. Vandeventer defeated G. E. Donnell, 8—6, 6—4.

Fifth Round—H. Throckmorton defeated C. W. Warner, 6—2, 6—2; C. S. Garland defeated S. Holt, 6—1, 6—7, 7—5; H. W. Forster defeated H. L. Bowman, 6—1, 6—3; H. C. Harrison defeated P. Vandeventer, 6—3, 6—3.

Semi-Final Round—H. Throckmorton defeated C. S. Garland, 9—7, 5—7, 6—3; H. W. Forster defeated H. C. Harrison, 8—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Championship Doubles.—Second Round—R. B. Haines and G. E. Donnell defeated W. B. Black and H. T. Dickenson, 6—3, 6—0; H. W. Forster and R. Du Bois defeated C. H. Brunie and E. Bulzen, 7—5, 6—2; D. Chantler and C. S. Garland defeated R. Cobb and C. J. Coulter, 6—4, 6—2.

Third Round—R. B. Haines and G. E. Donnell defeated F. W. Hopkins and E. L. Hopkins, 2—6, 7—5, 6—2; L. Selig and A. Wolff defeated D. Chantler and C. S. Garland, 6—2, 7—5; T. Smith and H. L. Bowman defeated F. Warburg and J. Holmes, Jr., 6—1, 6—4.

ENGLISH BILLIARDS NOVEL.

Champion Inman Keenly Interests Crowd at Daly's In New Style.

Melbourne Inman, the champion English billiard player, who is to play "Willie" Hoppe in a series of mixed matches at the English and the American 18.2 games next week, showed an interested lot of billiard lovers at Daly's rooms last evening some of the beauties of the English game.

Playing with the 15½ ounce, 12 millimeter tipped cue, with which he won the last three English championship games, he defeated his opponent, Mr. Pye, 800 to 114, making an average of a trifle better than 42, and ending the game with an unfinished run of 43, the ball's then being in position at the spot end of the table for an apparently indefinite run.

To most of the spectators the game was an entire novelty, and the surety and delicacy of stroke both in the making of carroms, in nursing over the long stretch of table with the miniature balls, and in the pocketing of either object or cue ball were a revelation.

Mr. Inman made a poor beginning, only to find at the end of his seventh inning that one of the balls was light. With a new set of balls he became the expert at the game and got the balls to running as he wished.

His first century was made in the eleventh inning—mostly from pocket strokes from the red ball once he got it to running so that he could work the side pockets from it. As the cue ball slipped from the object ball into the side pocket the red would travel to the lower cushion and then back to mid-table to perfect position for the succeeding shot.

A beautiful run of 210 in the thirteenth inning was ended by missing by a hair's first massé shot he had attempted. His most spectacular play was a massé from the white into the lower corner pocket for the sixty-second count in a run for the inning of 167. This inning was ended when he missed what was intended for a double-header from the red, when both the cue ball and his own were left trembling on the edge of opposite corner pockets, both just escaping from making the double point.

That Mr. Inman could play such a sure stroke with such an apparently awkward bridge as he made with his thumb, instead of using the "finger hook" as most American players do, was the thing that caused most comment among the expert players who witnessed the game. But he did it. The scores:

Inman—0 3 0 0 3 9 10 7 3 45 90 104 21 210
167 15 60 14 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 800. Average, 42 2-19.
Pye—2 7 21 4 0 6 14 0 8 0 3 0 16 20 5 0
8 0—114. Average, 6 1-3.

GETTING LINE ON NEW MEN.

Harvard Football Candidates to be Weeded Out Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 16.—The Harvard football practice today was directed mainly toward getting a line on the individual players so that on Friday the 'Varsity squad may be separated from the second team. There will be no work Saturday, but Monday the scrubs will practice, and Tuesday scrimmaging will begin in earnest.

Weston, one of last year's substitute guards, was the most important arrival today. R. W. P. Brown, strategic coach, was on the field today working with the backfield on starting. The work for the linemen was mainly on blocking, while several sets of backs ran through signals. There have been no combinations, however, except that of Logan, Mahan, Hardwick, and Brickley, the Harvard Captain today worked a long time on drop kicking, and after the squad had been dismissed practiced placement kicks from the middle of the field, counting about five times in seven.

The scheme for handling this year's freshman squad has been changed. After about two weeks' work the regular class squad will be chosen, and the remaining 100 to 150 men will be distributed among their respective dormitory teams.

HOPE FOR ARMY-NAVY GAME.

Daniels and Garrison Strive to End Football Deadlock.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—As a result of the inability of West Point and Annapolis to agree upon the place and arrangement for the next annual Army-Navy football game, Secretary Garrison and Secretary Daniels today took a hand in the matter in the rôle of adjusters. A joint note was sent to the respective Athletic Committees of the two institutions by Secretaries Daniels and Garrison suggesting a plan for the settlement of the controversy, but neither of these Cabinet officers would give an inkling of the method proposed.

The effort of the Cabinet officers to settle the controversy was a deadlock followed a visit to Washington today by Commander Joel R. P. Pringle and Lieut. Arthur P. Fairfield, U. S. N., from Annapolis as members of the Naval Academy Athletic Association. They had a long conference behind closed doors with Secretary Daniels. After this conference Mr. Daniels said there was nothing to be announced for publication.

Secretary Garrison had a conference on Saturday at Seabright, N. J., with Col. Charles Wilcox and Capt. Herman J. Koehler, U. S. A., representing the Military Academy Athletic Association, and heard their side of the case. As a result of these conferences, Messrs. Garrison and Daniels sent their joint communication to the rival athletic associations proposing a plan of settlement.

One report tonight was that the Cabinet officials have suggested Philadelphia as the place for holding the annual match. Another report was that the Cabinet officials had suggested that the athletic associations get together or abandon the annual football games.

AMATEUR BOUTS FAST.

Preliminaries of Crescent Tournament Productive of Keen Contests.

William Smith, Jr., of the Bronx Church House, Metropolitan and New York State amateur champion in the 135-pound division, had a narrow escape from defeat when he boxed Benjamin Cohn, unattached, in one of the preliminary contests of the Crescent Athletic Club tournament held in the Crescent A. C. clubhouse, Brooklyn, last night. Smith received the judges' decision after three rounds of interesting boxing, but the decision was so unpopular that many of the spectators manifested their disapproval of it. Cohn was knocked down in the first round with a solid punch to the jaw, but in the second and third rounds appeared to many to outbox the title holder. Smith had previously scored over Robert Ebrieth of Dominican Lyceum and by his victory over Cohn reached the semi-finals which will be contested on Monday night.

Several of the preliminaries failed to go the limit, for a hard-hitting class of boys were engaged. Keen competition marked the bouts, which were decided in the 108, 115, 125, and 135 pound classes, two opponents being on the floor at the same time from counter blows to the face. Theodore Waradey of the East Side House and F. A. Stern of the Carlyle A. C. came together in one of the 108-pound bouts, and in the middle of the first round both went down.

Waradey sent Stern down again a few moments later, but the Carlyle boy recovered in the second round and with a stiff left to the chin he knocked out his antagonist. The summary:

108-Pound Class, (Preliminaries.)—M. Herbert, West Harlem A. C., defeated Joseph Charley, East Side House Settlement, three rounds, judges' decision. A. Friedman, Educational Alliance, defeated James J. Dorman, Bronx Church House, two rounds; bout stopped by referee.

Educational Alliance, defeated John Cullity, St. Vincent Ferrer A. C.; Cullity quit in second round. Dick Roberts, McAlpine A. C., defeated Charles Herzog, East Side House, three rounds, judges' decision. P. A. Stein, Carlyle A. C., defeated Theodore Waradey, East Side House, two rounds; knockout. M. Herbert, West Harlem A. C., defeated Joseph Cappucci, Union Settlement A. C., three rounds, judges' decision.

115-Pound Class, (Preliminaries.)—Frank Shanley, Dominican Lyceum, defeated Leonard Schefel, unattached, two rounds, bout stopped by referee; John Mebuhr, Eastern District Y. M. C. A., defeated H. M. Rossomango, Bronx Church House, two rounds, bout stopped by referee.

125-Pound Class, (Preliminaries.)—Allie Nack, Union Settlement A. C., defeated Frank Falson, Dominican Lyceum, three rounds, judge's decision; Henry F. Conrad, unattached, knocked out Harry Nugent, New West Side A. C., in first round.

135-Pound Class, (Preliminaries.)—Benjamin Appel, Educational Alliance, defeated T. Mulvaney, Glencoe A. C., three rounds, Judges' decision. Dick Jorlo, Greek-American A. C., defeated Gordon Milne, unattached, three rounds, Judges' decision. William Smith, Jr., Bronx Church House, defeated Robert Ebneth, Dominican Lyceum, three rounds, Judges' decision. William Smith, Jr., Bronx Church House, defeated Benjamin Cohn, unattached, three rounds, Judges' decision. Dick Jorlo, Greek-American A. C., defeated Swanson, McAlpine A. C., two rounds. Knock-out.

Burns Disqualified in Seventh.

Kid Burns, the west side boxer, was disqualified in the seventh round in his bout with Young Brown of the east side last night at the Stadium Athletic Club. Burns was outpointed in five of the seven rounds, and was warned by the referee three times before being disqualified. The contest was uninteresting and was marked with only two lively mix-ups. Brown used a right upper-cut to good effect and crossed his lefts which repeatedly with either left, while Burns depended entirely upon straight lefts which seldom landed. Only once did Burns show any real form. This was in the sixth round, which he opened in lively fashion, scoring three lefts to the face without a return. He slowed down, however, before the gong sounded, and in the next round committed the foul which caused his disqualification.

In the semi-final bout, Benny Leonard of New York outpointed Joe Thomas of New Orleans. Leonard dropped his opponent in the second round with a right smash on the jaw, but the Southerner was on his feet almost at once and quickly resumed the contest. In the next round Leonard cut his man over the eye with a hard right, and from this point to the end of the contest Hyman had the upper hand with a clear lead.

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Mrs. Finley J. Shepard Entertains 500 Children of Her Sewing School.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Mrs. Finley J. Shepard gave her annual party to the 500 children in her sewing school at Lyndhurst this afternoon. It was in the nature of a flower party. Each child wore a wreath of roses and the decorations were flowers. There were competitive games on the lawn, the prizes for which were blooming plants. Supper was served in a large tent, and Mrs. Shepard sat at the head table, which was decorated with American flags.

Each child on leaving received a basket of candy. This has been the most successful year of the school.

LABOR GETS ALL IT ASKS.

Conferees Complete Clayton Anti-Trust Bill—Prohibit Discrimination

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The conferees on the Clayton Anti-Trust bill have reached an agreement on all the disputed parts of that measure, and it is probable that a report will be submitted to the two houses tomorrow. The Senate amendment, which in effect legalizes boycotting, is to remain in the bill and as one of the conferees expressed it, labor obtains "everything it went after."

In its final deliberation today the conference committee restored to the section of the House bill designed to prohibit direct or indirect price discriminations between purchasers of commodities, but with the penal clause eliminated.

Aviator Killed at a Fair.

PUEBLO, Col., Sept. 16.—Weldon B. Cooke, aviator, was killed in a plunge of 2,000 feet in his aeroplane while giving an exhibition flight over the State fair grounds today. Cooke's home was at Sandusky, Ohio. An air pocket was believed to be responsible for the accident.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

OHIO COPPER MINING COMPANY.—A friendly petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Ohio Copper Mining Company of 100 William Street by three creditors, all of Salt Lake City: Gallagher Machinery Company, $702; Pembrook Companies, $26, and Shand Smith, $200. The liabilities outside of the mortgage bonds probably will be $100,000. The company is successor to the Ohio Copper Company, with capital stock of $6,000,000 and first mortgage bonds of $1,760,000. The mines are at Bingham, Utah.

ANNEX HOMES COMPANY OF NEW YORK CITY, INC.—Another petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Annex Homes Company of 30 East Forty-second Street by three creditors: Harry Fairfax, $322; J. Melville Wheeler, $281, and Anna Collins, $100. The other petition was filed on Aug. 29, 1913, and the schedules show liabilities of $795,143 and assets of $805,2[illegible]

ALPHA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Alpha Construction Company, which is building at Madison Avenue and Eighty-second Street by three creditors: Rudolf Seus, $1,500; Yavno & Bernstein, $900, and Alanson P. White, $1,000.

ABRAHAM SIGELSTEIN, manufacturer of children's and infants' dresses at 809 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Morris B. Arnold. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by three creditors: Henry Dunn, $2,220; Albert N. Graser, $902, and D. Berk, $60. Liabilities, $15,000; assets, $5,000.

PLAXIN BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Plaxin, surviving partner of Plaxin Brothers, manufacturers of dress suit cases at 112 Franklin Street, by these creditors: Max Rosen, $130; Louis Edelman, $139, and Nathan Oertler, $231. Liabilities, $2,000; assets, $1,000.

MARY G. CRONIN residing at 21 West Eighty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $45,333 and nominal assets of $5,200. Among the creditors are the Central Consumers' Wine and Liquor Company, $20,360, deficiency judgment on a chattel mortgage, and Norman G. Moses, $7,500. Most of the liabilities were in connection with a liquor saloon at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-second Street, formerly conducted by the Eldorado Cafe Company.

ISAAC STROH, butcher, of 72 Ridge Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,998 and no assets.

WALTER W. JOHNSON, a salesman of Mount Vernon, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,289 and no assets.

JACOB STEINBERG.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Jacob Steinberg, dealer in dry goods at 90 Oak Street, with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar.

MARTIN MANDELL, shoe dealer at 1,390 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $2,649 and assets of $2,850.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name is that of the debtor:

Abrams, Edward H.—C. L. Hoffman, $161.
Brand, Harry—C. Meyer et al., $114.
Baldwin, George E.—Compact Directory Co., $113.
Brussel, Julius S.—E. Guggenheimer, $578.
Chasan, Moses—A. Kailah et al., $634.
Cohen, Julius—J. J. Cohn et al., $224.
Courtney, Wm. J.—Sanford Rubber Co., $376.
Conover, John T.—Ross McPherson, $256.
Curley, Terrence F.—O. B. Potter Properties, Inc., $6,303.
Cobe, Irene—J. N. Rosenberg, $164.
Domenik, Cerchiara—H. Bernhard et al., $157.
De Long Engine Co.—Indian Refining Co., $128.
Engesser, Bernhard, exr.—H. S. Mayer, $523.
Emmans, John—A. F. Griffiths, $1,290.
Eyer, George Alexander—W. Hampel, $100.
Engesser—H. S. Mayer, executrix, $2,618.
Fairfield Farms, Inc.—W. W. Elzea, $379.
Finkelstein, Anna and Hyman—S. Block, $298.
Fitzgibbon, Benj.—Madison Paper Stock Co., Inc., $729.
Fisher, August; E. Girard, $262.
Gordon, Isaac, and Abraham Stein—E. Greco, $187.
Graham, Charles W.—S. Devin, $2,057.
Guinan, Barnett P.—N. Y. Dock Co., $339.
Hough, Joseph C.—H. G. Hicks, $224.
Hildreth, George A.—H. W. Lloyd, $221.
Kurland, Barnat, & Tobias Scher—Public Bank of N. Y., $7,59[illegible]
Levy, Wm. W., and William W. Levy Co.—S. Meyers, $118.
Marisch, William A.—National Lithograph Co., $159.
Mortenson, Andrew—P. Moore et al., $369.
Same—Same, $188.
Mutter, Alfred—H. J. B. Willis, $494.
Halton, John—J. McCunn et al., $1,129.
Lundy, Fred—A. J. Raptak, $326.
Lagen, Marc—V. Bunham, $266.
Perry, James—National Nassau Bank of N. Y., $248.
Mandel, Morris—L. Stampler, $154.
Poustynik, Zisa or Zalman—Polack Co., $498.
Reed, Percy O.—G. H. Mallett, $133.
Rieger, Carl L.—A. Hasbrouck, $316.
Richter, Frederick W.—R. H. Donnelly, $129.
Rosenblatt, Moses—S. Saperstein & Bros., $211.
Pichardo, Peter Octairo—S. S. Sugar, $1,030.
Renner, Rush W.—Meyer & Lange, $203.
Steiner, Minnie—Meyer & Lange, $307.
Scher, Wolf and Abram J.—I. M. Stutz, $141.
Schwartz, Frank, and Joseph Benny—J. Jurgens, $123.
Sargent Cigar and Plantation Co. and Alton Sargent—Lincoln Trust Co., $6,264.
Simon, Max—Illinois Bonding & Insurance Co., $128.
Taylor, Katherine—J. Callan, $227.
Tolk, Nathan—W. Barry, $204.
Vaudeville Comedy Club—Henry Kelly & Sons, $813.
Vicco, V. Fred—Manhattan Products Co., $105.
Watson, Henry—A. McGowan, admx., $7,532.
Winterstein, Arthur—Sulzberger & Sons Co. of America, $102.
Wolf, Henry—Amsterdam Colonial Corp., $279.
Williams, Walter Leopard—National Nassau Bank of N. Y., $4,702.

In Bronx County.

Anthony, John—H. McHale, $198.
Cole, William E.—L. Joseph et al., $181.
Lanten, George J., and Gusie—R. B. Freifeld, $464.
Levinson Improvement Co.—E. H. Jaques, $4,186.
M. Kempf Realty Co., John Marx, and Magdalena Marx—H. Thornton et al., $822.
Wenigmann, Christine—Cosmopolitan Bank, $4,039.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

Hurtig, Joseph—C. Hofbauer, May, 26, 1913, $1,286.
Lasten, Sam; Samuel Hoffman, Charles Rosentover, and Samuel Hoffman Realty Co.—M. Kobre, July 30, 1913, $115.
Overton, Charles C.—J. T. Loew, July 31, 1914, $144.
Robinson, George Hyatt—Brooks Bros., Aug. 29, 1914, $138.
Sullivan, D. Edward—Mifflinburg Buggy Co., May 21, 1914, $704.
Holbrook, Arthur W., and Charles H. Atkins—Kleensweep Co., New York, July 14, 1914, $10,044.

In Bronx County.

Kiernan, Kathryn C., and Thomas J. Kiernan—W. Reisfeld, April 17, 1914, $276.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Rain Thurs. Fri. clearing, strong e. winds, probably reaching gale force off the coast.

S. Car.—Rain Thurs. Fri. clearing; n. e., shifting to n. w., gales.

Ga.—Rain Thurs. Fri. fair; strong n. winds, probably reaching gale force off the coast.

Fla.—Fair Thurs., except rain in extreme n. e. Fri. fair; strong n. and n. w. winds, except moderate over s. and w.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Thurs. Fri. moderate n. winds.

E. Tex.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.; mod. n. e. and e. winds.

W. Tex. and Utah—Rain Thurs. and Fri.

Okla. and Mo.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.

Ark. and Ky.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Tenn.—Fair in w., unsettled in e. Thurs. Fri.

Ohio—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; moderate variable winds, mostly e. and s. e.

Ind.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; moderate s. e. winds.

Ill.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; moderate variable winds.

Mich. and U. Mich.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri. fair; moderate variable winds.

Wis.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri. fair; moderate variable winds.

Minn.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; moderate variable winds.

Iowa—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

EDUCATION NOTES.

These De W. Clinton High School assistant teachers were transferred yesterday: Joseph Loew, English; E. S. of Com.; John D. McCarthy, biology, and David F. Kelly, mathematics, to Morris.

Cornelius D. Fleming, Principal of P. S. 160, Manhattan, who has been assisting in the work of the Mayor's Committee on Food Supply and whose services are desired for some time longer, has been permitted to be absent from school duty until Oct. 1 without loss of pay.

The report from the Executive Committee of Hunter College submitting the departmental estimate of $571,024 for 1915 was adopted by the Board of Trustees yesterday. This is an increase of $49,383 over last year.

James J. Reynolds and I. Edwin Goldwasser were elected Dist. Supts. yesterday to succeed respectively Albert Shiels and John W. Davis.

The sanatorium at Medford, L. I., has been designated as an annex to P. S. 75 and 2 teachers will be assigned to serve there. The jurisdiction of the Principal of P. S. 33, Manhattan, was yesterday extended so as to include all the activities of that school exclusive of public lectures.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Sheppard, J.—Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.
Flannery<Tug Pocahontas & SS Main.
DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Pl O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy calendar. Motion, Re S H P Fell Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Platzek, J.
Election cases:
Re Pettit<Britt.
Re Traynor (McCau'y)
Re Rothenstein, (Watkins.)
Litigated motions:
Irwin<Warren.
Wood<Flake.
Hayes<Br U & N Ins.
Same<Globe F Ins.
Same<Law Fidelity.
Same<Natl Gen Ins.
Same<Potomac Ins.
Same<Property Ins.
Same<Rimouski F In.
Same<Sovereign F In.
Same<Braun<Nathan.
Wolfe<Watts.
Greenbaum<Greenb'm.
Hall<Gilban & Co.
Re Day, (Linch.)
Meaner<Katz.
Mesner<Katz.
Kelly<Knick Ice.
Rogers<same.
Lien Inv<Wilday, (2 acts.)
Henshaw<same.
Martling<Marting.
Pond<Pond.
Martling<Martling.
Landress<Cuba.
Re Wagner, (Wiegers)
De Alzuguray<Vanadium.
Re Becker.
Naughton<Cortwest R.
PART II.—Hendrick, J.—Ex parte business.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM.

PARTS II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S. Wills for probate:
Catherine Sheehan, Edward O Schermow,
Mary P Howell, Jonas Phillips,
Moses Nussbaum, James E Nicholas,
Wm G W Levine, James F Gordon.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—Litigated motions.
Markel<Machof.
Mark Wick.
Antican<Arnold.
Col.<Freeman Atkin.
McClintock<Sanitary Co. Mech.
Kreborsky<Block.
Gobiltz<D, L & W RR
Gerstle<Linch.
Weiss<same.
Valentine<same.
Medvinsky<same.
Rinkiewicz<Whitle Fireproof.
Agatstein<Stark
City Bank's<Wiener.
Fox<Rockwell Motor.
Bonomo<Fargo.
Brand<C. R I & P RR
Altman<C. Gunn.
Hurray<Fitzgerald.
Ivanovsky<Newport News S B Co.
Russel<N Y & Rys.
Pinkus<same.
Jordan<same.
Schneider<same, (2 cases.)
Smolowsky<same.
Petrina<same.
White<same.
Levy<same.
PART II.—Delehanty, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM.

PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Platzek, J.—Johnston<Neier—Robert L. Luce. Re Wentworth Mfg Co.—James W. Hyde.
Hutton, Alfred—H. J. B. Willis, $494.
SUPREME COURT—Herdrick, J.—Bitterfeld<City Sav Bank<Stone—C. C. Rosenberg, Goloconda Realty Co<Eleiton Park Co<Doctor Co—James M. Donohue. Rau<Ursuline Realty Co—Clayton J. Hermance.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Lily A. G. Coddington<C. P. Byron—Frank O'Neil.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Adjourned.
SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Crane, J.—Motions, at 10 A. M.
Elkyn Firep't Sash<Cornwman.
Borst<Borst.
Zematti<B, Q Co & S Sons, $813.
Same<same.
Stack<same.
Hayes<B H RR.
Hursell<same.
Re Avenue P.
Lafata<Nas Elec RR.
Same<same.
Salzman<same.
Wolff<same.
O'Keefe<Johanson.
Laun<Laun.
Re Erasmus St.
Re 12. 05 St.
Re Guinsburg & Lang
Re same.
Bertani<Compolarngo.
Bates<Nas Elec RR.
Silverman<B H RR.
Lamond<Nas El RR.
Kramer<same.
Jensen<Crane's Sons.
Wasserman<Wasserman.
Speer<Mueller.
Moohamit<N Y Tan's Extract.
Same<same.
Kavaney<Napier.
Clement<Clement.
Kreger<Vredenburgh.
Lawler<Pellettert.
Hasselbauer<Carroll.
Gallin<Scher.
Tilton<Grenlock.
Barry<Robitzek.
Schlick<Durkee & Co.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S. At 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Barbara Obelgmadella, Florence Crawford,
Mary Wick, James Smyth,
Susan Rowland, Agnes Humphrey,
Josephine Forrest, Fred Kruse.
Estates of:
Joseph McCray, Claus Doscher,
William Elkein, Hyman Sendler,
Ann Daley.
CONTESTED CALENDAR—Will of Lottie Wanzer.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Weeks, J.—Ex parte. Motion calendar adjourned to Sept. 22.
SPECIAL TERM—Trials—Weeks, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Weeks, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Bertha Berliger<Annie Nock—James C. Gleason—Samuel Kaplan<Samuel Steinberg—Louis F. Ryter.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Johnston<Bashrie—Ellsworth J. Healy. Appleby<Fraund—Harry Kempner. Doody<Gleason—Lawrence N. Martin. Rihm<Schmitt—Maurice S. Cohen.

WESTCHESTER.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Tompkins, J.
Rechsteiner<Rechsteiner.
Forman<W Plains.
Doe<Goldstein.
Templeton<Famosbrosis Society.
Grab<N Y, West & B RR.
Same<same.
Leary<same.
Luhman<City & C C.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Platt, J.
Larchmont Water<Reynolds.
N Y I Urban Water<Fairchilde.
Munroe<Wainwright.
Stuart<Dunn.
Story<Northrop, D & L.
Connolly<W Plains.
Powers<Kennedy.
Francufilli<Badolatti.
Powers<Dunning.
Pawson<Glasser.
Same<same.
Darlein<N Y, W & B Ry.
McLaughlin<McLean.
Lulkert<Hewlay.
Jarvis<Matthews.
Same<same.
O'Connor<Fray.
Lafurgy<Lafurgy.
Langs Bros<Olivia.
Rupper<Donato.
Gray<Bamboo.
Salvo<N Y, W & B RR.
Wheatenhoefer<Reitano.
Borden<Healy.
Flanagan<Devins.
Dryfoos<Black.
Paschke<Rubly.
McIntyre<Dalton.

Of 405 copies of eight New York morning newspapers ordered each day by Holzer Brothers at 532 Street and Columbus Avenue, 280 are copies of The New York Times.—Advt.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Capt. D. Cullen Gaugot, Cav., from detached, Sept. 30, and assigned to 11 Cav., Oct. 1.

Capt. G. S. Norvell, 8 Cav., assigned to 1 Cav., Oct. 2.

2d Lt. R. C. Holliday, 22 Inf., to Ft. Sam Houston for examination to determine fitness for detail in

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City Financing
THE ANNALIST, out this week, contains an article describing the method this city is taking to raise necessary funds and showing its relation to financing new city improvements in the future.
Other articles include a review of the growth of Postal Savings, a study of the growth of the practice of borrowing on life insurance policies, and a description of the efforts of railroads to establish higher passenger fares.
On news stands: 10c. copy. Annual subscription $4.
THE ANNALIST
Times Square, New York.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Our Foreign Trade in August—Grain Up Again; Quiet in Steel Trade.

Bearing as it does very importantly on the financial situation, particularly upon the settlement of international obligations, the course of our foreign trade at present is of more than usual interest. If we are to escape a very great gold outflow we have to establish credits abroad through the export of merchandise in much greater amount than the countervailing imports of merchandise. That we will be able to do so is not doubted and it has been assumed that the war in Europe would put more of a check on our imports than on our exports, which would have the effect of increasing, in proportion to the total volume of our foreign trade, the credit balance growing out of that trade, roughly expressed in the excess of exports over imports.

The Department of Commerce has just published the figures of the foreign trade of the United States for August. On their face they hardly bear out the expectations lately entertained regarding the probable course of our trade, but upon examination they become less contradictory of those expectations than the figures appear on the surface. One of the salient features of the return is that exports fell off more rapidly than imports, and that the debit merchandise balance for the month rose to the large figure of more than $19,000,000. In considering this showing it must be borne in mind, for one thing, that while the export of merchandise from our shores was checked abruptly by the outbreak of the war, very few ships taking to the sea in the early days of August, goods which were on the water when war broke out continued to arrive, thus keeping up our imports while our exports were falling off rapidly. Goods exported from this side which were on the water when war broke out had already figured in the exports reported for July.

These figures cannot, therefore, be accepted as any fair measure of the probable effect of the war upon our trade, particularly in respect to the balance of trade. The continuance of an adverse balance of merchandise trade would make it increasingly difficult for us to provide for what we owe on the other side, but this August statement furnishes no ground for assuming that our imports will continue to exceed our exports. The contrary is the more probable assumption. While agricultural exports for the month as a whole ran far behind the same month last year the exports of breadstuffs alone showed an increase. Cotton exports, on the other hand, fell to a very small figure.

A little further improvement showed yesterday in the foreign exchange market, reflecting the favorable effect of the arrangement which has been made for the city's debt abroad. That arrangement, it must always be borne in mind, does not increase the amount of exchange available in the market, but to the extent to which gold is sent to cover that debt it lessens the competition for the current supply of exchange and thus tends to lower its price. A more comprehensive arrangement must be made if all of this market's obligations are to be served as well as those of the city have already been served. And that is a matter in which it is most desirable to have the whole country co-operate.

The request of the railroads for a rehearing of their 5 per cent. rate increase application is now formally before the Interstate Commerce Commission and high hopes are felt for the success of this application. It is taken for granted that the rehearing will be allowed and it is believed that relief will be granted the railways. The day's reports from the steel trade showed the quieting effects of the war, which, so far as the foreign demand for our steel is concerned, has resulted in many inquiries, but in relatively few orders. The wheat market rebounded again, the grain trade apparently laying more stress for the day on the factors indicating a long war than on those suggesting a brief duration for the struggle.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money stands at 6@8 per cent. Mercantile paper was quoted at 8@7 per cent. for the best names.

Sight drafts on London were quoted about $4.97¾.

Cable transfers were quoted at $4.98¾.

New York Clearing-House exchanges, $214,756,820; balances, $15,009,424; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $88,848.

The local banks have lost $1,700,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c market, last quotation 20c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 20c premium; Cincinnati, 15c discount; Minneapolis, 10c par; Montreal, ¾ of 1 per cent. discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 24½d, up 3-16d; in New York, 53¾c, up ⅝c.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of September show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being stated separately:

Six roads	$1,948,011 + $98,500
Nineteen	9,216,273 — 975,909
Total (25 roads)	11,166,286 — 877,409

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE for the year ended June 30 (not including the Wisconsin Central)—

	1914.	1913.
Total op. rev.	18,717,689	21,410,072
Op. exp.	12,209,228	12,096,215
Net rev.	6,508,462	9,314,457
Other income.	1,063,214	971,661
Total income.	7,571,726	10,186,608
Chgs., tax., &c.	4,788,208	4,658,093
Surplus	2,803,509	5,527,415

RUTLAND RAILROAD for July—

Gross	306,068	347,792	328,315
Net after taxes	48,341	75,651	84,186
Gross, 7 mos.	1,986,059	2,059,538	1,945,000
Net aft. taxes	242,909	250,959	355,405

SPOKANE, PORTLAND & SEATTLE for July—

Av. mileage	556	556	556
Gross	470,694	467,475	454,845
Net aft. taxes	201,932	182,819	198,501

WABASH for July—

Gross	2,649,453	2,787,816	2,550,011
Net	785,802	696,342	547,090

WISCONSIN CENTRAL (or the Chicago Division of the Soo Line) for the year ended June 30—

Total op. rev.	10,588,533	10,898,960	9,578,555
Op. exp.	7,145,031	7,208,299	6,636,882
Net rev.	3,443,502	3,685,691	2,941,673
Other income.	46,700	49,039	40,783
Total income.	3,490,311	3,734,730	2,982,455
Chgs., taxes, & rent	2,972,510	2,641,380	2,477,206
Surplus	517,696	1,093,350	504,949

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS COMPANY for the year ended June 30:

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Inc. from sub. companies	$61,943	$984,015	$851,823
Misc. inc.	54,418	9,427	19,483
Total inc.	3,036,361	993,442	864,276
Gen. exp.	25,940	6,069	6,387
Int. fund. debt.	407,089	445,914	377,756
Tax & misc.	16,654	16,526	16,498
Total deduc.	442,582	468,508	401,075
Net balance	2,593,829	524,961	463,200
Divs. paid	542,780	491,849	392,280
Surplus	51,040	33,087	71,011
Prev. surplus	648,436	625,199	554,187
Total surp.	699,476	658,286	625,199
Adjust. cred.	42,797	*9,850	
P. & L. surp.	742,273	648,436	625,199

*Debit.

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT for August—

Gross	1,912,970	1,970,602	1,913,004
Net	801,953	814,073	767,139
Def. aft. chgs.	6,811	*14,118	*6,026
2 mos. gross	3,864,698	3,966,941	3,833,004
2 mos. net	1,612,517	1,618,185	1,529,845
Def. aft. chgs.	3,961	*29,008	*14,880

*Surplus.

READING SHOWS A GAIN.

Gross Income Up $921,997 and Net Up $888,132 Over 1913.

The Reading Company reports gross income of $16,919,118 in the year ended with June, a gain of $921,997 over the preceding year. The bulk of the company's revenue comes from stocks owned in the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company and from other securities. After meeting interest charges, taxes and running expenses there was left as profit $11,922,002, an increase of $888,132 over 1913. Dividends on the two classes of preferred stocks amounted to $2,800,000, and the balance available for the common stock was equivalent to 12.4 per cent. on the outstanding shares.

The general mortgage sinking fund was increased by $499,820 during the year, and $537,000 general mortgage bonds were purchased and retired, leaving $98,937,000 outstanding. The balance sheet showed total assets of $300,907,062, of which $140,000,000 was represented by stocks and bonds owned. The total surplus at the close of the year was $27,259,203, a gain for 1913 of $2,422,742.

The Reading Railway Company earned from operations of its rail lines $47,125,270, or $3,439,407 less than in the previous twelve months. Net income amounted to $15,700,128, a decline of $4,726,680, and the year's surplus after paying dividends and interest was $5,401,338. The total surplus amounted to $8,436,178 on June 30.

The aggregate receipts of the Reading Coal and Iron Company were $32,708,982, as compared with $40,983,063 in 1913. From this, after meeting fixed charges and running expenses, a profit of $715,389 was saved, against $1,139,-092 in 1913. Coal sold during the year amounted to 8,747,643 tons, as compared with 10,748,606 in the preceding year.

President Stotesbury makes little comment on the year's operations in the annual statement of the allied companies, devoting most of his remarks to an appreciation of the Reading Company's late President, George F. Baer.

NEW BANK BILL FRAMED.

Two Amendments Agreed On by the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Amendments to the bank law were revised by the Senate Banking Committee today in conference with Gov. Hamlin of the Federal Reserve Board, and all but two of the proposed changes were tentatively eliminated.

The amendments as finally agreed upon were incorporated in a new bill which was introduced by Senator Hitchcock. They provided:

"The Federal Reserve Board shall have power to permit member banks to carry in the Federal reserve banks of the respective districts any portion of their reserves now required to be held in their own vaults.

"The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to devise and put into operation a system of clearances of national banknotes between the Treasury, the Federal reserve banks, and the member banks, and for that purpose to designate Federal reserve banks as agents of the United States."

PLANS A "BANK OF TEXAS."

Gov. Colquitt Puts $20,000,000 Project Before Legislature.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 16.—Gov. Colquitt today submitted a plan for a "Bank of Texas," capitalized at $20,000,000, to the Legislature in a special message. According to the plan, State banks are required to subscribe $2,500,000 of the stock of the proposed central bank, and the State Board of Education to subscribe $17,500,000 for the school fund.

The bank is intended to enable the State to meet financial emergencies, to administer the permanent State school fund, act as custodian of the State bank guarantee fund and as reserve agent for State banks. Nine directors would govern the bank, composed of three members of the Board of Education, three men nominated by them, and three nominated by the State banks.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.	.01	Kentucky Con.	.02
Andes	.02	Mexican	.42
Belcher	.04	Occidental Con.	.86
Best & Belcher	.01	Ophir	.10
Caledonia	.34	Overman	.13
Confidence	.22	Savage	.06
Con. Cal. & Va.	.11	Seg. Belcher	.04
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.10
Crown Point	.36	Union Con.	.09
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah Con.	.02
Hale & Norcross	.08	Yellow Jacket	.34
Justice	.02		

TONOPAH.		C. O. D.	.02
Belmont	5.25	Comb. Fraction	.03
Jim Butler	.60	D'field Daisy	.02
Midway	.10	D'field B. B.	.01
Mizpah Exten.	.20	Florence	.28
Montana	.40	G'field Con. M.	1.30
North Star	.16	G'field Merger	.05
Rescue Eula	.08	Jumbo Exten.	.14
Tonopah Exten.	2.90	Silver Pick	.03
Tonopah Merger	.27	Vernal	.04
West End	.63	Nevada Hills	.30
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.33
Atlanta	.13	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.02	Manhattan Con.	.02

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	4¾	5¼	Jackpot	5¼	5¾
Elkton	40	41	McKinney	37¾	38
El Paso	110	120	Old Gold		2
Findlay		2	Portland	100	102
Gold Dol.	2¼	3	Vindicator	94	97
Irabella	9	9½	R. B. H.	2	4

OFFER CITY NOTES AT PAR.

Those Not Taken by Syndicate Put on Sale Here and in London.

J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. are offering simultaneously in this city and in London the part of the $100,000,000 in new city notes not taken up by the syndicate of banks and trust companies. The price set upon the one, two, and three year notes is 100 and interest for all.

The participating banks paid in to J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday approximately $8,250,000, the initial payment on account of the city loan. All except $1,000,000 of this total was in gold or gold certificates, the balance being in exchange on London. This sum will provide for all of the city's obligations maturing in London up to Sept. 28. As other maturities approach the members of the syndicate will be called upon to furnish additional funds.

Morgan & Co. on Monday shipped $4,600,000 gold to Ottawa as an advance on the payments made yesterday to the banking firm. This amount, held in the Dominion to the credit of London, was increased yesterday by $2,050,000, the gold being drawn from the Sub-Treasury and expressed to Canada.

Exchange Rate Drops at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 16.—The exchange rate against New York, which has stood at 2 per cent. for a month, dropped today to the normal figure of one-tenth of 1 per cent. The rate has been high because no gold shipments were being made to meet obligations maturing in England and Canada. It dropped as the result of the receipt of $5,000,000 gold for the accounts of the Bank of England and Canadian banks, and the statement that $10,000,000 more was on the way from New York.

FISK OUT, SCHOONMAKER IN.

Stockholders Approve Changes in Locomotive Co. Board.

S. L. Schoonmaker was elected Chairman of the American Locomotive Company at a meeting of Directors yesterday after the office had been newly created. Mr. Schoonmaker is a Director of the General Electric Company and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and is actively identified with Henry C. Frick in enterprises having their seat in Pittsburgh.

The Directors accepted the resignations from the board of Pliny Fisk and J. McNaughton, the place of the former being taken by Mr. Schoonmaker and of the latter by Andrew W. Mellon, President of the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh. Mr. McNaughton will continue as Vice President of the company.

It was said after the meeting that the changes had the approval of stockholders, who have been criticising the company's management as inefficient and extravagant.

STEEL MARKET SLUGGISH.

Lack of Demand Is Due to General Husbanding of Resources.

Reports from steel trade centres show that business thus far in the month has been slow. The Iron Age says:

> The unvarying report from iron and steel centres is that the first half of September has been the quietest period of the year. Manufacturing consumers of steel products have lately made such curtailments that specifications on existing contracts with the mills have fallen off, so that in some forms steel production is now less than in August.
>
> The indications are now plainer that the favorable effects of the war upon American steel trade will develop slowly, and that for a longer or shorter period before they appear the industry must submit to some further readjustments.

The Iron Trade Review says:

> New business in iron and steel materials, particularly in finished products, has continued to taper off, and the market has become quite sluggish. This situation, it is believed, more clearly reflects the policies for the contraction of loans and the conservation of resources that are being pursued generally by the banks and other agencies of credit. There is a lack of initiative which proceeds from measures of providence, and leaves the near future of the iron and steel industry rather uncertain. On the whole consumers, while cautious in taking on new obligations, are drawing against their old contracts in a fairly satisfactory manner.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Sept. 16.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$708,127	$8,533,584	$50,938,411
Ordinary	1,255,142	18,580,284	70,877,482
Corp. & inc. tax	58,036	258,080	7,860,976
Miscellaneous	46,374	1,560,964	23,542,114
Total receipts	2,068,580	28,938,914	153,235,986
Expenditures	3,041,582	30,315,075	170,251,949
Deficit	973,002	1,376,161	17,015,963

FINANCIAL NOTES.

State Controller Sohmer called attention yesterday to the fact that holders of bonds wishing to exempt them from the forthcoming personal tax assessment must register them with him on or before Sept. 30.

Directors of the Crucible Steel Company of America at their meeting yesterday in Pittsburgh deferred action on the quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock because of trade conditions brought about by the European war.

Stockholders of the Erie Railroad Company will hold a special meeting on Oct. 13 to consider the creation of a refunding and improvement mortgage of approximately $300,000,000.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The upward movement, which started in the wheat market on Tuesday gained force during yesterday's operations and at the close of the day values were 4¼@4¾c above the previous close. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 1.13½c, No. 2 hard, 1.12¾c; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 1.16½c, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 1.17¼c, all nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	..	..	1.17	1.13¼	90¾
December	..	..	1.20½	1.16½	98 9-16

CHICAGO PRICES.

September	1.09¼	1.08	1.09	1.04⅝	86
December	1.12⅝	1.11⅛	1.12⅝	1.07⅜	91
May	1.19½	1.15½	1.18¾	1.14⅝	95¼

CORN.

The corn market was moderately active and prices were firm. At the close the September position was 1⅝c higher, while later months were ½ to ⅝c advance. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 86¼c nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive, and strictly prime Argentine 80c nominal, delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	.76	.76	.77⅝	.76¼	.74⅜
December	.72⅛	.71½	.72½	.71⅞	.72¼
May	.75⅜	.74⅜	.74⅝	.74⅜	.73½

OATS.

The market for oats was very firm, with active general buying prompted by further reports of large export sales, which were placed at about 1,000,000 bushels. The local cash market was strong, standard white quoted at 54 to 54½c; No. 2, 54¼ to 55c; No. 3, 53½ to 54c; No. 4, 53 to 53½c; ordinary clipped white, 55½ to 56c; fancy clipped white, 56 to 58c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	47⅞	46½	47⅜	45⅞	43¼
December	49⅝	48	48½	46¾	44⅞
May	53⅞	52¼	53½	51⅝	47⅞

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products showed pronounced firmness during the early part of the day, owing to the advance in grain and on a show of firmness in the hog position, but pork and ribs eased off late under renewed liquidation. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 18,000; estimated for Thursday, 15,000; Kansas City received 6,000 and Omaha 3,800.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
October	9.85	9.37	9.47	9.37	11.05
January	10.15	10.00	10.10	9.92	10.90
Ribs—					
October	11.32	11.12	11.12	11.22	10.92
January	10.82	10.75	10.75	10.77	10.48
Pork—					
September	..	..	..	17.50	19.85
January	20.50	20.05	20.05	20.22	18.97

COTTONSEED OIL.

In the cottonseed oil market at the close September was 8 points lower, while other positions were 2 points lower to 2 points higher.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.81@5.90	5.80
September	5.85	5.81	5.80@5.83	5.88
October	5.99	5.92	5.91@5.93	5.92
November	6.01	5.92	5.91@5.93	5.93
December	5.96	5.95	5.94@5.96	5.95
January	6.16	6.06	6.07@6.08	6.06
February	..	..	6.13@6.15	6.11
March	6.36	6.26	6.26@6.27	6.25
April	..	..	6.28@6.35	6.26

COFFEE.

A readjustment of differences between domestic and Brazilian prices seems to be in progress in the coffee market, with a gradual decline in local spot quotations and a moderate hardening of prices in the cost and freight markets. Spot prices here were reduced ⅛c, with package coffee down a cent a pound, and in the cost and freight market prices were firm and about unchanged. In the local spot market Rio 7s were quoted at 9¾c.

COTTON.

The only definite development with reference to the liquidation of the old contract interest in the New York market yesterday was an announcement from the Conference Committee which has charge of the straddle liquidation under the plan now in operation, that the price would be reduced 5.90c for January-February in Liverpool and to 9.50c for December contracts in New York, effective today. Detailed statements as to the progress of the syndicate plan for liquidating the remaining contract interests were still lacking.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday 7,236 packages. General market quiet and tone barely steady. Sales on 'Change of 262 tubs, creamery extras 32½@32¾c; first prices 32@32½c, latter full high. A good deal of stock offering from 28@31c. Storage creamery slow. Process, ladies and packing stock very quiet and in buyers' favor. Creamery, extras, 32@32½c; firsts, 28¼@31¼c; seconds, 26@28c; thirds, 24@25¾c. State dairy, finest, 30@30½c; good to prime, 27¼@29c; common to fair, 25@27c. Process, extras, 29@29½c; firsts, 24¼@25½c; lower grades, 23½@24c. Imitation creamery, firsts, 24@25c; ladles, current make, firsts, 23½@24c; seconds, 22¼@23c; lower grades, 21@22c; packing stock, June make, fine, 23@23½c; current make, No. 2, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19@20c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 16,549 cases. Medium qualities, including many good useful lots, are freely offered and dragging at weak and irregular prices. There is still some call for the lower grades obtainable from 24c downward. Storage eggs of the higher qualities are almost nominal. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 30@32c; extra firsts, 28@29c; firsts, 26@27c; seconds, 23½@25c; thirds and poorer, 22@23c; dirties, No. 1, 22½@23¼c; No. 2 and poorer, 17@22c; checks, good to prime, dry, 21½@22½c; undergraders, 15@21c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 25c; firsts, 24@24½c; seconds, 23@23½c; undergraders, 20@22½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, henery whites, fancy, large, per case paid, 35@40c; henery whites, defective, 33@33c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 30@35c; Western, gathered whites, 27@32c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, gathered browns, fancy, 30@32c; gathered brown and mixed colors, firsts,

$100,000,000

NEW YORK CITY 6% REVENUE BONDS AND CORPORATE STOCK NOTES

Maturing as follows:

$57,000,000 6% Corporate Stock Notes due September 1, 1915
$18,000,000 6% Revenue Bonds due September 1, 1916
$25,000,000 6% Revenue Bonds due September 1, 1917

Price 100 and Accrued Interest

These three issues are direct obligations of the City of New York
Exempt from the Federal Income Tax
Exempt from all taxation in New York State except for State purposes
(Temporary receipts of the City will be deliverable before Tax Day, October 1)

Interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on March 1st and September 1st

Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New York

Coupon form in denominations of $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000
Registered form in denominations of $500 and multiples thereof as desired
Coupon and registered forms interchangeable

We are advised that these bonds and notes are available for the following purposes:
1. As part collateral for circulation, under the Aldrich-Vreeland Act of May 30, 1908.
2. As security under the Workmen's Compensation Law of New York State.
3. As an investment for Savings Banks and Trustees in New York State and elsewhere.

A syndicate of banks and trust companies of New York City has purchased these bonds from the City at par and accrued interest. A large part of the bonds having been withdrawn from sale by the subscribing banks and trust companies, we offer the remainder, on their behalf, for public subscription at the cost price

Subscription books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, September 22nd, 1914, or earlier, in our discretion, without notice. The right is reserved to reject any and all applications and also, in any case, to award a smaller amount than applied for.

Applications for bonds should be accompanied by a remittance in New York funds of $50 for each $1,000 bond applied for. The balance will be payable at the offices of the undersigned, Monday, September 28th. If only a portion of the amount applied for be allotted, the balance of the deposit will be applied toward the amount remaining to be paid.

J. P. MORGAN & CO. KUHN, LOEB & CO.

New York, September 17th, 1914.

OHIO COPPER COMPANY

To the Holders of First Mortgage Ten-Year Six Per Cent. Convertible Bonds, Dated September 1, 1907:

Default having occurred in the payment of interest on the above described bonds, the undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of bonds, have constituted themselves a Bondholders' Protective Committee.

Receivers having been appointed for the Ohio Copper Mining Company (the successor Company which assumed the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds) the interests of the Bondholders, in the judgment of the Committee, require prompt and concerted action. Bondholders are therefore requested immediately to deposit their bonds in negotiable form (with all past due coupons and all subsequent coupons attached) with the MUTUAL ALLIANCE TRUST COMPANY, the Depositary of the Committee, at its office, No. 35 Wall Street, New York City, upon which deposit the Depositary, as Agent of the Committee, will issue transferable certificates of deposit, under an Agreement of Deposit, dated September 11, 1914, copies of which will be furnished upon application to the Depositary.

The Committee hopes at an early date to prepare a Plan of Reorganization or Readjustment.

Dated September 16, 1914.

FRANK V. BALDWIN, Chairman,
Vice-President of Mutual Alliance Trust Company, New York City,
CHARLES A. MARSHALL,
GILBERT ELIOTT,
Committee.

CHARLES J. JUSTER, Secretary, 35 Wall Street, N. Y.
DAVIES, AUERBACH & CORNELL, Counsel,
34 Nassau Street, New York.

THE PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
Treasury Department,
Pittsburgh, Pa., September 1, 1914.
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.

Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this Company to an aggregate cost of $872,515.17 will be purchased October 1, 1914, at the Agency of the Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York City, under the following provision of the Mortgage:

"Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the Agency of said Railway Company in the City of New York on or before the day prior to the time of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the lowest price, but not exceeding par, will be accepted and paid for. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price, the number of bonds so purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as near as practicable, in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered."

Proposals to sell bonds to the Sinking Fund must be in the hands of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company before three o'clock P. M. Wednesday, September 30, 1914, and bonds must be delivered on October 1st or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

THE CLEVELAND, AKRON & CINCINNATI RAILWAY COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer,
Pittsburgh, Pa., September 1, 1914.
NEW FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 4½ BONDS of the CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS RAILWAY COMPANY

to an aggregate cost of $15,820.00 will be purchased for the Sinking Fund October 1, 1914, from the lowest bidders, at a price not to exceed par and interest. Sealed proposals to sell bonds must be in the hands of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Company, New York City, before three o'clock P. M. Wednesday, September 30, 1914.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

THE CLEVELAND, AKRON & CINCINNATI RAILWAY COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer,
Pittsburgh, Pa., September 1, 1914.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad Company,

to an aggregate cost of $17,670.00 will be purchased for the Sinking Fund October 1, 1914, from the lowest bidders, at a price not to exceed par and interest. Sealed proposals to sell bonds must be in the hands of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York City, before three o'clock P. M. Wednesday, September 30, 1914.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

Greenville Water Company.

In accordance with the Sinking Fund provisions of the Deed of Trust of Greenville Water Company to Lincoln Trust Company as Trustee, the Trustee has this day drawn the following bonds for payment on October 1st, 1914, at par and accrued interest, after which date interest will cease: Bonds numbered 57, 92, and 97 for $500 each.

New York, Sept. 16, 1914.
LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
H. F. POOR, Vice Pres.

GET INTO AN OLD-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS; a divided interest is not helping it just now, and my other line is the one I must attend to; $10,000 will give you a controlling interest in a going company; fullest investigation and references; it's an opportunity that seldom offers itself. Address Broadway, Box E 250 Times Downtown.

WANTED UP TO $200,000 NEW YORK State first mortgages on improved real estate; will purchase or exchange for first class similar mortgages outside New York State, bearing average 7% interest. L 29 Times.

$50,000 FIRST MORTGAGE 3-YEAR VENDor lien notes secured two for one, indorsed by well-rated business corporation to net 8%. J 55 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL Bank of Brooklyn, located at 84 Broadway, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

JAMES C. NIGHTINGALE, Cashier.

Dated August 12, 1914.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New York, located at 20 Nassau Street, in the City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

Dated June 19, 1914.

DANIEL J. ROGERS, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Purchasing Department, Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York, until 2 P. M. Friday, September 25th, 1914, for furnishing the Commissary of the Panama Rail Road Company with eggs, in accordance with terms and conditions set forth in circular which may be obtained at the office above mentioned.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY COMPANY.
Notice of Interest Payment on Adjustment Mortgage Fifty-Year Five Per Cent. Income Gold Bonds.

Pursuant to resolution of its Board of Directors, duly adopted in accordance with the provisions of its Adjustment Income Mortgage, dated December 20, 1911, to United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Trustee, Third Avenue Railway Company will pay the semi-annual installment of interest, amounting to Two and One-Half (2½%) Per Cent., due October 1, 1914, for the period of six months ended June 30, 1914, upon its Adjustment Mortgage Fifty-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, secured by the above-mentioned mortgage.

Such payment will be made on October 1, 1914, at the office of United States Mortgage and Trust Company, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, upon presentation and surrender of Coupon No. 4.

The transfer books for registered bonds will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on September 19, 1914, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on October 2, 1914.

Dated New York, September 8, 1914.
SHELTON E. MARTIN, Secretary.

AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 18.

New York, September 16th, 1914.

A regular quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the issued and outstanding COMMON Capital Stock of American Gas and Electric Company has been declared for the quarter ending September 30, 1914, payable October 1, 1914, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business, September 21st, 1914.

FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 31.

New York, September 16th, 1914.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the issued and outstanding PREFERRED Capital Stock of American Gas and Electric Company has been declared for the quarter ending October 31, 1914, payable November 2nd, 1914, to stockholders of record on the books of the company at the close of business October 21, 1914.

FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

General Baking Company
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 11

New York, September 16, 1914.

A Dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid on October 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 19, 1914.

GEO. E. FAWCETT, Treasurer.

Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York.
DIVIDEND NO. 71.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. for the quarter ending September 30th has been this day declared, payable on

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 9,860.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Union Exchange National Bank of New York,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 12th, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$7,761,888.53
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	1,085.03	
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	400,000.00	
Other securities to secure circulation	2,369,715.59	
Other bonds to secure Postal Savings	250,487.51	
Bonds, securities, &c., (other than stocks)	658,826.90	
All other stocks	1,500.00	
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	7,000.00	
Other real estate owned	56,654.04	
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	608,591.60	
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings	207,453.47	
Checks and other cash items	38,120.11	
Exchanges for Clearing House	260,327.77	
Notes of other national banks	50,000.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	2,893.04	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie $1,508,000.00		
Legal-tender notes 350,000.00	1,858,000.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	20,000.00	
Total		$14,552,538.59

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		700,000.00
Undivided profits less expenses and taxes paid	302,178.12	
Reserved for taxes	10,000.00	
National banknotes outstanding	1,909,550.00	
Due to other national banks	695,950.29	
Due to State and private banks and bankers	162,957.37	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	364,221.53	
Dividends unpaid	128.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	7,974,298.53	
Demand certificates of deposit	98,248.96	
Certified checks	29,218.00	
Cashier's checks outstanding	23,485.50	
Postal Savings deposits	152,276.00	
Other bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same	450,000.00	
Clearing House account, net balance	950,000.00	
Income tax withheld	25.22	
Total		$14,552,538.59

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, DAVID NEVIUS, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DAVID NEVIUS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of September, 1914.

E. SEARLE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
FRANCIS G. LLOYD,
OTTO E. DRYFOOS,
CHARLES N. TAINTOR,
} Directors.

[No. 3415.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 12, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$22,697,443.33
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	440,000.00	
Other securities to secure circulation	1,415,482.89	
Clearing House account, net balance	1,190,000.00	
U. S. bonds on hand	4,150.00	
U. S. bonds loaned	165,000.00	
Bonds, securities, &c., (other than stocks)	1,055,883.14	
All other stocks	4,205.00	
Accrued interest	21,934.68	
Customers' liability under letters of credit	16,753.39	
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	958,875.59	
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks	403,678.00	
Checks and other cash items	42,500.59	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,089,134.84	
Notes of other national banks	1,026,610.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	2,054.44	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie $5,742,625.60		
Legal tender notes 1,491,415.00	7,234,040.60	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	22,000.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	18,000.00	
Total		$37,757,745.99

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	725,838.43	
Reserved for taxes	963,397.50	
National banknotes outstanding	22,605.50	
Due to other national banks	$10,809,525.73	
Due to State and private banks and bankers	2,375,205.38	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	4,208,424.69	
Dividends unpaid	30.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	15,185,902.84	
Demand certificates of deposit	83,398.00	
Deposits held for acceptances	228,802.24	
Cashier's checks outstanding	139,241.25	
	33,023,030.13	
Letters of credit	16,753.39	
Income tax withheld	530.99	
Total		$37,757,745.99

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, W. K. CLEVERLEY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. K. CLEVERLEY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of September, 1914.

CHAS. C. FISHER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
WILLIAM W. LAWRENCE,
E. H. R. GREEN,
FRANCIS M. WELD,
} Directors.

UNCLAIMED BANK DEPOSITS.

REPORT OF THE UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS, Dividends, and Interest reported of the BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY, New York, on the First Day of August, 1914, made in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law, Sections 134 and 219:

Name.	Last Known Address.	Deposit.
Baldwin Brothers,	2,308 Canarsie Lane, Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1904	$53.58
Booth, Amelia, guardian,	E. 18th St. and Beverly Road, Brooklyn, July 9, 1900	60.00
Peal, George H.,	423 E. 12th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., March 21, 1905	65.21
Silliani, Richard,	824 St., Dyker Heights, Brooklyn, July 9, 1904	69.88
Waldo, George E.,	Story Bldg., 600 Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal., May 15, 1904	50.27
York, James E.,	1,811 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, May 23, 1905	73.77
Dood, Edith M.,	911 Avenue D, Brooklyn, Oct. 2, 1905	58.70

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

FREDERIC G. LEE, President, and JOHN WILLIAMS, Treasurer, of the Broadway Trust Company, a banking institution located and doing business in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is a full, true, and correct statement of the unclaimed deposits, dividends, and interest not previously reported by the Broadway Trust Company, made in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law as shown by the books of said company on the first day of August, 1914.

FREDERIC G. LEE, President.

JOHN WILLIAMS Treasurer.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 9th day of September, 1914, before me.

H. W. WILLIS, Notary Public, Kings Co., Certificate filed in N. Y. County.

[Seal.]

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Keokuk and Des Moines Railway Co.—September 10, 1914.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Keokuk and Des Moines Railway Company will be held at the office of the company in the City of Des Moines, Iowa, on the 1st day of October, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon.

H. U. MUDGE, President.
F. W. SARGENT, Secretary.

Bank Statements Next Sunday

Out - of - town National Bank statements will be published in The New York Times next Sunday. The New York Times aims to present a complete record of bank statements. Twenty - eight of the thirty - three National Banks in New York City, in addition to banks in other cities, published statements in The New York Times at the last National Bank call.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 82.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 12, 1914.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$11,010,178.80
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	8,063.69	
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	685,000.00	
Other securities to secure circulation	2,650,098.17	
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits, $50,000; to secure postal savings, none	50,000.00	
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits, $50,000; to secure postal savings, none	50,000.00	
U. S. bonds loaned	200,000.00	
Bonds, securities, &c. (other than stocks)	872,882.02	
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	74,500.00	
All other stocks		
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	1,171,950.99	
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	335,528.82	
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies and savings	11,198.90	
Checks and other cash items	146,578.97	
Exchanges for Clearing House	529,967.49	
Notes of other national banks	59,450.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	7,950.46	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie $3,064,161.64		
Legal-tender notes 110,885.00	3,175,046.64	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	97,026.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	10,000.00	
Clearing House account, net balance	10,000.00	
Total		$21,156,000.95

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	976,975.97	
Reserved for taxes	54,483.77	
National banknotes outstanding	1,963,717.50	
Due to other national banks	$97,448.66	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	462,754.13	
Individual deposits subject to check	13,073,373.81	
Demand certificates of deposit	220,407.58	
Certified checks	89,908.07	
Cashier's checks outstanding	26,500.85	
United States deposits	101,917.62	
U. S. bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same	835,000.00	
Other bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same	150,000.00	
Liabilities other than those stated above:		
Real estate liability	123,000.00	
Income tax withheld	512.99	
Total		$21,156,000.95

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, WILLIAM PABST, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. PABST, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of September, 1914.

JOHN H. SAMUELSEN, Notary Public. New York County, No. 3,413.

Correct—Attest:
H. B. DOMINICK,
DWIGHT S. RICHARDSON,
LOUIS MORRIS STARR.
} Directors.

[No. 783.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 12, 1914.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$103,999,379.67
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	8,825,000.00	
Other securities to secure circulation	27,206,106.62	
Premiums on U. S. bonds	25,000.00	
Bonds, securities, &c., (other than stocks)	13,462,369.61	
Stock in Federal Reserve bank, none; all other stocks	250,001.00	
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	2,500,000.00	
Customers' liability under letters of credit	1,276,478.71	
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	4,287,744.74	
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks	1,321,406.00	
Checks and other cash items	1,331,702.92	
Exchanges for Clearing House	5,523,126.31	
Notes of other national banks	698,000.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	10,876.41	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie $21,462,052.50		
Legal-tender notes 4,728,920.00	26,190,972.50	
Clearing House account, net balance	11,370,000.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	609,135.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	42,000.00	
Interest accrued	294,560.76	
Total		$208,217,860.25

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$25,000,000.00
Surplus fund		10,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	6,662,822.97	
Reserved for taxes	594,095.46	
National bank notes outstanding	23,896,900.00	
Acceptances under letters of credit	1,276,478.71	
Due to other national banks	$27,149,188.69	
Due to State and private banks and bankers	35,801,290.10	
Dividends unpaid	13,861.50	
Individual deposits subject to check	72,365,547.02	
Demand certificates of deposit	3,142,170.31	
Time certificates of deposit payable after 30 days or after notice of 30 days or longer	2,175,855.16	
Certified checks	400,000.00	
Cashier's checks	712,511.66	
outstanding	407,623.38	
	130,992,102.66	
Unearned discount	795,370.45	
Total		$208,217,860.25

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, J. S. ALEXANDER, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. S. ALEXANDER, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of September, 1914.

E. H. CALLANAN, Notary Public Kings County. Certificate filed in New York County, No. 47.

Correct—Attest:
H. B. THAYER,
PAUL D. CRAVATH,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
} Directors.

[No. 1352.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 12, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$69,609,045.38
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	36.84	
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	575,000.00	
Other securities to secure circulation	13,357,177.55	
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	150,000.00	
Premium on U. S. bonds	25,000.00	
Bonds, securities, etc.	2,614,584.29	
Banking House	5,343,000.00	
Due from other national banks	2,094,780.50	
Due from State banks and bankers	2,100,558.46	
Checks and other cash items	89,247.67	
Exchanges for Clearing House	2,451,799.33	
Notes of other national banks	850,000.00	
Nickels and pennies	1,188.07	
Specie	20,076,768.60	
Legal-tender notes	2,135,534.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	54,250.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5 per cent. fund)	43,000.00	
Total		$121,561,897.69

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund		14,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,292,100.60	
National bank notes outstanding	3,377,740.00	
Dividends unpaid	1,530.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	$34,692,282.06	
Demand certificates of deposit	4,715.69	
Certified checks	490,564.74	
Cashier's checks outstanding	275,165.38	
	35,462,667.89	
Due to other national banks	$24,703,503.86	
Due to State banks and bankers	14,140,958.40	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	17,667,239.68	
	56,511,701.64	
United States deposits	101,139.56	
Bonds borrowed	2,725,000.00	
Clearing House account net balance	30,000.00	
Total		$121,561,897.69

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier of the Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of September, 1914.

W. I. THOMAS, Notary Public, New York County.

Correct—Attest:
WILLIAM WOODWARD,
SAMUEL SLOAN,
JONES A. HILL,
} Directors.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 1,290.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The CITIZENS CENTRAL National Bank of New York

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 12, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$20,916,188.29
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	2,892.35	
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	1,555,100.00	
Other securities to secure circulation	1,620,000.00	
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	100,000.00	
Bonds, securities, etc. (other than stocks)	1,153,000.00	
Stock in Federal Reserve bank, none; all other stocks	25,500.00	
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	$1,676,665.55	
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies and savings banks	619,095.56	
Checks and other cash items	431,385.94	
Exchanges for Clearing House	996,493.25	
Notes of other national banks	149,000.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	5,761.69	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie 4,297,397.00		
Legal-tender notes 602,819.00	4,778,617.99	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	77,755.00	
Customers' liability under letters of credit	279,059.25	
Total		$34,506,112.88

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,500,000.00
Surplus fund		1,500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	647,011.62	
Reserved for interest unearned on bills discounted	200,000.00	
Reserved for taxes	36,513.18	
Reserved for depreciation in securities	60,000.00	
National bank notes outstanding	2,698,297.50	
Due to other national banks	$3,678,987.90	
Due to State and private banks and bankers	767,783.14	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,096,880.40	
Dividends unpaid	294.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	18,739,551.08	
Demand certificates of deposit	98,958.24	
Certified checks	72,568.68	
Cashier's checks outstanding	61,381.64	
United States deposits	79,126.25	
	24,535,231.33	
Letters of credit and foreign accounts	279,059.25	
Liabilities other than those above stated: Clearing House account, net balance	2,000,000.00	
Total		$34,506,112.88

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, A. K. CHAPMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of September, 1914.

WM. V. A. POE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
FRANCIS M. BACON, JR.,
WM. FELLOWES MORGAN,
CHARLES A. MUNN,
} Directors.

[No. 1,231.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE IMPORTERS & TRADERS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 12th, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$26,120,716.24
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	2,225.85	
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00	
Other securities to secure circulation	3,000,000.00	
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	1,000.00	
Bonds, securities, etc.	1,323,592.67	
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	700,000.00	
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	1,228,697.84	
Due from State banks and bankers	257,484.84	
Checks and other cash items	149,871.43	
Exchanges for Clearing House	849,980.25	
Notes of other national banks	54,888.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	3,000.00	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie $3,720,680.00		
Legal-tender notes 2,084,379.00	5,814,039.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)	22,500.00	
Total		$39,577,986.12

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		6,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,915,933.04	
National bank notes outstanding	1,110,900.00	
State bank notes outstanding	5,678.00	
Due to other national banks	$7,626,379.71	
Due to State banks and bankers	1,967,816.78	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	2,175,855.16	
Dividends unpaid	4,417.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	14,689,146.88	
Demand certificates of deposit	745,650.00	
Certified checks	442,734.89	
Cashier's checks outstanding	12,735.42	
United States deposits	1,000.00	
	27,665,735.84	
Reserved for taxes	69,749.24	
Liabilities other than those above stated: Clearing House account net balance	1,310,000.00	
Total		$39,577,986.12

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, H. H. POWELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. POWELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of September, 1914.

CHAS. E. McCARTHY, Notary Public No. 2,659, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
EDWARD TOWNSEND,
P. D. WORTHLEY,
CHAS. F. BASSETT,
} Directors.

[NO. 8,926.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BRONX NATIONAL BANK,

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 12, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$907,986.03
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	837.28	
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.	50,000.00	
Other bonds to secure Postal Savings	7,673.75	
Premiums on U. S. bonds	1,300.00	
Bonds, securities, &c., (other than stocks)	166,878.90	
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	32,383.47	
Other real estate owned	11,700.07	
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	125,744.56	
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings	70,105.28	
Checks and other cash items	7,224.87	
Exchanges for Clearing House	33,341.30	
Notes of other national banks	8,750.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	4,346.67	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie $110,701.50		
Legal-tender notes 54,197.00	164,898.50	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	2,500.00	
Foreign exchange	29,308.04	
Total		$1,726,027.72

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		300,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	83,810.83	
Reserved for taxes	2,182.16	
National banknotes outstanding	47,600.00	
Due to other national banks	60,407.90	
Due to State and private banks and bankers	18,880.17	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	30,845.06	
Dividends unpaid	20.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	1,040,482.84	
Demand certificates of deposit	43,451.17	
Certified checks	900.02	
Cashier's checks outstanding	5,235.58	
Postal savings deposits	4,500.00	
Notes and bills rediscounted		
Total		$1,726,027.72

State of New York, County of Bronx, ss.:

I, F. A. WURZBACH, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. WURZBACH, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of September, 1914.

CHAS. A. WEBER, Notary Public, Bronx County, N. Y.

Correct—Attest:
A. J. SHANNESSY,
C. J. McGOWAN,
SAMUEL B. ANDERSON,
} Directors.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 801.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

NATIONAL PARK BANK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 12, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$91,275,832.68
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	38,458.98	
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	3,580,000.00	
Other securities to secure circulation	8,327,500.00	
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits	1,845,500.00	
Bonds, securities, &c., (other than stocks)	356,184.52	
All other stocks	151,269.89	
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	2,654,087.59	
Clearing House account, net balance	4,810,000.00	
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	3,905,963.85	
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks	1,599,999.06	
Checks and other cash items	288,268.44	
Exchanges for Clearing House	4,058,002.74	
Notes of other national banks	1,510,000.00	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie $16,688,467.40		
Legal tender notes 2,324,000.00	19,012,467.40	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	456,750.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	109,662.80	
Total		$143,809,936.95

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund		10,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	4,859,361.03	
Reserved for taxes	124,655.22	
National banknotes outstanding	8,707,082.50	
Due to other national banks	$28,030,859.80	
Due to State and private banks and bankers	13,771,584.69	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	11,878,185.18	
Dividends unpaid	1,280.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	49,632,828.52	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,025,000.00	
Time certificates of deposit payable within 30 days	200,000.00	
Time certificates of deposit payable after 30 days or after notice of 30 days or longer	722,172.68	
Certified checks	289,350.26	
Cashier's checks outstanding	398,017.58	
United States deposits	1,507,039.39	
	112,456,337.60	
Other bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same	2,662,500.00	
Total		$143,809,936.95

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, MAURICE H. EWER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

M. H. EWER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of September, 1914.

WM. E. DOUGLAS, Notary Public, N. Y. County.

Correct—Attest:
STUYVESANT FISH,
EDWIN G. MERRILL,
R. H. WILLIAMS,
} Directors.

[No. 2606.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 12 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$10,943,815.55
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	1,174.66	
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	800,000.00	
Other securities to secure circulation	2,167,127.46	
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	10,000.00	
Clearing House acct., net balance	770,000.00	
Bonds, securities, &c., (other than Stocks)	779,882.28	
Advances on letters of credit	218,618.58	
Additional circulation not in circulation	335,000.00	
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	705,781.37	
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies and savings	117,086.61	
Checks and other cash items	103,824.07	
Exchanges for Clearing House	513,326.91	
Notes of other national banks	300,825.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	7,480.07	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie $2,544,882.15		
Legal-tender notes 1,486,872.00	4,281,754.15	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	146,110.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	12,000.00	
Total		$22,805,258.68

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	805,812.24	
Reserved for taxes	22,289.90	
National bank notes outstanding	1,323,400.00	
Letters of credit issued	218,618.58	
Due to other national banks	$658,680.86	
Due to State and private banks and bankers	444,224.86	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	269,266.45	
Dividends unpaid	240.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	15,215,350.62	
Demand certificates of deposit	65,972.12	
Certified checks	29,104.81	
Cashier's checks outstanding	14,718.45	
United States deposits	10,367.07	
	16,708,058.44	
U. S. bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same	690,000.00	
Additional circulation not in circulation	335,000.00	
Liabilities other than those stated above	2,379.50	
Total		$22,805,258.68

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, DAVID C. GRANT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DAVID C. GRANT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of September, 1914.

J. N. TIMMERMANN, Notary Public, Bronx Co. No. 52. Certificate filed in New York Co.

Correct—Attest:
E. E. SCOTT,
EDWARD L. ROSSITER,
HARRY J. LUCE,
} Directors.

[No. 7,203.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE COAL & IRON NATIONAL BANK,

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 12th, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,835,734.80
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	1,614.07	
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	400,000.00	
Other securities to secure circulation	691,899.08	
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits, $10,000	10,000.00	
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits, $50,000; to secure postal savings, $117,000	167,000.00	
Bonds, securities, &c., (other than stocks)	1,233,643.76	
Clearing House account net balance	60,000.00	
Due from national banks (not reserve Agents)	359,040.02	
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings	173,747.26	
Checks and other cash items	33,125.24	
Exchanges for Clearing House	190,260.44	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	184,923.00	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie $1,700,826.00		
Legal tender notes 228,065.00	1,928,891.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	20,000.00	
Total		$10,289,212.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		300,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	413,108.79	
Reserved for taxes	9,936.00	
National banknotes outstanding	950,147.50	
Due to other national banks	1,630,691.78	
Due to State and private banks and bankers	239,168.08	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	123,981.19	
Dividends unpaid	24.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	5,505,880.40	
Demand certificates of deposit	25,403.54	
Certified checks	68,236.18	
Cashier's checks outstanding	7,912.85	
United States deposits	31,907.55	
Postal savings deposits	104,400.77	
Total		$10,289,212.00

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, JOHN T. SPROULL, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN T. SPROULL, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of September, 1914.

J. W. WHITELEY, Notary Public, Westchester County. Certificate filed in New York County, New York Register No. 113.

Correct—Attest:
W. D. BEELER,
C. J. MORGAN,
EDGAR BOSS,
} Directors.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The American Exchange National Bank

in the State of New York, at the close of business September 12, 1914.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$44,924,117.28
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	745.99	
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	4,123,000.00	
Other securities to secure circulation	6,778,618.69	
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits $150,000.00		
U. S. bonds to secure postal savings 550,000.00	700,000.00	
Other bonds to secure postal savings $198,839.70	198,839.70	
U. S. bonds sold under agreement to repurchase	916,000.00	
Premiums on U. S. bonds	249,535.00	
Bonds, securities, etc., (other than stocks)	1,532,790.61	
Stocks	487,939.00	
Banking house	2,175,000.00	
Other real estate owned	425,592.84	
Due from national banks (not reserve agents) $3,698,553.00		
Due from and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks	1,454,764.58	
Checks and other cash items	15,180.87	
Exchanges for Clearing House	2,555,706.36	
Notes of other national banks	425,000.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	2,199.84	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie 8,339,770.25		
Legal-tender notes 1,579,000.00	18,070,203.69	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	337,381.50	
Customers' liability under letters of credit	150,071.99	
Total		$81,113,836.27

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund		3,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,976,899.78	
Reserved for taxes (balance to credit)	45,285.16	
National bank notes outstanding	7,646,030.00	
Clearing House account, net balance	1,620,000.00	
Due to other national banks	$12,982,967.11	
Due to State and private banks and bankers	5,287,606.91	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	7,191,639.15	
Dividends unpaid	2,960.50	
Individual deposits subject to check	31,176,852.24	
Demand certificates of deposit	532,062.93	
Time certificates of deposit payable after 30 days or after notice of 30 days or longer	352,600.00	
Accepted checks	508,020.51	
Cashier's checks outstanding	107,686.48	
	58,141,839.32	
United States deposits	3,670.54	
Postal savings deposits	729,046.00	
U. S. bonds sold under agreement to repurchase	910,000.00	
N. Y. City bonds sold under agreement to repurchase	278,765.97	
Other bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same	1,618,227.00	
Letters of credit	150,071.99	
Total		$81,113,836.27

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, ARTHUR P. LEE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ARTHUR P. LEE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of September, 1914.

Alphonse Oscar, Notary Public, Kings County, 42.

Certificate filed in New York County, 25.

Correct—Attest:
WILLIAM M. BARRETT,
EDWARD C. PLATT,
LEWIS L. CLARKE,
}

WANT U. S. TO ENTER THE STOCK MARKET

Philadelphia Bankers Suggest That Government Take Our Shares Sold by Europe

FOR A PERIOD OF 60 DAYS

And Use Them as Collateral for a Bond Issue—Alternative Plan a Billion Dollar Banking Pool.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 16.—Bankers in this city discussed today two distinct propositions for relief of the financial situation and the consequent early re-opening of the Stock Exchanges of the country, which have been closed since July 30 because of the European war situation.

One is a plan to have the United States Government buy all the American securities owned abroad and which may be offered for sale during the sixty days next succeeding Oct. 1, at prices to be agreed upon later, and to have the Government pledge the securities as collateral for an issue of ten-year bonds maturing serially, one-tenth of such collateral to be sold each year to provide for the payment of these bonds.

The other plan is to organize a pool representing at least $1,000,000,000, and made up of such financiers as J. P. Morgan, Jacob H. Schiff, James Speyer, and other bankers of international reputation, which shall put through the same scheme as outlined for the Government, namely, an issue of debenture bonds, which shall be sold to the general public on a 6 per cent. basis, the securities bought to be held as collateral and to be disposed of annually or semi-annually as conditions best warrant.

Philadelphia bankers and brokers take more kindly to the syndicate idea than to the plan to have the National Government take up the foreign-held securities. The Government, they say, already has enough obligations on its hands, and, too, the demand for such bonds, secured as they would be by the greatest credit in the world, would be more likely to supersede those of private corporations.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions on Protests of Importers of Dutiable Goods.

The International Forwarding Company, Chicago, was sustained yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in a claim for the free entry under the old tariff of gold and silver sweepings, on which a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem had been put as "waste." The board holds that the merchandise is exempt from duty as sweepings of gold or silver. The sweepings in question were contained in sawdust.

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne lost in protests regarding imitation mohair astrachans composed of cotton and jute. They were returned by the Collector here as uncut pile fabrics, duty being taken at 47½ per cent. ad valorem. The importers claimed that the duty should be 45 per cent. as manufactures of jute or of cotton. The board decided that the goods are pile fabrics. Faber & Hein also were overruled in a contention affecting pile fabrics.

The American Sugar Refining Company complained that 574 bags of sugar received at New Orleans were improperly sampled by the Government officers and that this resulted in the company paying higher duties than otherwise would have been the case. The customs officials put in a spirited defense to the charge, with the result that Judge Somerville decides the importer failed to overcome the presumption of correctness attending the action of the officers in the performance of their duties.

Several importers were overruled in protests claiming free entry for mohair and alpaca noils. The Collector assessed the merchandise at 10 per cent. ad valorem as waste. The claims were to free entry as "all noils." The protestants' testimony was held inadequate. The importers were the Worumbo Manufacturing Company, Portland, Me.; Mauger & Avery, Charles F. Cross & Co., and Wright Brothers, Boston.

RECEIVER FOR OHIO COPPER

Stockholders Seek to Save Assets Tied Up by Heinze Lawsuits.

Receivers were appointed yesterday by Judge Mayer in the Federal District Court for the Ohio Copper Mining Company, a concern capitalized at $8,000,000, which was incorporated in 1912 as a reorganization of the Ohio Copper Company. Morris J. Hirsch and George C. Austin were appointed receivers under a joint bond of $20,000, and they were permitted to continue the business for thirty days.

The petition was filed by the Pembroke Company of Utah, a creditor for $26,410; the Gallgher Machine Company of Salt Lake City, Utah, a creditor for $792.76, and Shand Smith of Salt Lake City, a creditor for $200, through their attorney, Charles K. Allen of this city. Mr. Allen said last night that the company did not oppose the application for a receiver. The business conditions, produced by the war, were such, he asserted, that it was thought that it would be better to conserve the assets of the concern through a receivership.

William O. Allison is President of the Utah Copper Mining Company, John W. McKinnon is Vice President, Frederick Eckstein Secretary, and Maurice Levy, Treasurer. With them as Directors are F. August Heinze, J. F. Pierson, Jr., and Walter I. Badger. Of its authorized $8,000,000 capital, $4,150,000 has been issued, of which $250,000 is in the treasury and $3,900,000 is outstanding.

The Ohio Copper Company, capitalized at $15,000,000, from which the present concern was formed, came into prominence in 1909 through episodes which led to the failure of Rotherberger & Co., curb brokers. It was then considered a Heinze concern, and the same financier was understood to control the reorganized company until the annual meeting last June in Portland, Me. After an acrimonious contest the control passed then to W. O. Allison, formerly President of the National Reserve Bank.

The bond interest, which fell due on Sept. 1, was not paid, and it was explained that this was due to the fact that Mr. Heinze had tied up all the funds of the company in lawsuits.

ROCK ISLAND'S ANSWER IN.

Admits Trustees Charges Are True —Bondholders Can't Intervene.

Judge Mayer, sitting yesterday in the Federal District Court in the new annex in the Woolworth Building, dismissed the motion made by A. Bell Malcolmson, as counsel for certain holders of Rock Island Collateral Trust 4 per cent. gold bonds, for permission to intervene in the foreclosure suit brought by the Central Trust Company, as trustee, on account of the default in the interest on these bonds. Mr. Malcolmson's contention was that, if these bonds, of which there are $70,353,500 outstanding, were sold in a block, they were sure to be depreciated.

The trust agreement, under which the Central Trust Company has begun suit, provides that if the interest payment on the bonds be defaulted for ninety days, the trustee may by foreclosure proceedings sell the securities which constitute the trust estate. The railroad company filed yesterday an answer to the foreclosure suit, admitting all the allegations of the Central Trust Company's complaint.

When the foreclosure suit was instituted, Joline, Larkin & Rathbone, counsel for the bondholders committee, stated that it was intended thereby to release the stock of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, which was the collateral for the bonds, and consequently the action was a first step toward reorganization. Mr. Malcolmson, however, took a different view, arguing that since no ordinary purchaser could buy such a great block of stock, the foreclosure proceedings would merely place it in the power of the parties who issued the bonds to buy in the collateral at a sacrifice.

Dooley, Smith & Co. Receivers Report.

Job E. Hedges and ex-Senator Martin Saxe, as receivers of Dooley, Smith & Co., exporters and importers, of 135 Front Street, have made a report to the Federal District Court. The company had offices also at San Juan and Ponce, and was the largest firm in Porto Rico, doing a business of $2,000,000 a year. It has been employing 100 clerks, and its receipts since Jan. 29 were $66,557 and its disbursements $64,045, leaving a balance on hand of $2,512. In addition to this sum the receivers have turned over to the trustee accounts which are believed to be good to the amount of $25,825, and merchandise of the value of about $10,000.

Boston's Fire Losses $3,225,000.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—Forty-one persons were killed and a loss of $3,225,000, of which 80 per cent. was preventable, was caused by fires in this city in the past year, according to the annual report of Fire Commissioner Cole, made public today.

LOUVAIN IN RUINS

Perhaps no event of the great European War so far has stirred the civilized world more deeply than the almost total destruction by fire of the Belgian Art and Educational centre, Louvain, a city of 50,000 people, famous for its splendid cathedral, Hotel de Ville, and university. It was for this city that the Kaiser cabled President Wilson that his heart bled.

Splendid photographs, the first to reach New York, of the tragic ruins of this once beautiful city will be reproduced by the Rotogravure process in the Picture Section of next Sunday's Times. One picture will show the splendid City Hall, which escaped, almost half hidden by the ruins of fine buildings about it. Centred in this picture are the ruins of the cathedral. This edifice, one of the most famous in Western Europe, was begun in 1423, and was rich in art treasures. The Times picture shows it a total wreck, burned to within twenty feet of the ground, with only the charred walls standing.

Another photograph, reproduced half a page in size, gives a fine general view, taken from Mount Ceasar, of the ruins of the entire city.

Many other striking war pictures will be published in next Sunday's Times. You cannot afford to miss them. Place your order with your newsdealer today. The Times is always sold out early.

Times Pictorial Section Supreme in War Pictures

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..6@7 per cent. for the best names.
Tuesday....6@7 " " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Dress Goods Opening Business.

Dress goods factors who have opened their lines for the Spring season report that business has started off in satisfactory fashion. Buyers realize that the tying up of the foreign dress goods mills means a restricted market for supplies and are eager to place their orders as soon as possible to avoid future complications.

For South American Trade.

Secretary Corwine of the National Association of Clothiers has received a letter from W. S. Kies, in charge of South American matters for the National City Bank, in which the latter says that the possibilities of American ready-to-wear clothing in South America will be fully investigated by an agent of the bank, which has been authorized by the Federal Reserve Board to open up a branch in Buenos Aires. Mr. Kies further states that, in addition to this special commercial service, facilities will also be furnished for the best possible credit information and banking in general.

U. S. Worsted Company Opening.

The United States Worsted Company yesterday opened its line of dress goods for the Spring of 1915. Prices on the following serge numbers are subjoined:

238-58	$1.02½	216-58	$1.22½
235-58	1.07½	203-58	1.15
210-2	1.12½	272-58	1.05
3650	1.15	280-58	1.10
208-58	1.20	277-58	1.07½
3651	1.22½	2617	1.05
3654	1.27½	3663	1.27½
229-58	1.20	199-58	1.17½

A fancy goods line, ranging in price from $1 to $1.30 a yard, is comprised of new numbers in shepherd checks, fancy worsted mixtures, fancy worsted skein dyes, fancy worsted piece dyes, gabardines, Panamas and fancy weave Panamas.

Gray Goods Quieter, but Firm.

There was less trading in the local printhcloth market yesterday, but all of the mills were firm in their demands for prices reached in the recent advance. None of the trading on any single construction was more than fair. There was some business put through on 38½-inch 64-60s at 4⅛ cents, but the majority of the mills now want 4¼ cents, for them. Some goods bids were reported on 39-inch 80 squares at 5⅞ cents, with some small sales of them at 6 cents. There was a small business in sheetings, while more inquiries for drills were received. The day's closing prices follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	6c	38½-inch, 64-36s	4c
39-inch, 72-76s	5⅝c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s	5c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3⅜c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	2½c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4¼c	27-inch, 60-48s	2⅜c

Expediting Customs Cases.

With the resumption of hearings by the Board of United States General Appraisers after the Summer recess importers are in a fair way of obtaining trials of their protest cases arising under the new tariff without delay. It is understood that something like 60,000 protests have been filed by merchants under the present law since it went into effect last October. The larger proportion of these have been forwarded by collectors of customs to the board for hearing and decision. Jerry Sullivan, President of the board, is desirous of having all issues under the new law expedited. This will lead to prompt adjudication before the Customs Court when appeals are taken, as well as the payment of refunds when importers are successful in their litigation.

Velvet Shapes Are Best.

Local millinery wholesalers say that velvet shapes are the leaders at the moment, though there are signs that fur hats will come in strongly with the first touch of really cool weather. Black is far and away the leading color in shapes, which range all the way from the close-fitting turbans to wide-brimmed sailors. Tricorne and continental shapes are also good. Fur trimmings are good, with monkey, skunk, fitch, 'possum and others in demand. Various metal effects dominate the trimmings other than feathers, metal edges even being seen on many of the ribbons used. In feathers ostrich is the leader, with peacock and pheasant much used in the "skyscraper" stick-ups that are now so popular. Dark colors, such as black, gun metal and tête de negre, lead in the trimmings.

Planning Dyestuffs Convention.

The National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics has inaugurated a movement that is hoped to culminate about the middle of next month in a convention of the trades in which colorstuffs of all sorts and commercial chemicals generally are indispensable. The idea of the convention, at which it is planned also to have domestic manufacturers of these commodities present, will be to promote their manufacture in this country and to bring about whatever changes in the patent and tariff laws which may be necessary to further this work. While it is yet too early to tell just when and where the meeting will be held, Secretary H. E. Danner has taken the matter up with the Chamber of Commerce and is planning later to get in touch with the various trade organizations with a view to having delegates to the meeting appointed.

Spring Shoes Move Well.

Advance orders for Spring footwear that are coming to this market from the road continue to show a good advance over those booked up to this time a year ago. Low shoes are going especially well from all accounts. In women's low shoes, Colonial effects with small tongues and covered buckles are favored, though the various kinds of tongue pumps appear to be the leaders in the medium and better grade goods. Several kinds of strap effects are shown, some with as many as five straps. Front and side button fastenings are offered on these shoes. Sandal effects in leather and leather and cloth are liked. In all but outing shoes the heels are higher than last year. Flexible leather and felt soles are expected to displace rubber soles to a considerable extent in both men's and women's outing shoes. There are not any changes in men's low shoe styles for Spring. Whites are expected to go big in outing shoes for men, while for street wear brown Russia calf is favored considerably. Palm Beach effects are also favored.

Lithographers Not Disturbed.

Lithographers here are not greatly disturbed over the war except as to a possible scarcity of the inks they use, and these, well-posted members of the trade think, will be made in this country if it becomes necessary. The goods to be hardest hit will be novelties, which are largely imported because so much of the work is done by hand and the production costs are about 75 per cent. lower than here. Post cards which incorporate hand work will also be hurt some, but the bulk of the scenic views used here are of American manufacture already. Ninety per cent. or more of the theatrical lithographing is done here, and in recent years not more than 5 to 10 per cent. of the lithographed cigar labels and bands used here have come from abroad, due to the great improvement in the work here, and the fact that the foreigners are geographically unable to make quick deliveries. While there is a possibility of a shortage of some sizes of foreign lithographing stones, generally speaking the supply in this country is ample at present.

FOR OVERSEAS TRADE.

Committees Appointed to Help Extend Export Business.

The National Foreign Trade Council at a meeting held yesterday at the Hotel Biltmore perfected its organization and outlined the work it will do during the next year for the co-ordination of the foreign trade activities of the country.

James A. Farrell, Chairman of the council, presided. The discussion covered a wide range of the foreign trade problems, some of which have been rendered acute by the European war, but the action taken yesterday was confined largely to authorizing the appointment of committees of members peculiarly qualified by experience and ability to formulate recommendations looking to the development of the facilities for the conduct of foreign trade hitherto lacking in the United States.

It was decided to appoint committees on merchant marine, American foreign banking facilities, and commercial education for foreign trade. The importance of improving the conditions under which small manufacturers will be encouraged to enter foreign trade was recognized in the appointment of a committee on this subject. In accordance with the resolution creating the council a committee was authorized to confer with the committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, to formulate a plan of co-operation between the two organizations in the general interests of foreign trade.

The last National Foreign Trade Convention directed the council to call another convention at such time and place as was deemed necessary. In view of the stimulation of interests in overseas commerce at this time, the council adopted a resolution directing the Chairman to call the convention at Washington during January next. Commercial and industrial bodies throughout the country will be invited to attend and a programme designed to concentrate practical and businesslike discussions upon pending problems will be prepared.

Among those present at yesterday's meeting were James A. Farrell, E. A. S. Clarke, Walter L. Clark, Samuel P. Colt, Maurice Coster, P. A. S. Franklin, Lloyd C. Griscom, Charles E. Jennings, Charles M. Muchnic, John D. Ryan, W. L. Saunders, Charles A. Schieren, Willard D. Straight, E. P. Thomas, F. A. Vanderlip, and R. H. Patchin, Secretary of the council, New York; Sam D. Capen, St. Louis; Fairfax Harrison, Washington; H. G. Herget, E. N. Hurley, and Cyrus H. McCormick, Chicago; Alba B. Johnson, Philadelphia; D. W. Kempner, Galveston; Barton Myers, Norfolk; William Piggott, Seattle, and M. A. Oudin, Schenectady.

WOOL AND COTTON QUIET.

Uncertainties Caused by European War Rapidly Being Overcome.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—The wool market is rather quiet, a natural result of the extremely heavy trading of last month, although a very comfortable aggregate business has been accomplished, the sales for the last week amounting to 3,280,000 pounds. Manufacturers have obtained sufficient supplies to provide for immediate requirements, and are somewhat disposed to withhold further purchases until after the London sales on Oct. 6. With England and Continental Europe out of the market to a considerable extent it is thought that possibly fine wools may be purchased at more advantageous prices within a few weeks. The supplies of domestic wools in this market have become very much depleted.

The woolen goods market shows a radical improvement, and indications are that domestic manufacturers will obtain sufficient orders to require the operation of their full complement of machinery throughout the season.

The uncertainty in the cotton goods market is slowly being overcome, and larger sales are reported from many quarters. Southern mills in particular have accepted large contracts, which will keep their machinery busy for months to come. As a whole, the cotton goods market is in much better condition than at any previous time since the breaking out of the European war. The general opinion seems to be that the improvement will continue.

The worsted and woolen yarn markets show a distinct tendency toward hardening of prices. Cotton yarns have again dropped in price, and it is thought that the bottom has been reached.

FOREIGN TRADE FALLS OFF.

Decrease in Both Imports and Exports for August.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—August imports touched the lowest point reached in any month since November, 1911, and August exports the lowest point reached in any month since August, 1909.

Imports of merchandise during August, 1914, according to preliminary figures just completed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, totaled $129,396,496, compared with $137,651,553 in August, 1913, and $154,756,770 in August, 1912, while in the eight months ended with August, imports were valued at $1,289,992,869, against $1,156,900,228 in 1913 and $1,188,076,234 in 1912.

August exports amounted to $110,337,545, compared with $187,909,020 in August, 1913, and $167,844,871 in August, 1912; while in the eighth months ended with August there were $1,311,319,707, against $1,515,182,157 in 1913 and $1,416,346,429 in 1912.

Dutiable Silk Imports Drop.

Figures compiled by the Silk Association of America show plainly the effect of the war and disrupted shipping on the imports of dutiable silks at this port. In the five weeks ended Aug. 31 receipts of this merchandise totaled $2,482,278, against $3,745,796 for the same period last year. This was the first time this year that the 1913 figure was the greater. Fabrics woven in the piece contributed, respectively, $836,072 and $1,196,655 to the totals given. Especially sharp declines were seen in velvets and other pile fabrics and velvet ribbons, a good part of which are said to come from Germany. Silk ribbons declined, as did silk and artificial silk laces, embroideries and other trimmings. Spun silk yarns fell off considerably, but imports of thrown silk increased nearly 300 per cent. Raw silk ones increased with a value of $647,696, compared with $370,575 last August.

To Examine S. H. P. Pell Partners.

S. H. P. Pell, Howland H. Pell and Charles A. Kittle, partners in the bankrupt stock and cotton broking firm of S. H. P. Pell & Co. of 43 Exchange Place, will be examined before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., the United States Commissioner, as Special Master. Judge Mayer signed an order yesterday in the Federal District Court for this examination, but no date was set for it.

BUSINESS NOTES

The hosiery and underwear buyers of the Dry Goods Alliance will meet on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of next week at 75 Spring Street.

On Tuesday there will be a meeting of the hosiery buyers of the Reciprocal Jobbers' Association at 470 Fourth Avenue.

The firm of Edelman, Seiff & Rubin, makers of women's and misses' coats, 124 West Eighteenth Street, has been dissolved. The business will be carried on in the future at the same address under the name of John Edelman.

The dinner of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, which will be given in conjunction with the ninety-seventh meeting of that body at the Hotel Aspinwall, Lenox, Mass., on Sept. 29 and 30, will occur on the evening of the second day. W. P. G. Harding, a member of the Federal Reserve Board, will speak on some phase of the financial situation in relation to the cotton industry, and A. R. Marsh, a former President of the New York Cotton Exchange, will discuss the Lever cotton law.

It was announced yesterday by M. W. Dippel, Chairman of the 1915 Dinner Committee of the Silk Association of America, that the forty-third annual dinner of the association would be held on Thursday, Feb. 11, at the Hotel Biltmore.

The Spring dress goods opening of the Bobby Worsted Mills scheduled for yesterday was postponed to Monday.

PROSPERITY STRIKES BIG PLANTS IN WEST

Chicago Reports Thousands of Men Taken Back to Work in Various Industries.

MR. WANAMAKER OPTIMISTIC

Thinks a Manufacturing Boom Is Near and Conditions Will Improve Within a Fortnight.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 16.—An unexpected revival in business has manifested itself in and around Chicago since Sunday. Reports from institutions, diversified in character, show that thousands of men who have been idle for months have been put back to work. Nearly 8,000 men are back at work in the Pullman car shops. A thousand more will be in their old places before the end of the week.

The Argo Starch Works at Argo, Ill., and the large firms manufacturing bricks, plumbing material, terra cotta building materials, paints, lumber, and structural iron have taken back workmen. The working forces of the packers are estimated to have been increased 1,000 within the last few days.

The Central Locomotive and Car Works at Chicago Heights is among the big employers that have resumed operations with the usual number of workmen. The American Bridge and Structural Iron Works has taken back 2,000 men.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Rosenbaum, Cohen & Serf, Stein & Co., F. Sigel & Brothers, and other clothing manufacturers put back to work many of their employes this week.

Morris & Co. today doubled the number of workmen in three departments, oeomargarine, bouilion soups, and fertilizer. The seasonable demands for these products made it necessary to employ about 1,000 more men than heretofore.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—Confidence that prosperity for American manufacturers was very near was expressed today by John Wanamaker, who after a long and careful study of the situation declared he believed that within the next fortnight conditions in this country would take a turn for the better.

"The scaffolding is now up for the new building," said Mr. Wanamaker. "This includes the adjustment of the cotton situation and the easing up of the strain in financial circles. Added to that, this country is taking care of its foreign obligations in the way of bonds, although the rate of exchange is now higher than it is normally and will probably be reduced. And so everything, I think, points to easier times."

There will be great opportunities for American manufacturers as a result of the European war, Mr. Wanamaker firmly believes.

"Even though the war were to stop tomorrow," he said, "it would be at least two years before the manufacturers of Europe could turn out their normal output again because of the disorganization of their plants and the thousands of factory men, many of them expert workmen, who will be among the missing when the plants reopen.

"And Europeans, as well as the markets they have been supplying, will have to look to some one else. There is the opportunity for America."

Turning to the retail situation as it is affected by the war, Mr. Wanamaker said that this was the time for the stores to make friends.

"As far as I am concerned," he went on, "I am not raising prices even though I have to pay from 10 to 20 per cent. more for my merchandise. I feel that I am obligated to take care of my customers, many of whom have been dealing with the store for a long time."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, Ga.—Hofmayer D. G. Co.; P. B. Hofmayer, dry goods, underwear, sweaters; 43 Leonard.

ATHENS, O.—Zenner & Co.; T. W. Craig, ready-to-wear; 6th floor; 60 W. 33d.

ATLANTA—Olsan Co.; B. Olsan, dresses, suits; 16 E. 26th.

BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; Miss E. Rice, jewelry, leather goods; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Schloss Bros. & Co.; N. Schloss, piece goods; 640 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; A. A. Disterle, art embroideries; 354 4th Av.

BANGOR, Me.—A. L. Freese; ready-to-wear; 60 W. 33d.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; M. A. McBride, cloaks, suits, dresses; 60 W. 33d.

BOSTON—Brown, Durrell Co.; Miss N. Crowley, ladies' neckwear; 11 W. 19th; Prince George.

BOSTON—Wm. Filenes Sons Co.; Miss Griffin, ladies' silk waists; Miss Barrett, ladies' muslin underskirts; Mrs. Milliken, infants' haberdashery, toys; Mr. Speer, misses' suits, dresses; Mr. Egan, children's coats, misses' skirts; Miss Moran, petticoats; Mrs. Dana, ladies' coats, basement buyers; V. P. Ring, ladies', misses' dresses, costumes; Mr. Silberman, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Koenigstal, men's, boy's clothing; 118 W. 23d.

BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh & Co.; Miss N. Thuriow, misses' cotton waists; 31 Union Square.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; N. Mendelson, furn. goods, hosiery, knit underwear; 55 White.

BOSTON—H. C. Belcher, jewelry; St. Denis.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss W. H. Francis, infants' wear; 55 White.

BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; R. Wilson, millinery; 214 Church.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; H. Burns, hats, caps; 214 Church.

BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; H. E. Gahwe, ready-to-wear, (wholesale;) 45 Leonard.

CANTON, Ohio—The Leader D. G. Co.; P. Israel, children's bear skin coats, ladies' waists, black and white chinchilla coats, caracul coats; 3 E. 17th.

CHICAGO—Edson, Keith & Co.; F. A. Jorup, flowers, feathers, millinery, ornaments; 225 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Hillman's; Miss D. Mangson, cloaks, suits, skirts, corsets; 116 W. 32d.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; E. Koller, buttons, trimmings; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; E. McDonald, A. H. Walmsley, yarns, sweaters, umbrellas; 72 Leonard.

CHICAGO—Rothchild & Co.; K. C. Johnstone, millinery; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss M. E. Noonan, ladies' waists; A. R. Mathews, silks, velvets; A. Levy, carpets, rugs; C. Nordquist, upholstery goods; 15 E. 22d.

CINCINNATI—Kline D. G. Co.; Miss E. Schwartz, waists; 96 Madison Av.

CINCINNATI—La Mode Skirt Co.; E. Rosenberg, skirts; Breslin.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—Watts-Lamberd Co.; C. E. Lamberd, millinery, carpets; 17 E. 22d.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; W. L. Foster, cloaks, suits, waists; 214 Church.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; G. Evett, millinery; 37 W. 26th.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—L. G. Federman, coats, suits, waists; 71 W. 23d.

DENVER—Gano Downs Co.; G. W. Gano, clothing, furnishings, hats; W. D. Downs, clothing, furnishings, hats; Room 426, 200 5th Av.

DES MOINES—Harris Emery Co.; M. Frankel, furn. goods, hosiery; 60 W. 33d.

DETROIT—H. Blackwell Co.; A. J. Pollock, curtains; M. P. Borden, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Navarre.

ELMIRA—Sheehan, Dean & Co.; E. Dean, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 320 Church.

GRAND RAPIDS—Killian Co.; O. A. Merkle, dry goods; 41 Union Square; Breslin.

HARRISBURG—D. Kaufman; I. Robinson, coats; 15 E. 26th.

HERKIMER—E. Grimminger & Co.; E. L. Jackson, cloaks, suits; 60 W. 33d.

INDIANAPOLIS—Wm. H. Block & Co.; H. C. Block, notions, hosiery, ribbons, gloves; 1,261 Bwy.

KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; L. J. Schiff, ladies', misses', children's raincoats; 7 W. 22d.

KANSAS CITY—G. B. Peck D. G. Co.; G. A. Leiter, dress goods, silks; 2 Walker.

LOS ANGELES—Jacoby Bros.; J. C. Edwards, millinery; 116 W. 32d.

LOUISVILLE—H. J. Gutman & Co.; H. H. Sprague, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.

MERIDEN—Ives, Upham & Rand Co.; Miss R. Moon, waists, corsets, muslin underwear; 75 Spring; Park Av.

NEW HAVEN—E. Malley Co.; A. Sandbach, furn goods; 320 Church.

NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; O. C. Herman, rugs; 75 Spring.

NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoads & Swarts; Miss E. Pelote, waists; 60 W. 33d.

NORFOLK—"Greenwood's"; Mr. Greenwood, jewelry; 80 Maiden Lane.

NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoades & Swarts; E. H. Smith, general mdse.; 320 Church; Gregorian.

NORFOLK—New York Clothing House; J. Stern, clothing, furn. goods; Marlborough.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; S. B. Koffler, laces; 7 W. 22d; Latham.

PHILADELPHIA—J. Stokely & Co.; J. Stokely, umbrellas; Hotfman House.

PHILADELPHIA—I. & S. Fuxrin; S. T. Malmed, waists, dresses; 1270 B'way.

PEORIA—Clarke & Co.; P. Wolff, ladies' suits; 31 Union Sq.

PITTSBURGH—Jones D. G. Co.; T. Jones, general mdse.; Wallick.

PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; Miss M. Whelan, cloaks, suits, waists; 60 W. 33d.

PITTSFIELD—England Bros.; F. H. Muller, rugs; 320 Church.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; B. Klein, hats, caps; 90 Madison Av.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; W. Gold, domestics, linings; L. N. Shuman, dress goods; 37 W. 26th.

PITTSFIELD—Kennedy & MacInnes Co.; S. Grossman, ladies' wear; Albert.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—Anderson Bros. Co.; R. W. Anderson, cotton goods; E. C. Hood, neckwear, notions, underwear; Hermitage.

READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; D. C. Dresse, men's, boys' clothing; 2 Walker.

READING—J. B. Mercer, dry goods; Grand.

RICHMOND—Cohen Co.; I. Cohen, gen'l mdse; 6th floor; 60 W. 33d.

RICHMOND—Miller & Rhoads; W. E. Miller, men's furn. goods; 55 White.

RICHMOND—Thalheimer Bros.; Miss J. Mitchell, cloaks, suits, waists; 470 4th Av.

ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; E. Taor, dress goods; 432 4th Av.; Prince George.

SALEM—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; H. P. Edgecomb, ladies', men's, children's furn. goods; 2 Walker.

SCRANTON—Scranton D. G. Co.; I. E. Oppenheim, hosiery, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.

SPRINGFIELD—Dickieson & Co.; A. E. Dickieson, notions, hosiery, gloves, ready-to-wear; Longacre.

STEUBENVILLE—The Munker Co.; C. P. Weber, ready-to-wear; 6th floor; 60 W. 33d.

ST. LOUIS—J. Crone & Co.; J. Crone, millinery; Continental.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss A. F. Hall, misses' wear; 214 Church.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Mrs. O. M. Thornton, waists; 71 W. 23d.

ST. PAUL—Mannheimer Bros.; Mr. Nakashima, rugs; 60 W. 33d.

ST. PAUL—Golden Rule; M. Schwarz, toys, china, baskets; Claridge.

WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; J. E. Fronani, china, glass; 334 4th Av.

WORCESTER—Bernard-Sumner-Putnam Co.; M. J. Feely, dress goods, 75 Spring; Wallick.

WORCESTER—Denholm & McKay Co.; J. Whalen, domestics, linens; 2 Walker.

WORCESTER—Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Co.; E. L. Child, laces, hdkfs.; 75 Spring.

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DRESS SUIT CASES and Traveling Bags.

Output for 1913 over 500,000. Ask for Catalogue. Samuel Sherman, 9 Desbrosses St.

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Latest Style Models, newest plaids, worth $3.50; now, $3.50. B. ANDREWS, 4 WEST 22D.

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SALESMAN, experienced, with good following wants line for the coast in conjunction with lace line at once. L. 96 Times.

JOBBER is open for furs; third floor. 10 West 18th St.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Square, wants jobs Tub Silk Waists. Must be cheap.

Conference Becomes Permanent.

Representatives of various trade organizations met yesterday at the Aldine Club and organized on a permanent basis the conference in the Needleworking Industries. The activities of this conference were formerly confined to legislation affecting the several industries represented, but as now organized the plan and scope of the joint committee has been enlarged so as to take in all matters of interest to the members. The sub-committees have under consideration the Oldfield Registration Law, pending in Congress, and the subject of the recodification of the factory laws in New York. Permanent officers will be elected shortly. Nine associations are represented on the conference and any other in the needleworking or kindred industry is eligible to membership.

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Full Lines (at prices that will interest keen buyers) of the very Newest Things in
PARTY BAGS AND CASES
In Staple and Fancy Leathers.
MESH BAGS
In German Silver, Sterling, Plated and Gun Metal.
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Week End Saturday, Sept. 19.
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Round Trip.....

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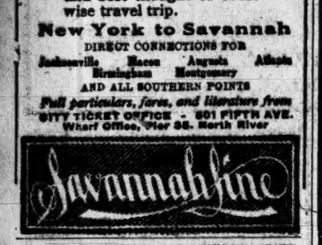

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LUSITANIA...Wed., Sept. 23, 1 a.m.
MAURETANIA.Wed., Sept. 30, 1 a.m.
†Campania....Wed., Oct. 7, 10 a.m.
LUSITANIA...Wed., Oct. 14, 1 a.m.
MAURETANIA.Wed., Oct. 21, 1 a.m.
†Campania....Wed., Oct. 28, 10 a.m.
LUSITANIA...Wed., Nov. 4, 1 a.m.
MAURETANIA.Wed., Nov. 11, 1 a.m.
†Calls Queenstown.

Cunard Steamship Company, Ltd., 21-24 State Street, New York.

American Line

Under the American Flag
New York—Liverpool
St. Paul...Sept. 23, noon | New York...Sept. 30, noon

Atlantic Transport Line

New York—London
Minnewaska, Sep. 26, 10:30 AM | Minnehaha, Oct. 3, 10 AM

Red Star Line

New York—Liverpool
*Finland, Sep. 19, 10 AM | Zeeland, Sep. 26, 10 AM
*Under the American Flag.

White Star Line

New York—Liverpool Direct
OLYMPIC SEPT. 26, 10 A. M.

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
BALTIC, Sept. 23, noon | ADRIATIC, Sept. 30, noon
*N.Y., †Boston, †Azores, *†Gibraltar, *†Italy
*CRETIC...Sept. 26, noon | †CANOPIC.....Oct. 3
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CHICAGO . . . Sept. 26, 3 P.M.
ESPAGNE . . . Oct. 3, 3 P.M.
FRANCE . . . Oct. 7, 10 A.M.
ROCHAMBEAU . Oct. 17, 3 P.M.

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†ANCONA.....SEPT. 19, NOON
*America...Sept. 26, noon | †Napoli....Oct. 6, noon
*Duca D'Aosta, Oct. 3, noon | †Stampalia, Oct. 17, noon
New large twin-screw steamers, all outside rooms.
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Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
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AUSONIA, Sept. 17, Noon.

Cabin only. Sept. 26, noon | Columbia...Oct. 3, noon
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PATRIA, Sept. 21—SANT' ANNA, Oct. 6
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DIRECT TO ROTTERDAM.
Twin Screw Sailings Carry U. S. Mail.
Potsdam...Sept. 22, 10 AM | Noordam.....Oct. 8
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Str. "Washington Irving"

Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.

Str. "Robert Fulton"

Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.

Desbrosses St., 6:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.

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Afternoon boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2:00 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by boat or rail, $1.10.

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Str. "Robert Fulton"

Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.

Desbrosses St., 6:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.

Steamer "Mary Powell"

Afternoon boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2:00 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by boat or rail, $1.10.

Hudson River Day Line

(ALBANY DAY LINE.)
Desbrosses St. Pier, New York.
Tel. Spring 4141.

ALL-THE-WAY-BY-WATER

To BOSTON

METROPOLITAN STEAMSHIP LINE
Fast Steel Steamers MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL

Leave Pier 14, North River, foot of Murray Street, week days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M. Same service returning from India Wharf, Boston. 15 hours between the two cities.

To PORTLAND, Me.

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
S. S. NORTH STAR and NORTH LAND.

Leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Warren Street, at 3:00 P. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. A delightful 800-mile 23-hour trip to Portland, the CITY BEAUTIFUL.

Tickets, etc., at the Pier, and at 298 Broadway, also at New York Transfer Co., and Tourist offices throughout the city. Through tickets to all points. Automobiles checked through. EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

FALL RIVER LINE

TO BOSTON $4.00

LV. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., N. Y., Daily at 5:30 P. M. Stm. COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on each.
New London, Norwich & Providence via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days, 5:30 P. M.; ft. W. 23d St., 6:00 P.M.
New Bedford Line for New Bedford, Marthas Vineyard, Nantucket and Cape Cod Points. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., week days at 6 P. M.
New Haven Line. Lv. Pier 36, N. R., ft. St. Catharine St., week days, 3:45 P. M.; ft. W. 23d St., 3:00 P. M.
Bridgeport Line. Lv. Pier 36, N. R., week days, 4:00 P. M.; ft. W. 23d St., 3:30 P. M.
Tickets, etc., at 371 Broadway, Transfer Tourist Offices, and at Piers. Phone Cortlandt 5121.

DELIGHTFUL AFTERNOON TRIP to WEST POINT

Steamer "Mary Powell"

Leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; returning by boat or rail, $1.10. Daily except Sunday. Orchestra, restaurant, and perfect afternoon's outing. 100 miles of marvelous scenery, with time to drive around the Post.

BEST TRIP FOR SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Up the Hudson Sunday

Highland Falls, Newburgh, Beacon and return, $1.00, Str. Benj. B. Odell leaves Franklin St., 9 A. M., W. 129th St., 9:30 A. M.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

Popular Yacht Clifton SIGHT-SEEING

Encircling Manhattan Isle; 40 Miles. Lecturer, Music. Lve. ft. W. 42d St. daily & Suns., 10:30 & 2:30. Tel. 8441 Gramercy.

SIGHT-SEEING YACHTS

Lve. Battery Daily, 10:30, 2:30. SEEING THE OCEAN TRIP, 1:30, ret. 5:30. Tel. Broad 5375.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES

STEAMSHIP TICKETS to any port.
Official Agent all Lines.
Raymond & Whitcomb Co., 225 5th Av., N. Y.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO. Regular sailings to Bermuda and West Indies. Sanderson & Son, Gen. Agts., 23 State St.

Young and Vicinus Stenographers, PECOS COOK & ECK, 347 Stevenson.

Boston COLONIAL LINE

VIA BOAT and RAIL $2.75 ALL OUTSIDE ROUTE

Providence Direct.....$1.75
Round Trip $3.30

PALATIAL SCREW STEAMERS
WEEK DAYS & SUNDAYS AT 5:30 P. M. FROM PIER 39, NORTH RIVER, Foot West Houston St.
FINEST SERVICE AND CUISINE.
Equipped with Wireless Telegraph.
Uptown Office, Broadway and 33d St. 'Phones 9491 and 9493 Spring.

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Daylight ocean voyage. Marconi Wireless.
"Never out o' sight o' land."
Season Round Trip, $3.50. One Way, $2.50
ATLANTIC CITY STEAMSHIP LINE
New York—Brooklyn Bridge Pier, foot of Roosevelt St., Phone, Beekman 2494. Uptown Office, S. E. Cor. Broadway & 42d St.; Downtown Office, 398 Broadway. Brooklyn Office, 358 Fulton St. Atlantic City—Foot of New Jersey Ave. Phones, Bell, 3241; Chas., 757.

BAY STATE LINE $2.50 BOSTON $2.50

Worcester, $2.50; Providence direct, $1.50. Staterooms, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 6:30 p. m. From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 3700 Beekman. City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y. Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 42d St.

Iron Steamboat Co.

Steamer "GRAND REPUBLIC"
SPECIAL TRIP **Up Hudson River**
Above NEWBURGH, stopping at BEAR MOUNTAIN and HIGHLAND FALLS.
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH.
Fri., Sat. & Sun. papers for full particulars.

HARTFORD LINE

From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday at 9 P. M. Connecticut River landings. Write for Summer booklet.

Here's Cool Comfort and Real Rest

On the broad, shady, breeze-swept decks of a Savannah Liner. The most talked of and best thought of coast-wise travel trip.

New York to Savannah

DIRECT CONNECTIONS FOR
Jacksonville Macon Augusta Atlanta
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AND ALL SOUTHERN POINTS

Full particulars, fares, and literature from CITY TICKET OFFICE — 301 FIFTH AVE. Wharf Office, Pier 36, North River

Savannah Line

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises...5:42 | Sun sets...6:07 | Moon rises...2:49

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:17	5:38	11:23	11:57
Governors Island	5:31	5:52	11:57	12:00
Hell Gate	7:21	7:42	1:37	1:40

Arrived—Wednesday, Sept. 16.

SS Menominee, Lander, Sept. 8.
SS De Soto, Jamaica, Sept. 16.
SS Irish Monarch, Bahia, Sept. 2.
SS Concho, Galveston, Sept. 9.
SS Lampasas, Tampa, Sept. 11.
SS Leander, Boston, Sept. 14.
SS Port Antonio, Jamaica, Sept. 11.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Lusitania	Liverpool	Sept. 12
Athinai	Patras	Sept. 1
Antilla	Cienfuegos	Sept. 9
Patria	Marseilles	Sept. 3
Seminole	S. Domingo	Sept. 11
Port Antonio	Jamaica	Sept. 11
Rio de Janeiro	Bahia	Aug. 29
Almirante	Kingston	Sept. 12
Colorado	Dundee	Sept. 4
Suruga	Cardiff	Sept. 9
Baltic	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Thessalonikl	Gibraltar	Sept. 4
Virginie	Bordeaux	Sept. 2
Kent	Pernambuco	Sept. 2
El Rio	New Orleans	Sept. 12
Philadelphia	San Juan	Sept. 12

DUE TOMORROW.

Hero	Penarth	Sept. 8
Cretic	Liverpool	Sept. 8
Marie	Kingston	Sept. 12
El Sol	Galveston	Sept. 12
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Sept. 15

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	Sept. 12
Principello	Rotterdam	Sept. 9
Andyk	Rotterdam	Sept. 8
Agerosin	Shields	Sept. 5
Chr. Knudsen	Gibraltar	Sept. 9
Hanseat	Rotterdam	Sept. 9
Mexico	Havana	Sept. 16

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

		Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Monterey, Havana		9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Limon, Port Limon		12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Suriname, Belize		9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bayamon, San Juan		——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		——	1:00 P.M.
Ausonia, Glasgow		——	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		——	3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston		——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Seguranca, Nassau	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Jan Van Nassau, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Purus, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Maracas, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kentra, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Finland, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Ancona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Fouralne, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Port Antonio, Kingston	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Canning, Manchester	——	10:00 A.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Princess Anne, Norfolk	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., SEPT. 16.

SS Athinai, Triests to New York, was 825 miles E. at 1 A. M.; due 17th, forenoon. Greek Line.
SS Patria, Marseilles to New York, was 65 miles E. at 8 P. M.; due 17th, forenoon. Fabre Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 151 miles N. of Tybee at noon.
SS Iroquois, Mobile to New York, was 68 miles W. of Tampa Bar at noon.
SS Philadelphia, San Juan to New York, was 420 miles E. at 7 P. M., 15th.
SS El Rio, New Orleans to New York, was 110 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Olinda, Antilla to New York, was 280 miles S. at noon.
SS Antilla, Tampico to New York, was 207 miles S. at noon.
SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 158 miles N. of Hatteras Inlet at noon.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 630 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Damara, San Francisco to New York, was 420 miles S. of Ambrose Lightship at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Noordam, at Queenstown, Sept. 16.
SS Danube, at Southampton, Sept. 16.
SS Carrillo, at Colon, Sept. 16.

Sailed.

SS Olympic, from Liverpool, Sept. 16.
SS Stampalia, from Genoa, Sept. 16.
SS New York, from Liverpool, Sept. 16.
SS Adriatic, from Liverpool, Sept. 16.
SS Pleiades, from Panama, Sept. 16.
SS Santa Cecilia, from Panama, Sept. 16.
SS Anglo-Californian, from Panama, Sept. 16.

Passed.

SS Idaho, New York for Hull, passed Lizard.
SS Pathan, New York for Havre, passed Lizard.
SS Philadelphia, New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale.
SS Denbigh Hall, New York for Queenstown, passed Brow Head.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Germany—Service suspended.
France—Service suspended.
Austria—Closed at present.
Belgium—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Sept. 19, SS Athamas.
Hungary—No sailing at present.
Netherlands—Close at 7 P. M. Sept. 21, SS Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9:30 A. M. Sept. 23, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 9:30 A. M. Sept. 23, SS Frederik VIII.
Italy—Close at 2 P. M. Sept. 18, SS Ancona, and at 5 P. M. Sept. 21, SS Regina d'Italia.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Aki Maru....Sept. 17
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina.....Sept. 18
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Minnesota.....Sept. 21
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Manchuria.....Sept. 21
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa.....Sept. 24
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Teucer.....Sept. 24
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West.) and New Zealand, (special addressed) (via San Francisco)—.....Sept. 24

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Aug. 20; Kobe, Aug. 28, and Yokohama, Aug. 31—which arrived per steamer Minnesota, were dispatched eastward from Seattle on Sept. 11, and are due in New York on the morning of Friday, Sept. 18.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The receipt of applications for asst. Secretary to the Mayor, salary, $4,000 a year, will be closed at 4 P. M. on Sept. 28. The age limits are twenty-five to forty-five years.

Sept. 29 will be the last day for receipt of applications for asphalt steam roller engineman. The closing date for the receipt of applications for gardener will be Sept. 30.

From Sept. 21 to Oct. 5 applications will be received for Coroner's physician. The salary ranges from $1,500 to $3,000 a year. The applicant must be twenty-five years of age and a licensed physician. The dates for the receipt of applications for resident physician in the Charities Dept., salary, $1,200 a year and subsistence, will be Oct. 5 to Oct. 19. The applicant must be twenty-one years of age and a licensed physician. The mental examination for examiner of charitable institutions will be held on Sept. 24.

The physical examination for court stenographer will be held on Sept. 22. The receipt of applications for Inspector of carpentry and masonry, Grade 2, will be closed on Sept. 22. The limits are twenty-five to fifty years.

United States.

The commission announces the postponement to Oct. 21 of the examination for entomological ranger, for men only, at the New York Custom House, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Entomology, Dept. of Agriculture, for service in the Rocky Mountains and Pacific Coast States, at salaries ranging from $840 to $1,200 a year. Competitors will be examined in arithmetic, letter writing, practical questions in general entomology, practical questions in entomological ranger work, and experience. Applicants must have reached their eighteenth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BREITMEIER, EMMA, (April 12;) net estate, $4,859; realty, $2,453; bank, $2,986.
DOHERTY, FANNY (Dec. 22, 1913;) net estate, $1,000; bank, $1,748.
FENDLER, CECILIA E., (Sept. 14, 1913;) net estate, $32,045; bank, $20,939; interest in estate of Emanuel Fendler, $2,487.
McMARSH, SARAH L., (March 15, 1914;) non-resident; realty, equity in 31-31½ Walker St., $11,000.
RADFORD, WM. L., (March 23, 1913;) net estate, $15,440; interest in 11 W. 95th St., $17,000; bank, $494.
WENDERAUM, KATHERINA, (Jan. 16, 1896;) net estate, $2,750; bank, $3,003.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The storm reported Tuesday morning as over the Bahama Islands has moved northward, and Wednesday night its centre was near and off the Georgia Coast.

This disturbance has caused rains and strong, shifting winds in the South Atlantic States and storm warnings remain displayed on the Atlantic Coast between the Virginia Capes and Jacksonville, Fla.

Showers are also reported along the northern border from Minnesota westward and in Iowa. In all other districts the weather remained fair.

Temperatures have risen in the Western Plateaus and North Rocky Mountain regions and fallen in the North Plains States and extreme Upper Mississippi Valley. Moderate temperatures continue over the eastern half of the country.

The southern storm will cause rain Thursday and be followed by clearing weather Friday in the South Atlantic States. It will also cause rains by Thursday night, and on Friday in the Middle Atlantic States and Southern New England.

In other parts of the country the weather will be generally fair Thursday and Friday, except that there will be rains in the North Pacific States.

Temperature will not change decidedly in any section during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate, variable Thursday and Friday; Middle Atlantic Coast, strong east; South Atlantic Coast, easterly gales, except fresh north off the South Florida Coast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair in interior; increasing cloudiness on the coast Thursday. Friday, fair in north, probably rain in south portion.

Southern New England—Fair Thursday. Friday, unsettled; probably rain.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Increasing cloudiness Thursday, probably followed by showers at night and on Friday.

Western New York and Northern New England—Fair Thursday and Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	55	57	4 P. M.	82	77
6 A. M.	56	58	6 P. M.	70	70
9 A. M.	60	66	9 P. M.	58	66
12 M.	63	75	11 P. M.	59	65

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 66; for the corresponding date last year it was 68; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 66.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 64; at 8 P. M. it was 67. Maximum temperature, 78 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 55 degrees at 3:45 A. M. Humidity, 46 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 47 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.42 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.85 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
2:00–91 Columbia St.;	M. Welsman	Slight
3:20–Higgs Beach, Clason Pt.;	J. B. Keller	Not given
6:30–419 E. 8 St.;	Manhattan Bed Co. et al	$5,000
9:00–79 Allen St.;	Henry Reinfiger	Slight
9:00–97 Monroe St.;	Fannie Elzer	Slight
9:10–101 W. 93 St.;	Alex. Nagelis	Not given
9:55–185 Forsyth St.;	Abr. Gebitz	Slight
10:30–827 8 Av.;	N. Y. Rys. Co.	Slight
P. M.		
12:50–2,137 Madison Av.;	Geo. Nesbitt	Slight
1:12–329 E. 12 St.;	Edward Block	$5
2:20–1,025 Madison Av.;	J. Cohen	Slight
3:35–80 Claremont Av.;	Seaborne Const. Co.	Slight
5:55–42 St. near Park Av.;	"L" structure	Slight
7:10–W. 22 St.;	Mrs. Grace Clarke	Slight
7:20–1,952 Park Av.;	Mrs. Isaacs	Slight
7:30–215-217 Grand St.;	Kramer Bros.	$40
7:35–1,218 1 Av.;	M. K. Wathman	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers, (to take effect 4 P. M., Sept. 17;)—Sergts. Thos. Mathews, 180, to 143; Peter Dondero, 160, to Det. Bu. as Act. Det. Sergt.; Patrol. J. T. J. Maher, 68, to 83. To take effect 8 A. M., Sept. 17; Edgar Stephens, 21, and T. J. Ford, 63, to Det. Bu., as Act. Det. Sergts.

Temporary Assignments.—Lieut. H. J. Callahan, 23, to C. O., duty in bookkeeper's office, for 30 days, from 9 A. M., Sept. 17; Sergt. C. V. Werner, 15, to make report, for motor cycle duty, for 10 days, from 12 P. M., Sept. 15; T. A. Carolan, 31, to C. O., duty in bookkeeper's office, for 30 days, from 9 A. M., Sept. 16; Patrol. Jos. Shlafter, 30, Insp. Dist., for 10 days, from noon, Sept. 17.

Leaves, Without Pay.—Sergt. A. J. Dodd, 43, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Sept. 16; Patrol. Michas J. Silbersky, 7, 2 days, from 10 A. M., Sept. 20; D. J. Slattery, 14, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Sept. 20; John Hartmann, 43, 3 days, from 4 P. M., Sept. 16; J. J. Scriven, 62, 2 days, from 4 P. M., Sept. 16; J. L. Beatty, Bridge, 1 day, Sept. 19; 12:01 A. M., Sept. 19; Charles Oehler, 145, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Sept. 16; C. C. Galagher, 149, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Sept. 17.

Advancements to $1,250 Grade, Sept. 24.—T. E. Carmody, 3; James Kenney, 5; W. F. Kennedy, 6; L. J. Hohorst, 6; G. H. Berg, 6; Joseph Horn, 7; Thomas McCue, 10; Romolo Pagano, 10; P. J. Alleithauser, 10; Robert Nelson, 12; H. J. Schaefer, 12; C. B. Collins, 14; W. B. Milacek, 15; T. J. Lawlor, 15; G. A. Hackmann, 15; A. J. Brennan, 15; R. C. Beeger, 15; P. J. Wagner, 15; A. A. Davis, 15; Thomas Lynam, 22; A. J. Parkinson, 31; F. O. Gallagher, 31; Michael Daly, 39; W. J. McCaffrey, 40; W. G. Sullivan, 42; August Uhl, 63; George Volmar, 65; Thomas O'Day, 65; D. C. Konen, 77; H. J. Etherington, 140; W. F. Riley, 145; C. E. Pritting, 146; C. E. W. Terriere, 149; J. S. Dinselbacher, 152; Michael Reilly, 154; J. C. Konrad, 154; E. C. Eichstaedt, 154; J. D. Brennan, 159; W. A. Carey, 163; John Reagan, 164; William Kelly, 164; C. F. Brown, 165; Frederick Behrens, 167; G. T. Bosch, 167; J. F. Somers, 170; George Farrington, 275; G. W. Heitzmann, 277; W. A. Weber, 283; M. J. Ryan, Ben. C. O., 8; A. C. Johns, C. O.; Patrick Flood, D. B., W. J. Carlson, D. B.; J. F. Christie, D. B.; J. F. H. Von Weisenstein, D. B.; T. J. McFarlin, Traf. C.; J. W. Hilbert, Marine Div.; W. G. O'Connor, Dist.

Ordered: Sergt. J. W. McCoy, 61, absent without leave, 1 day; Patrol. G. E. Follmer, 37, absent from post 8 days; J. F. Duncan, 36, same, 3 days; Otto Boelsen, 42, (2 charges,) (1) quit post, 8 days; (2) sitting in conversation, 4 days; J. G. Davis, 65, failed to signal, ¼ day; W. C. Schwarz, conversation, ¼ day; Hector Rose, 36, absent from fixed post, 3 days; Herbert Wilbers, 23, same, 2 days; B. H. Schrider, 31, same, 1 days; J. F. Shaw, 31, same, 3 days; T. F. Smith, 21, absent from assignment, 1 day; Frank Benner, 28, failed to report as ordered, 3 days.

Reprimanded: Lieut. E. C. Moger, 165, failed to take proper action; Sergt. J. J. Young, 10, failed to prevent escape of prisoner; Patrol. J. J. Hawthorne, 18, conversation; J. R. G. Eicher, 31, same; R. A. Farrell, 26, failed to prevent encumbering of fire escapes; T. H. Johnston, 60, while operating auto patrol wagon, collided with motor car; J. J. Talbot, 156, absent from post; August Steigerwald, 159, improper patrol; H. J. McCloy, 160, same; Thomas Archer, 164, same; B. J. Lester, 276, failed to promptly serve summons; Frob. Kaufmann, 215, Lackey, 21, failed to discover or report burglary.

Charges dismissed: Lieut. C. E. Sherwood, 18, failed to promptly send prisoners to court. Patrol.—Thomas Harten, 6, improper patrol; F. P. Kirwan, 21, same; Maty J. G. Von Haale, 29, failed to discover or report burglary; J. S. C. Haughey, 35, conversation, &c.; R. F. Fulton, 38, same; H. A. McNulty, 35, failed to signal; Frank Barry, 41, conversation; George Deeping, 47, improper patrol; J. V. Freud, 61, improper patrol; F. G. Durr, 61, (2 charges,) threatening language, (2) made unlawful arrests; Walter Stephens, 62, absent from fixed post; P. T. Finnegan, failed to signal; J. H. Brennan, 81, failed to pay debt; Alexander Evans, 164, improper patrol; J. J. Donnelly, 170, same; Christian Twilliman, Traf. A, failed to signal; Henry Dettmer, Traf. B, improper language.

Fire Department.

These will report at the 7th Regt. Armory for practice at 10 A. M. Sept. 17: C. W. Ross, Jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 23; Ralph Borchlois, Eng. 26; J. P. D'Asevedo, Eng. 35; William Blanchard, Eng. 76; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 92; W. F. Gallagher, Eng. 213; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 214; Charles Charous, Eng. 231; T. S. Richards, Eng. 227; F. Engenzinger, Eng. 277; Frank Inman, Eng. 284; C. A. Hamer, Eng. 250; J. A. Chaitaway, Eng. 271; Herman Brenner, Eng. 288; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287, 2d Sec.; Ernest Bernsen, H. and L. 11; J. A. Unrath, H. and L. 40; P. J. Cole, H. and L. 107; John Forster, H. and L. 108; Joseph Miller, No. 3, H. and L. 115; W. H. Breuer, H. and L. 115; N. J. Bruno, H. and L. 128; George Olsen, H. and L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. and L. 137; J. J. O'Keefe, H. and L. 147; Joseph Stack, H. and L. 148.

Detail, to take effect at 9 A. M. Sept. 17; M. V. Corbett, Eng. 48, to Bureau Chief of Dept.

These will report to Chief of Bat., J. J. Henry, at the repair shops, Manhattan, at 9 A. M. Sept. 17 for instruction in operating motor apparatus: George A. Monsees, Eng. 270; James H. Murray, Eng. 220.

Leave of Absence, Without Pay.—John J. Walsh, No. 2, Eng. 15, 23 hours, from 10 A. M. Sept. 20.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

GORDON, JAMES F., (Sept. 7;) realty, $700; personalty, $1,000; all to wife, Mary Ann.
HARRIS, ALBERT W., (Aug. 25;) realty unknown; personalty, over $50,000, to wife, Mary Reed Harris; all household furniture, brougham, victoria and pair of coach horses, and 7-10

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By Joseph P. Day.

Madison Av, 812, s w corner of 68th St, 100.5x 16.8, 4 and 5 story dwelling; readvertised for Oct. 14.

131st St, 18 West, 140 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x 160.11, three-story dwelling; Anita Howell against F. G. Young and others; A. Stern, attorney; Warren Leslie, referee; due, $15,-301; taxes, &c., $353.05; to the plaintiff for $12,500.

131st St, 10 East, s s, 146.6 ft e of 5th Av, 18.2x99.11, three-story dwelling; E. C. Thurston, administratrix, against Stephen McCormick and others; F. F. de Rham, attorney; A. E. Barter, referee; due, $7,897.48; taxes, &c., $261.32; to the plaintiff for $4,000.

By Henry Brady.

Bldgy St, 87, w s, 152.11 ft s of Rivington St., 26x125.7x irregular; one and three story theatre and three-four-story loft buildings; W. J. Amend, executor, against Clara Levin and others; S. E. Donnelly, attorney; H. N. French, referee; due, $32,965.52; taxes, &c., $2,535.18; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

76th St, 325 West, n s, 280 ft w of West End Av, 15x100.5, four-story dwelling; F. A. Clark against W. E. Thompson and others; Action 1; Ver Planck, F. & F., attorneys; P. H. Gregory, referee; due, $11,715.98; taxes, &c., $252.70; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

76th St, 327 West, n s, 295 ft w of West End Av, 15x100.5, four-story dwelling; same against same; Action 2; same attorneys and referee; due, $11,708.42; taxes, &c., $252.70; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

149th St, East, n s, 104 ft e of Jackson Av, 50x100, vacant; Constantin Wagner against New Arcadia Real Estate Co. and others; Quackenbush & A., attorneys; J. C. Brady, referee; due, $8,755.62; taxes, &c., $115; to Isidor Niner for $9,200.

Stilwell Av, n s, intersected w s of road from Westchester to Eastchester, —x—, containing 9 acres; Park Mortgage Co. against William Abbatt and others; Seybel & F., attorneys; J. C. Brady, referee; due, $6,-656.13; taxes, &c., $4,550; subject to a first mortgage of $21,000; to the plaintiff for $26,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Lewis St, 100, w s, 160 ft n of Stanton St, 20x100, five-story tenement and stores and three-story rear tenement; Amelia Weigand, executrix, against Mary Welser and others; Amend and A., attorneys; C. H. Murray, referee; due, $5,391.77; taxes, &c, $481.62; subject to first mortgage of $15,000.

Pitt St, 55, w s, 150 ft n of Delancey St, 18.8x100x irregular, three-story tenement and store and four-story rear tenement; A. S. Lincoln against C. S. Rosenthal and others; W. P. Robbins, attorney; T. N. Cuthbert, referee; due, $14,787.14; taxes, &c., $334.22.

95th St, 332 East, s s, 440 ft e of 2d Av, 45x100.8, six-story tenement and stores; Albany Savings Bank against Hamilton Holding Co. and others; Tracey, C. & T., attorneys; Adolph Stern, referee; due, $35,748.88; taxes, &c., $915.30.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Banking Department of the State of New York

OFFERS

For quickest possible sale attractive realty values at Grantwood, Hudson Hights, Morsemere and Leonia, New Jersey—practically opposite 130th Street, New York.

The parcels are of various descriptions and embrace Modern Houses, Bungalows and Building Lots.

This sale is directly the result of an order of the Supreme Court and is to facilitate the settlement of the affairs of the Industrial Savings and Loan Co. and the New York Mortgage Co.

Conservative Investors, Builders and Homeseekers will find the offerings of great appeal in every respect.

It is advisable that your selections be made promptly in order that you have the greatest possible range of choice.

Full details and all information promptly furnished on request.

Title Guarantee policies furnished free to purchasers; 70% and 75% of purchase price may remain upon bond and mortgage.

BENJ. D. HAIGHT
Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks
601 Times Bldg., New York City.

REAL ESTATE—MANHATTAN.

Geo. R. Read & Co.

for thirty years have made a specialty of the care and management of property, its sale and rental, and the procuring of money on bond and mortgage.

20 Nassau Street
3 East 35th Street
(12253)

BACK RENTS

Collected
No Charge
Unless
Successful

STANDARD ADJUSTMENT CO.
Flatiron Building. Tel. 5534 Gramercy

West Side.

CHEAPEST ON THE BLOCK.
West 64th St., adjoining Broadway, 17-ft. four-story dwelling, leased to business man. Bargain to quick buyer.
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, INC., Farragut 9494. 1133 Broadway

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Artistic New Colonial Dwelling
Just about completed, stucco construction, 9 rooms and 2 baths; up to date in every respect; on valuable corner plot 60x100 ft. For sale at an attractive price and on convenient terms.
15 Minutes From Herald Square
Via Penn.-L. I. Electric Express Service.

Kew Gardens

Surrounding Kew Station.
In the Beautiful Hills of Kew.

Many other new houses ready for occupancy, from $9,850 to $22,500. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty on reasonable terms. Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Station every day. Convenient trains to Kew: Leave Penn Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R. Week Days—8:16, 9:07, 9:32, 10:18, 11:05, 12:00 A. M.; 12:40, 1:24, 2:06, 3:00, 3:43, 4:03, 4:28, 5:00, 5:15, 5:39 P. M. Sundays—8:24, 9:46, 10:41, 11:17 A. M.; 12:36, 1:08, 2:30, 3:03, 4:04, 5:25 P. M., returning at frequent intervals.

RIGHT ON JAMAICA BAY

Two extra deep lots in Belle Harbor on Rockaway Coast; short distance from ocean, trolley, and station. House (cottage or BUNGALOW to cost $2,000) easily rented in Summer. Would give owner good profit and free rent for Winter. Private garage permitted. Take $150 cash, balance monthly installments; discount for all cash or liberal mortgage. Write BUNGALOW, Box C 92 Times.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

PROPERTY

IN THE HILLS OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY	ALONG THE SOUND AND HUDSON

PARTICULARLY BRONXVILLE, SCARSDALE, BRIARCLIFF, RYE, etc.

Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Ave., New York. Phone: 6536 Murray Hill

SCARSDALE & HARTSDALE.
10 rooms, 3 baths, Garage, $125 month.
12 rooms, 2 baths, Garage, $85 month.

ANGELL AND CO. Scarsdale, N.Y. Office, Station Park. TEL. 300 SCARSDALE.

COLONIAL HEIGHTS
Beautiful new Colonial cottage, eight rooms, two baths; all modern conveniences; large lot, commanding extensive view, high altitude; for rental; bargain price $75, or for sale on easy terms. Tasker, Tribune Building, New York.

AT NEW ROCHELLE
Will sell or rent, furnished, my home in best residential park; 9 rooms, baths, all improvements; double garage; large corner plot with beautiful trees and shrubbery; no reasonable offer refused. Owner, Box 147 Times.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

GRAMERCY PARK SECTION.
111 EAST 19TH ST.
Four-story private dwelling, twelve rooms and three baths, all improvements. Excellent order.
INNES & CENTER, 30-32 EAST 20TH.

BROOKLYN.

Beautiful Brick Houses

FOR RENT, $30.

Semi-detached brick and stone 7 rooms, bath; elegantly decorated; send for booklet. MANAGER, 60-A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2622.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Handsome New Bungalow

of 6 rooms and improvements, on the hills, overlooking Long Island Sound, on very large corner plot; beautiful shade trees; fine stable, cement floor; outbuildings and hennery; 10 minutes' walk from station; one hour out; an ideal home; will sacrifice on terms of $200 cash and $18 a month; occupy at once. C. Gumlich, 243 West 34th St., New York.

Lynbrook, L. I., Residence.

Elegant all year residence, 10 rooms, 2 baths, garage, outbuildings; abundant trees, shrubs, plants; one acre; sale or lease or will exchange. LEVY BROS., 5 Beekman St., New York.

YOUNG COUPLE

wish to dispose of part of inherited estate, wonderful site for all-year home; oak, hickory, chestnut groves; full price, $500; will take $25 cash, balance $5 a month; one hour from city. Couple, 145 Times Downtown.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A HOUSE BARGAIN

Only $500 cash required, (price $6,250;) balance like rent. This pretty home of 7 rooms contains all the latest and best improvements and conveniences; stucco construction; large piazza and sleeping porch, handsome interior finish, open fireplace, handsome bathroom, sanitary kitchen; built by day's work for the owner, and the price quoted is much below its value. Located 30 minutes out by either train or trolley. Full particulars, F. W. Waggoner, Room 516, 1,328 Broadway, City.

UNUSUAL BARGAIN; $6,000, EASY TERMS.
Moorish Suburban Home, near water; country club; 200 ft. frontage; house is new, modern, up to date, never lived in; high-class neighborhood; has large living room with open fireplace, dining room, both panelled in hardwoods; pantry and kitchen; six master's bedchambers, two tiled baths; parquet floors, electric light, steam heat, beamed ceilings; 3 min. to express station; 44 min. on Lackawanna R.R. Address Owner, P. O. Box 702, N.Y.C.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FIFTH AVENUE

No. 634
Near 51st Street,
MOST DESIRABLE LOFT,
25x110.
Well Lighted.
Fixtures Now In.
Can Remain if Wanted.
Immediate Possession.
Apply to your own broker, or Superintendent.

SUBLEASE

40% REDUCTION
2,600 sq. ft. office space.
Well located
Modern 20-story Building.
CROSS & BROWN COMPANY,
18 East 41st St.

645-647 Madison Ave.

Adjoining 59th St. (Transfer Corner)
Chance to secure store in select apartment, hotel, club, and residential district at an attractive rental; size of store, 23 ft. x 90 ft.
MARSTON & CO., Agents,
477 FIFTH AVENUE,
or Superintendent on premises.

Reduced Rental.
ATTRACTIVE PARLOR FLOOR.
ALSO LOFT
27 WEST 38TH ST.
S. OSGOOD PELL & CO.,
542 5th Av., Cor. 45th St.

OFFICES

$20 SUBWAY ENTRANCE $75
10-story fireproof building.
30 EAST 23D ST.
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, INC., Farragut 9494, 1,133 Broadway at 26th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

JUST COMPLETED
INNESFALLEN
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
—READY FOR OCCUPANCY—
On the Knoll of Washington Heights. Conveniently arranged apartments of BEAUTIFUL ROOMS.
Each Apartment Soundproof.
Brick walls separate suites. Rooms extra large and light, with large windows and numerous large closets.
Every New Improvement.
3-4-5 ROOMS, BATH, FOYER, PANTRY.
601 W. 176th St.
N. W. Cor. St. Nicholas Ave.

HAMILTON TERRACE

144TH STREET.
Two blocks east of Amsterdam Av.
High-Class Elevator Apartments
5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH.
RENTS $35-$75. Exclusive residential section, near Subway and "L."

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

EDGAR A. LEVY
505 — FIFTH AVE.
Tel. Murray Hill 6060.

315 Central Park West
N. W. Corner 91st Street.
ONE APARTMENT.
7 Rooms & 2 Baths,
Rental $1,750.

587 Riverside Drive
S. E. Cor. 136th Street.
4 & 8 Rooms
$540 to $1,200.

1,211 Madison Av.
N. E. Cor. 87th Street.
9 Rooms & 2 Baths,
Rent $1,500 to $1,800

150 W. 79th St.
One 9 Room Duplex Apartment
3 Baths, $2,650

One 9 Room Simplex Apartment
3 Baths, $2,700
All Bedrooms Have Unobstructed Exposure.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES EACH HOUSE; OR EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 5th Av. Tel., Murray Hill—6960.

150 East 72d St.

Southeast Corner Lexington Av.
New Fireproof Apartment House.
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS.
5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms
2 & 3 Baths.
Rental $1,500 to $2,650.
Renting Agent on Premises, or
EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 Fifth Av. PEASE & ELLIMAN, 340 Mad. Av. Tel., Murray Hill—6200

755 Park Av.

Corner 72d Street.
New Fireproof Apartment House, situated in most exclusive neighborhood.
9 & 11 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rental $3,500 to $5,500.
Renting Agent on Premises, or
EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 Fifth Av. DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO. 421 Mad. Av. Tel., Murray Hill—850.

NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING.
Ready for Occupancy This Month.
302 W. 87th Street
Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
Exquisite Apartments of
8 Rooms and 3 Baths
Attractively grouped, possessing every up-to-date convenience. Ample closet room. Only two apartments on each floor.
Separate Service Eevator.
RENTS $1900 TO $2500
One 5-Room Suite, 2 Baths, on ground floor.
COAST CONSTRUCTION CO., Owners,
Telephone 6040 Schuyler.
Agent on Premises, or Leroy Coventry, 156 West 72d St. Telephone 4939 Columbus.
Subway Station at 86th Street.

226 West 70th St.

Bet. Broadway & West End Ave.
FIREPROOF ELEVATOR APARTMENTS JUST COMPLETED
5 & 6 Rooms and Baths
All Outside Rooms
Rents $1,250 to $1,500,
with every improvement that is looked for in the modern type apartments.
STRICTLY PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK.
Just a Step to Subway and "L."

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

THE DEVONSHIRE

542 West 112th St., S. E. Cor. Broadway.
Ten story; absolutely fireproof; personal attention of management; high class service guaranteed.
7 Rooms, 3 Baths, Foyer, $1,500.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, Foyer, $1,800 to $2,100.

THE KATAHDIN

N. E. Cor. Broadway & 113th St.
Apartments of 5 rooms.
Rents $1,200 to $1,500.
Very exceptional value.

THE BORDEAUX

S. E. Cor. Riverside Drive & 127th St.
Full river view.
Apartments of 6, 7 and 8 rooms.
Rents $720 to $1,200.

THE GROSVENOR

548 Riverside Drive.
Full river view.
Apartments of 7 rooms; large.
Rents $720 to $1,000.

THE ROXBURY

540 West 122d St.
Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms. View of Palisades and River.
Rents $540 to $840.
Full value and correct service positively guaranteed.
Representatives on premises, or
WM. P. SHERIDAN, Agt., 543 Riverside Dr. Phone 434 Morningside.

THE MIDLOTHIAN

338 WEST 117TH ST.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath; telephone; uniform service; electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

600 W. 176th St.

S. W. Cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
HIGH-CLASS FIREPROOF
Non-Elevator Apartments
4 & 5 Rooms
Beautifully arranged—foyers—parquet floors—all improvements — all outside rooms.
WOLFSOHN & AUGUST
Agents on premises. Tel. 4978 Audubon.

RAMAPO

Fort Washington Av.,
171st to 172d Street.
New fireproof Building possessing every up-to-date improvement. Overlooking Riverside Drive and the Hudson. Select residential neighborhood.
4-5-6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
Rents $45 to $72.
Apply to Owner, on Premises.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

To lease 4 to 6 rooms in finest elevator apartment house on heights, all night service, refined neighborhood; owners' management; Subway express. $480 and up. Westwood & Cliftwood Courts, 179th St. and 181st St., on Fort Washington Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side Apartments of the Highest Class

The Dorlexa
318 West 100th Street,
Near Riverside Drive.
Modern Fireproof Apartments. Unobstructed view of Riverside Drive. Large rooms, abundance of closets. Only two families on each floor.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,800-1,900

The Clifden
264 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 99th St.
Absolutely Fireproof.
7-8 & 9 Rooms and 3 Baths,
$1,400 TO $2,500.
Largest Rooms on the Drive.

The Chepstow
215 West 101st Street,
N. E. Cor. Broadway, Near Subway and "L."
Absolutely Fireproof.
6 and 8 Rooms and 3 Baths,
$1,400 TO $2,100.

250 West 104th St.
Bet. Broadway & West End Av.
New Fireproof Building.
Large Rooms; excellent floor plan.
5 Rooms and Bath, $1,050-1,150
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,200-1,450

The Curlew
Broadway, S. W. Cor. 78th St.
Attractive apartments possessing every up-to-date convenience, excepting elevator service.
2 Rooms.....$47.50
3 Rooms.....$45 to $50
4 Rooms.....$45 to $60
With Bath, Kitchen & Kitchenettes.

The Sunrise
2,708 Broadway, Between 103d & 104th Sts.
New Modern Building.
3 Large, Light Rooms & Bath.
RENTS $37 TO $47.

The Ostend
2,880 Broadway, Northeast Corner 112th Street.
Especially Desirable Apartments. Unusually large rooms; spacious foyers; excellent floor plan; no better value in the city.
9 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,500-1,800
10 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,600-1,800

400 Riverside Drive
Corner 112th Street.
A modern high-class building, situated at the most picturesque part of the Drive.
5 Rooms & Bath, $900.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,400-1,500

Janus Court
S. W. Cor. 121st St. and Morningside Drive.
9 Story Fireproof Building.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, $600-1,200.
Every convenience; excellent view. Appointments and arrangement of rooms unsurpassed.

Carolyn Court
414 West 121st Street,
Near Morningside Drive.
Attractive apts. for small families; excellent neighborhood; large rooms. Convenient to Subway, "L," and surface cars.
3-4-5 Rooms & Bath, $40 to $65

Picken Court
S. E. Cor. 148th St. and Riverside Drive.
10 Story Fireproof Apartment. Large, all outside rooms, with the latest improvements.
4, 6 and 7 Rooms,
$720 TO $1,300.

Apply on premises or

Calder, Nassoit & Lanning

'Phone, 8380—Riverside. Broadway, Corner 105th Street.

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Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

MANHATTAN LEASING CO.

149 CHURCH ST.
TEL., 6390—BARCLAY.
HIGH CLASS Elevator Apartments
Under the Direct Management AND SUPERVISION OF THE OWNER. SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES AT ALL TIMES.

Buckingham Court
310-320 West 99th St.
Adjoining *Riverside Drive*
Eight large, light rooms and two baths. RENTS $1,200 TO $1,300 A YEAR. 5 Rooms & Bath, $780; exceptionally large; especially suited for a doctor's office.

Haven Hall
854 W. 180th St., Cor. Northern Av.
6, 7, 8 rooms and 3 baths and extra shower. Rents $60 to $80.

Covent Garden
APARTMENTS
6 High-Class Houses.
One whole square block.
Convent Av. to St. Nicholas Terrace, 129th to 130th St.
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths
RENTS $36 TO $80.
Highest situation on Washington Heights.

Birch Hall
520-522 West 183d St., corner Audubon Av.
Two blocks north of 181st Subway station.
4, 5, 7 and 8 rooms.
RENTS $32.50 to $75.

High-Class Elevator Apts.

Buckingham Palace
547-553 West 147th St.
4-5-6-7-8
rooms, 1 and 2 baths
Rentals, $40 to $80

Blenheim Court
601 West 177th St.,
4—5—6
rooms and bath
Rentals, $40 to $65

536 W. 111th St.

AMELE HALL.
Superb apartments, one door from Broadway. Modern fireproof building. Attractively arranged. Fixtures and appointments of highest standard. Most rooms have direct outside exposure.
4 Rooms, bath, $690 to $780.
5 Rooms, bath, $840 to $900.
6 Rooms, bath, $960 to $1020.
7 Rooms, 2 baths, $1050 to $1150.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

The Ferncliff
N. W. Cor. 120th St. & 7th Ave.
High Class Elevator Apartments
7 large, outside rooms & bath; all improvements; all-night elevator service. Rent from $55 up. Largest rooms on the Drive.

THE CLAIRE 348-350 West 118th St.
THE LOUISE 250-252 West 112th St.
4-6 large, light rooms; all improvements; all night elevator service; electricity; rents $30-$47.50.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

Audubon Hall

Corner Broadway & 157th St.
Half Block Riverside Drive.
Express Subway Station at Corner.
Unusually large, light, handsomely finished Rooms; numerous extra large wardrobes; every modern improvement; elevator, telephone service day and night.
Per Month.
2 Rooms & Bath.....$30.00
with Kitchenette
6 Rooms & Bath....$70 & $75
7 Rooms & 2 Baths Cor. Apt. $90.00
8 Rooms & 2 Baths $90.00
Under Management of Owner. Superintendent on Premises.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

SMITHSONIAN 60 W. 129th St.
6-7-8 Rooms, $50 to $60.
Large and light, with every improvement, including elevator service. Convenient to all transit facilities.

THERESA 115 West 129th St.
4-5-6 Rooms, $34-$50
New law elevator apartment house; contains every new improvement; convenient to all transit facilities.
Inquire on premises, or
ROBERT LIVERS, 376 Lenox Ave., Near 129th St. Telephone Harlem 2675.

SEQUOIA

Nos. 558 & 560 165th St., Cor. B'way.
2 Apartments, 6 Rooms, 1 Bath, 1 Foyer.
2 Apartments, 7 Rooms, 2 Baths, Foyer.
2 Apartments, 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, 2 Foyers.
Rents Reasonable.
Large, new, absolutely fireproof 10-story, perfectly appointed, highest type, beautiful architecture, superb entrance; elevator apartments; all modern improvements; no inside rooms; mail chute and vacuum cleaner; day and night service; 'phones. If you will come and look you will rent. Inside safes.
JOHN P. DIEHL, Manager and Renting Agent, always on the premises.

LANGHOLM 200 W. 112th St., Cor. 7th Av.
6-8 Rooms, Rents $60-$80.
All outside light corner rooms.
WILTON Near 168th St. Subway, 601 W. 164th St.
New Bldg., N. W. Cor. Broadway.
3-4-5 ROOMS.
All large, light outside rooms.
RENTS $32-$65. CONCESSIONS.
RIO VISTA Near 157th St. Subway, 21 Ft. Washington Av.
New Bldg. 2-3-4 ROOMS.
Largest and Best on HEIGHTS.
(2 and 3 rooms have kitchenettes.)
Extremely desirable for bachelors.
RENTS $30-$50. CONCESSIONS.
Louis Schlechter 217 W. 110th St. Tel. Morn. 4813.

CARVEL COURT

Corner 114th St. AND St. Nicholas Avenue
High Class Elevator Apartments.
6 ROOMS AT RENTALS $50 to $55

VERSAILLES PALACE
605-607 West 113th St.
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive.
6 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 up
8 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,500
Rooms large and light, all modern improvements. Apply on premises.

NEW MARKEEN

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
570 WEST 156TH ST.,
NEAR 157TH ST. SUBWAY STATION.
3-4-5 Rooms, all outside. $35 to $55
Inspection solicited. Open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Owner, on premises.

EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS
9 rooms, corner, all outside, large rooms, highly refined elevator apartment, $1,900, worth $2,500, downtown; also 8 rooms, owners' management; subway express; Westwood Court, 180th St. and Fort Washington Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Attractive, Homelike Apartments, Moderately Priced

151 and 161 WEST 86TH ST.

New fireproof apartments, 7, 9 and 10 rooms, 3 baths. Now ready for occupancy. Only a step from all west and east side surface lines. Southerly exposure. Smoke-proof fire towers. Private laundries. Seven desirable apartments remain.

7 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,000
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,900
9 Rooms, 3 Baths..$2,600-$3,000
3-Room Physician's Office..$1,000

119 West 71st St.

It would seem that there must be a limited number of persons who long for a real home—a tastefully arranged home having every convenience, but still moderately priced. Visit these apartments.
One 5-Room Apartment, 1 Bath.
One 4-Room Apartment, 1 Bath.

The HAMPTONS

117th St., St. Nicholas & 7th Aves.
Every room an outside room in Harlem's finest apartment house. One block from L, Subway and Street Cars.
Only a few apartments remain unleased. 7 and 8 room suites. Very low rentals.

The HUDSON FULTON

S. E. Corner 136th St. & Broadway.
Only One Apartment Left—8 Rooms, 2 Baths. Rental $1,000

The Aspinwall Apartments

Ready for Occupancy October 1st.
399-403-407-411
Audubon Avenue
Block Front 185th to 186th St.

Within a few blocks of the 181st Street Subway Station, we offer these delightful new apartments of 3, 4 and 5 rooms and bath. The equipment is of the very highest order. If you want to feast your eyes on a REAL HOME, visit this apartment.
3 Rooms, $25 and $26 per month.
4 Rooms, $27 to $33 per month.
5 Rooms, $34 to $43 per month.

Renting Agents on Premises, Mrs. J. McAlpin, Mgr., or

A. L. MORDECAI & SON

BUILDERS—30 EAST 42D ST.

A Bold Challenge.

We claim that
Manhattan Square North,
81st St., Columbus Ave. to Central Park West,
Is the most desirable location in the greater City of New York.

THE ORVISTA,

A 12-story apartment house, is just completed there.
8 & 9 rooms, with 3 baths,
all flooded with sunlight and with perpetual park outlook on all sides.
With all these advantages the rents are extremely moderate for a house of this class—$2,200 to $3,200.
AGENT ON PREMISES.

McMORROW ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION CO.,

271 West 125th St. Tel. Morning. 6446.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

Attractive Apartments, Very Select Location.

THE CAMPUS,

Fireproof Building.
39-41 Claremont Avenue
Just north of 116th Street.
2 minutes from B'dway Subway Station.
4, 5 and 7 Rooms,
1 and 2 Baths.
Every Suite facing outside. Large, sunny rooms; extended view, overlooking Barnard College and Columbia University. For full particulars
APPLY ON PREMISES.

Helen Court

14 Morningside Av., Cor. 115th St.
6 to 8 Large Rooms, $720-$900
Facing Park,
All Light; Elevator and Hall Service.

El Casco Court

205 West 103d St., Near B'way.
3-4-5-6 Rooms & Bath $420 to $720
All Modern Improvements and Conveniences
Apply on premises, or
G. SCHWEGLER,
3507 BROADWAY, Cor. 143d St.

THE SUTHERLAND,

411 WEST 158TH ST., Cor. Riverside Drive.
Delightful 5, 7, and 9 room apartments. Fresh Air and Sunshine. Convenient; low rents.
Look at these
ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS.
VAN NORDEN & WILSON,
1 West 34th Street.

CLARISSA ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

2400 7th Ave., Cor. 140th St.
Block from "L"—Near Subway.
5 Rooms, Bath, (bedroom 17x10) $42.50
6 Rooms, Bath.....$40-$45
7 Rooms, Bath, (corner).....$55

HARVARD COURT

707 St. Nicholas Av., Near 145th St.
New Apartments, restricted residential block. 7 rooms, parquet floors, $65; five rooms, $55.

Trinity Court,

518 West 111th St.
High-class elevator apartments of 3, 5, 6 and 7 rooms; all up-to-date improvements; parquet floors throughout; rent moderate. Superintendent on premises.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

Rhinecleff Court

788 Riverside Drive,
at 156th Street.
A fireproof house of the highest type, offering all the advantages of a private residence plus Apartment House service at its best.
Suites of
5 and 4 Rooms and Bath
8 Rooms (Corner) & 2 Baths
at moderate rentals.
Resident Management assures prompt and constant attention to tenants.
Apply on premises.
Wille Construction Co., Owners

Michigan!
Illinois!
Louisiana!
507-517 WEST 113TH ST.
Absolutely Fireproof High-Class Elevator Apartment Houses.
2-4-5-6 ROOMS.
Rents $45 to $75.
Inquire at office on premises.

NEWCASTLE

601 West 162d St.
6-7 Rooms, $60 to $72.50.
Every main chamber is a corner room, and every apartment separated by solid brick walls, giving all the privacy of a private dwelling, are some of the exceptional attractions of this new ELEVATOR house.
Berlin Renting Agency, B'way, cor. 162d.

528 Riverside Drive

Opposite Grant's Tomb.
127th St. Subway Sta.
5, 6, 7 Rooms, $55-$75.

West 80th and B'way

Roycroft, 219-221 W. 80th St.
Subway and Elevated Sta.
Five light Rooms, $55-$75.

PORT ROYAL,

246 West 129th St.
Desirable six, seven-room apartments; convenient location; modern improvements; elevator, telephone service; owner on premises; rents $42-$63.

ST. REGIS COURT

N. W. Cor. 152d St., Broadway.
8 rooms, all facing street, south.....$81.67
7 rooms, facing Broadway.....$70.00
6 large, light rooms.....$65.00
JAMES CONWAY, Resident Agent.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

FAIR RENTALS UNIFORMLY MAINTAINED

440 Riverside Drive
Corner of 116th Street
The Paterno

Fireproof building. Two passenger elevators. One service elevator. Entrance on Claremont Avenue. Entrance on Riverside Drive. Day and night hall, elevator and telephone service. All white attendants.

5 Rooms..... $960 to $1080
6 Rooms..... $1000 to $1400
7 Rooms..... $1500 to $1600
8 Rooms..... $1700 to $2000

Also one corner Duplex Apartment. Entrance from Sidewalk Level. Eight Rooms and Two Baths $1,800.

The corner apartments (8 rooms) in this building are especially desirable on account of their southerly and westerly exposure.

¶ Renting agent on premises until 9 p. m.

Telephone Morningside 6694.

250 West 82d St.
Corner of Broadway
Saxony

8 rooms and two baths $1,500. Only two apartments for rent. Substantial, well-finished building. Convenient location. Exceptionally large rooms. Day and night hall, elevator and telephone service.

254 West 82d St.
Next Broadway Corner
Dewitt

8 rooms and 3 baths $1,800. Only apartment left unrented in building is on ground floor and especially desirable for use of physician. Large, light rooms. Complete modern equipment. Competent, courteous service.

¶ Apply to superintendent on premises.

"Giving all we can for what we get instead of getting all we can for what we give."

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY
17 Madison Avenue New York

CORNWALL

255 West 90th St.
Northwest Corner Broadway.

A new 12 story fireproof apartment house of superior construction and finish; conveniently located to subway station at Broadway and 91st St.

Corner Apartments; all southern and eastern exposure.

8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $2,200 & $2,300.

Westerly Apartments, facing south in 90th St.; also western exposure.

7 Rooms, 2 Baths, Large Reception Room, $1,700 to $1,900.

Ready for immediate occupancy.
Representative on premises.
or
Slawson & Hobbs, Agents,
162 West 72d St.

THE RIVIERA

Riverside Drive & 156th to 157th St.
12 Story Modern Fireproof Apartment.
Close to Subway, and 155th St. "L" only a few blocks away

5 Rooms, $660 to $750 Per Annum.
7 Rooms, $1,000 to $1,200 Per Annum.
8 Rooms, $1,200 to $1,500 Per Annum.
9 Rooms, $1,800 to $2,000 Per Annum.

A. J. Odell, Resident Manager.
Telephone Audubon—5400.
Service and management under direct supervision of owner.
Manhattan Leasing Co.
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

The ADLON | The ALJOMOR

Southwest Cor. 7th Av. & 54th St.
High-Class Fireproof Apartments, Containing
Suites of 3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms
And at Very Moderate Rentals.
Large Foyer and Reception Hall.
CAN BE ARRANGED TO LARGER SUITES.
References of the Highest Character Absolutely Indispensable.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES AT ALL TIMES.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

The SHORE VIEW

448 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Near 116th St.
7-8-9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS
$1,200 AND UP.
Passenger and Service Elevators.
Separate servants' entrance to each apartment.
Living Rooms with 3 windows facing Drive, 24.9x16.0.

The MONTANA

35 Mt. Morris Park West
6-7-10 ROOMS
$840 TO $1,200.
Superintendent on premises.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Agents,
72d St. and Columbus Av.
'Phone, 2750—Columbus.

High Class Elevator Apartments, 2, 3, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath, $30 to $60.
Large rooms, unusual closet space.
Iradell, 420 W. 119th St.
Near Columbia College.
Hatbridge, Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
Lease. 'Phone 3327 Morningside.

ANNAPOLIS COURT
634 WEST 135TH ST.
Adjacent to Riverside Drive. Modern elevator Apartments.
3, 4, 5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS
RENTS $30, $40, $45, $50, $55 AND $75.
Commanding an excellent view of river; convenient to Subway Station.
GREENMAN, 30 BROAD ST.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

MR. COLEMAN
"My husband is happy and so am I in your"

MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS

4 Rooms, $40-$45
5 " $50-$60
6 " $60-$70
7 " $80-$85

40 MORNINGSIDE AVE.
N. E. COR. WEST 118TH ST.

THE HUNTINGTON
218 WEST 113TH ST.
6-7 light rooms, $660-$840.
High-class elevator apartment. Apply on premises, or
HALLAHAN & AHEARN,
271 West 125th St.

16 MORNINGSIDE AVE. EAST
at 116th Street.
Elevator Apartment House.
One light 7-room apartment, top floor, **$780.00.**

SARANAC, 470 Convent Ave.
3-4-5 rooms; $36-$48-$56; all improvements; high class, including all-night elevator and telephone service. Agent on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

The Following Houses Under the Management of
Telephone, 6410—Bryant. **BING & BING,** 119 West 40th St.

SMALL APARTMENTS KITCHENS & KITCHENETTES

The Dearborn 350 West 55th St., Bet. 8th and 9th Avs.	2, 3 & 4 Rooms	*LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS. Fireproof.* *Unfurnished, $50 to $80. Furnished, $60 to $97.50*
The Stanwood 321 West 55th St., Bet. 8th and 9th Avs.	3 & 4 Rooms	*Living Rooms, 18x19.* *Bedrooms, 13x14.* *Unfur'd, $65 to $90. Fur'd, $80 to $110.*
135 West 79th St. Bet. Columbus & Ams. Avs. New Building.	3 & 4 Rooms	*NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING OPEN FOR INSPECTION.* *Living Rooms, 19x20. Chambers, 13x16.* *Rental, $900 to $1,300.*
Strand View 309 West 99th St.	3 Rooms	*LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS. Fireproof.* *Rental, $60 per Month.*
The Poinciana 484 West 120th St., Cor. Amsterdam Av.	2, 3 & 4 Rooms	*Unfurnished, $40 to $72.50. Furnished, $50 to $87.50.* *Overlook'g Col'bia Campus. Large, Light Rooms*
The Garland 580 St. Nicholas Av., Cor. 139th St.	2 & 4 Rooms	*NEW BUILDING, OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS PARK.* *Unfurnished, $30 to $40. Fur'd, $40 to $55.*

Superintendent on Premises at Each House. Satisfactory References Absolutely Indispensable.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

THE LUXOR — THE LUXOR

S. W. Cor. Broadway & 115th Street.
Exclusive Housekeeping Apartments in Modern Fireproof Building.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms.
Large Reception Foyer and an abundance of extra large closets.
Rents Moderate.
Apply to Resident Manager only.

THE LUXOR — THE LUXOR

MANHATTAN—West Side.

La Jacquetta
166 West 87 St.
East of Amsterdam Av.
New Fireproof Apartments.
5, 6, & 7 Large Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Moderate Rents. Every improvement. One block to Subway and Elevated Stations. Agent on premises.

Terrace Court
93 St. & Riverside Dr.
S. E. Corner.
Unusual location. Modern improvements. One corner apartment, 10 rooms, 3 baths. Two nine-room apartments, 2 baths. Lease from October 1. Agent on premises.
Slawson & Hobbs
Agents
162 West 72nd Street

A Few Choice
Housekeeping Corner Apartments of
4-5 & 6 Rooms,
& bath; also extra maids' rooms.
Most convenient residential location in the city, close to the best shopping and amusement sections.
Very Reasonable Rents.
THE OREGON
162 W. 54th St., Cor. 7th Av.
New 12-story fireproof building. Renting agent on premises, or
Slawson & Hobbs,
162 West 72d St.

Just Completed,
High Class Apartments
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
158 West 95th St.
6 Room Apartments,
2 baths, extra basin
5 Room Apartments,
Extra servants' lavatory
Attractive Rentals.
Julius Tishman & Sons,
18 East 41st Street.
Tel. Murray Hill 7518.

Hudsonia

79 St. & Riverside Drive
(315-321 West)
An apartment house de luxe, commanding an unobstructed view of the Hudson and the Palisades. Thoroughly modern, comfortable, and handsome in every detail. Conveniently arranged in suites of
6 and 7 Rooms
Rents $900 to $1,100
Office on premises.
Tel., 9171—Schuyler.

38 West 59th St.
New Building; Apartments, two, three, five and six rooms; kitchenette & baths.
22 West 59th St.
Apts. 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath.
SAN JACINTO,
18 East 60th St.,
Apartment Hotel; Comfortable Home; Moderate Rates.
Two, three and five rooms and baths; $360 a year and upward.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

106TH 61-63 W. 6-7 ROOMS & BATH ELEVATOR APTS. $50 $70
Exceptionally large and light rooms; all modern improvements and conveniences; A1 service; select tenants; house under new management.

NEAR BROADWAY
103rd St., 304 West.—Four and five rooms, bath; beautiful apartment; electricity; telephones; hall service; hardwood floors, &c. Janitor's services; management of owner; rent, $36 to $48.

Just Completed
and Actually Ready for Occupancy.
NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENTS.

Northold AND Southold

West Side Broadway, 150th to 151st St.
Suites comprising Four rooms and bath—Five rooms and bath—Six rooms and two baths and Corner Suites of Seven rooms and two baths.
Rentals range from $600 to $1,300.
RENTING AGENTS ON PREMISES.
Telephone No. 5666 Audubon.

THE BRIXFORD, 140 West 79th St.,

NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY. All Rented but a Few Suites of
9 Spacious Rooms, Foyer & 3 Baths
Rentals $2,900
THE "BEST LIGHT ON WEST SIDE."
Bedrooms Have Southern Exposure and Are Flooded with Sunlight.

Living Rooms, 18x19
Main Chambers, 14.6x19
WITH PRIVATE BATH.
Dining Rooms, 15x18

These 9-room apartments contain 4 master's chambers and 2 servants' rooms, and provide the accommodation of a 10-room apartment at the price of 9.

BRIXTON REALTY CO., AGENT ON PREMISES.
808 West End Av. Tel., 5170—River. Tel., 9827—Schuyler.

ALLENDALE, 808 West End Ave., Cor. 99th St.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,850.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,200.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths, Cor. Apartment, $3,000.

KELMSCOTT, 316 West 79th St.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,650 to $1,850.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,050 & $2,150.
Apply to Superintendent on Premises or
EDWIN S. BRICKNER, 808 West End Ave. Tel., 5170—River.

THE PRÁSÁDA

50 Central Park West, South Corner 65th St.
Overlooking Central Park. Southern Exposure.
Every modern improvement, including refrigeration. Large foyers. Abundance of closet room.
In close proximity to subway and surface cars, restaurants, hotels and theatres.
Suites of 8, 9 and 10 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Rents from $1,500 to $3,000.
Apartments unexcelled in every feature. Immediate possession can be had.
Representative on premises, or
FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS,
Agents, Broadway and 79th St. Tel., 9700—Schuyler.

"309 West 86th Street"

Between West End Ave. and Riverside Drive
New Fireproof Apartment Hotel, embodying every modern feature. Easily accessible to Subway, Elevated, 'Bus and Surface Lines. Surrounded by Private Dwellings, assuring light on all sides.
Restaurant in Building for Convenience of Tenants.
MAID SERVICE INCLUDED IN RENT
1 Room & Bath.....$450 to $600 Per Annum
2 Rooms & Bath.....$720 to $1,020 Per Annum
3 Rooms & 2 Baths....$1,300 to $1,500 Per Annum
Representative on premises or
SHARP & CO., B'way & 99th St.
Telephone Riverside 4546

MANHATTAN—West Side.

33 West 51st St.
CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.
NEW TWELVE-STORY
Non-housekeeping Apartment.
Suites from One to Five Rooms, with baths.
All Light, Outside Rooms
Maid service and electric light without charge.
A LA CARTE RESTAURANT.
One Doctor's Apartment.
APPLY RESIDENT MANAGER.

IVY COURTS
210-220-230 West 107th St.,
Adjoining Broadway and West End Av.
5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS
Continuous, efficient, and polite service, including hall, elevator and telephone. ELECTRICITY INCLUDED IN RENT. NO INTERIOR ROOMS; all LARGE and EXCEPTIONALLY BRIGHT. CLOSETS are a particular feature; a home for refined people who demand the BEST SERVICE.
Rents $660 to $960 Per Year.
Superintendent on premises.

8 ROOM CORNER APARTMENT $1800
MODERN HIGH-CLASS HOUSE OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
Exceptionally large rooms, attractively arranged; most convenient location.
Inquire of Superintendent.
65 Central Park West,
Northeast Corner 63th Street

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CENTRAL PARK
APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

202 WEST 76TH ST.
7-8 Rooms and Bath. $47.50-$62.
Hall service, heat, hot water.

422 WEST END AV. (80th St.)
7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths, $1,450-$1,700.
Corner house; all outside, large rooms. Electric light free; standard service.

BROADWAY, REMCO 96TH STREET.
'Phone, 1300—Riverside.

STRICTLY MILANO FIREPROOF
125-127 WEST 86TH ST.
7 Rooms and Bath, $1,300-$1,400.
Standard service and all night elevators.
Broadway REMCO 86th Street.

THE ADRIAN, 58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms; bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient Subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,200. Janitor service maintained.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS

The highest standard of efficiency is maintained in the management of all these properties; prompt and careful attention is accorded every tenant, and our rigid system of investigating references is an assurance against objectionable neighbors.

155 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
SOUTH CORNER 88TH ST.
New 12-story fireproof building. Only two apartments to a floor. Each apartment commanding an extensive view of the Hudson and Palisades.
9 and 10 Rooms and 3 Baths.
3 to 16 Closets.
RENTS $2,600 TO $3,750.

DORILTON,
171 WEST 71ST ST.,
NORTHEAST CORNER BROADWAY.
Most Central Location.
7 Rooms, all outside, southwestern exposure, $2,400.
7, 8 AND 10 ROOMS, 2 AND 3 BATHS.
RENTS $2,000 TO $3,500.
Including Electric Light & Refrigeration.

BARNARD,
106 CENTRAL PARK WEST,
SOUTH CORNER 71ST ST.
Subway and Elevated at 72d Street.
7 Rooms, all outside, $1,600.
6, 7, 8 AND 9 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
RENTS $1,300 TO $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.

BELNORD,
BROADWAY TO AMSTERDAM AV., 86TH TO 87TH STS.
7, 8, 9 AND 10 ROOMS, 2 TO 4 BATHS.
RENTS $2,100 UPWARD.

EL DORADO
CENTRAL PARK WEST,
90TH TO 91ST ST.
10 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,200 to $2,500.
5, 7, 9, 10 and 14 Rooms.
RENTS $840 TO $4,000.

BELVOIR,
472 WEST END AV.,
SOUTHEAST CORNER 83D ST.
7 Rooms, all outside, $1,000.
8 Rooms, $1,300.

HEARNCLIFF,
880 ST. NICHOLAS AV.
5 Rooms.
RENT $540.

ALBEA,
325 WEST 93D ST.,
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
6 and 7 Rooms.
RENTS $780 TO $1,200.

CHERBOURG,
CENTRAL PARK WEST,
NORTH CORNER 92D ST.
10 Rooms and 3 Baths, $1,000, park view.
9 and 10 Rooms and 2 Baths.
RENTS $1,000 TO $2,200.

MARBLE HILL APARTMENTS,
225TH ST. AND MARBLE HILL AV.
3, 4, and 5 Rooms.
RENTS $360 TO $480.

ADELINE COURT,
605 WEST 142D ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY & RIVERSIDE DR.
1 7-Room Apt. with view of Hudson, $720.
4, 5 and 7 Rooms, $480 to $720.

MELVIN COURT,
572-574 WEST 187TH ST.
5 Rooms.
RENT $35 PER MONTH.

PASADENA,
SOUTHWEST COR. BROADWAY AND 61ST ST.
4, 7, 9 and 10 Rooms and 3 Baths.
RENTS $1,100 TO $2,800.

POWELLTON,
229 WEST 97TH ST.,
NORTHEAST COR. BROADWAY
10 Rooms and 3 Baths, Cor. Apt., all outside, $2,200.
5, 6, 9, and 10 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
RENTS $1,000 TO $2,200.

HAZELTON COURT,
3,099 BROADWAY, NEAR 123D ST.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette Apt., $360.
4 and 5 outside front rooms, $420 to $540 Per Year.

SYLVIA HALL,
560 WEST 144TH ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY.
2 large Rooms with Kitchenette, $300 Per Year.
6 and 7 Rooms, $660 to $780.

STERLING AND CARLYLE,
76 WEST 86TH AND 77 WEST 85TH STS., EAST SIDE COL. AV.
6, 7, 8 and 10 Rooms.
RENTS $1,000 TO $1,800

CAROLYN COURT,
565 WEST 162D ST.,
NORTHEAST COR. BROADWAY
5 Rooms fronting on Broadway, $45 Per Month.

WARWICK ARMS,
101 WEST 80TH ST.
Northwest corner Columbus Av.
7 and 8 Rooms.
RENTS $1,400 TO $1,800.

HOLLAND COURT,
315 WEST 98TH ST.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths.
RENT $1,400.

LANCASHIRE,
353 WEST 85TH ST.
3 Rooms & 2 Baths, large & light, $2,000.
5 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
RENTS $900 TO $2,000.

HADRIAN,
225 WEST 80TH ST.
Northeast corner Broadway.
4, 5, and 6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
RENTS $720 TO $1,200.

DOROTHEA,
331 WEST 101ST ST.
Commanding a fine view of the Hudson.
8 Rooms, all outside, $1,400.

FRANKLYN HALL,
961 ST. NICHOLAS AV.,
158TH TO 159TH ST.
Cor. Apt. of 5 large outside Rooms, $540 Per Year.
Also 4 outside Rooms, $420 to $480 Per Year.

NORMAN,
37-43 WEST 93D ST.
8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Southeastern exposure, outside rooms, $1,500.
4, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 3 Baths.
RENTS $600 TO $1,800.

DALLAS COURT,
BROADWAY, SOUTHWEST CORNER 144TH ST.
5, 6, and 7 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $600 TO $1,000.

ROSEMARY,
4 AND 6 WEST 93D ST.
One Apartment of 6 large light Rooms, $1,100.

MALVERN,
47 CLAREMONT AV.,
NEAR 119TH ST.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $540 TO $600.

BALMORAL COURT,
600 WEST 163D ST.,
5 and 8 Rooms.
RENTS $600 to $900.

WALLACE,
568 WEST 149TH ST.
Southwest corner Broadway.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $840 TO $900.

VIOLA
100 WEST 76TH ST., SOUTHWEST COR. COLUMBUS AVE.
7 Rooms, all outside, $70 per month.

ROSSLEIGH COURT,
1 WEST 85TH ST.,
NORTH CORNER CENTRAL PARK WEST.
8 Room Cor. Apt., southern exposure, $3,000.
4, 5, 6, 7 AND 8 ROOMS AND 1 AND 2 BATHS.
RENTS $1,000 TO $3,000.

BRAENDER,
CENTRAL PARK WEST,
SOUTH CORNER 102D ST.
10-Story Fireproof Building. 2 Elevators.
Corner Apartment, 12 large, light rooms and 3 baths, $2,000 per year.
Also 6 large, light outside rooms at $840 p. yr.
One Corner Apartment of 8 rooms suitable for physician, $1,400 per year.
5, 6, 7, 9 AND 12 ROOMS, 1 TO 3 BATHS.
RENTS $720 TO $2,000.

BENNINGTON CORNERS NORTH,
SOUTHWEST CORNER WEST END AV. AND 100TH ST.
8 Room Corner Apt., eastern exposure, $2,000.
6, 7 AND 8 ROOMS.
RENTS $1,300 TO $2,000.

HOHENZOLLERN,
495 WEST END AV.,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 84TH ST.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths, Corner Apartment, eastern exposure, $2,700.
9, 10, and 11 Rooms.
RENTS $1,800 TO $2,700.

STRATFORD-AVON,
210 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
NORTH CORNER 93D ST.
9 Rooms and 3 Baths, Cor. Apt., all outside, southern exposure, $2,000 to $3,200.
One Apt. of 6 Rooms & 3 Baths, $1,700.
8, 9 and 10 Rooms.
RENTS $1,700 TO $3,200.

ELLERSLIE COURTS,
BLOCK FRONT WEST SIDE BROADWAY.
140TH ST. TO 141ST ST.
Corner apartment, 6 outside Rooms, Southern exposure, $720.
Also 6 Rooms, $720.

CHARLEMAGNE & RAMONA,
528-532 WEST 111TH ST.
Elevated and Subway Stations at 110th St.
5 & 4 Rooms, outside, southern exposure, $50 to $60 per month.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
RENTS $600 TO $1,100.

ST. FRANCIS COURT,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NORTH CORNER 135TH ST.
Corner Apt., 8 Outside Rooms, overlooking the Hudson River, $1,100 per year.
Also 6 Rooms, $840 per year.

HEATHCOTE HALL,
609 WEST 114TH ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY.
Nine-story Fireproof Building.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette Apt., All outside rooms, $660 per year.
4 Rooms, Kitchen.
RENTS $800 TO $900.

STRATHALLAN,
350 WEST 88TH ST.
10 Rooms and 3 Baths, River View, $2,000.
9 and 10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
RENTS $2,000 TO $3,000.

VICTOR HALL,
622 WEST 113TH ST.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $800 TO $1,100.

STOCKTON,
1,090 ST. NICHOLAS AV.
Southeast corner 165th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms.
RENTS $540 TO $900.

DEERFIELD,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
SOUTH CORNER 145TH ST.
4, 6 and 7 Rooms.
RENTS $540 TO $1,100.

LARCHMONT,
448 CENTRAL PARK WEST,
SOUTH CORNER 105TH ST.
Cor. Apt. of 7 outside Rooms & Bath, $1,100; also 7 Rooms and Bath, $720.

WASHINGTON IRVING,
601 WEST 151ST ST.
Northwest corner Broadway.
4, 5, and 6 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $480 TO $960.

WELLESLEY COURT,
562 WEST 144TH ST.,
S. E. CORNER BROADWAY,
7 and 8 Rooms.
RENTS $840.

Our annual booklet, containing descriptive matter and floor plans of over 100 apartment houses, is now ready for circulation. Inform us of your requirements and full information of these properties will be forwarded.

F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON Co
Broadway Cor 80th Street.
Telephone 3800 Schuyler
Branch Offices: Broadway at 144th St. and at 185th St.
REPRESENTATIVE AT EACH HOUSE.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

302-306 W. 79th St.
Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive.
5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS
Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rents $780 to $1,200 per Year.
Superintendent on premises.

The OAKDALE
non-Housekeeping Apartments
36-38 W. 35th St.
NEAR FIFTH AVE.
Suites of 2 and 3 Rooms with bath, furnished or unfurnished. Special suites for Doctors. Hotel service, day and night.
RENTS $360 TO $1,200.
Superintendent on premises.
Phone 6339 Greeley.

"THE LOCATION"
302 West 97th St. and Riverside Drive
HIGH CLASS HOUSE
Subway Express 96th St. & Broadway
Five spacious, sunny rooms.
All night elevator service. Every modern improvement. Rent $40. Apply premises.

THE ELWOOD
4 and 6 West 105th St., NEAR C. P. W.
5 Restaurant, large, light rooms; HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT; $40
7 exquisitely decorated; thoroughly renovated; all modern improvements; shower or tub; near "L," Subway, cars. $55
8 Altho extremely magnificent. $70

MANHATTAN—West Side.

ROXANA,
144-150 West 87th Street.
URANIA,
152-160 West 87th St.
New 9-Story Buildings.
5 ROOMS & FOYER, $1,000-$1,250.
6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS & FOYER, $1,400-$1,550.
Apply on premises or
PRINCETON CONST. CO.,
30 East 42d St.

OSCAWANA
West End Av. and 79th St.,
S. W. Corner.
Modern Apartment,
7 Rooms and Bath.
Large Rooms, with Numerous Closets.
Rent $1,400.
Superintendent on premises.
HENRY D. COCHRANE, Agent,
2 West 125th St.

232-238 West 106th St.
adjoining Broadway.
Very choice high-class elevator apartments; extra wide street.
All outside rooms; **4 & 7 Rooms**
every new improvement; safes, mail chutes, etc.
Most reasonable rent in the city.
Berlin Renting Agency, B'way, cor. 102d
RAYMORE COURT

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$15 to $20

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Ponchartrain
312 West 109th St.,
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
6 Rooms, $890-$950.
7 Rooms, $1,050 to $1,250.
All Up-to-Date Improvements
Louis Koupaust & Son, 2,443 B'way.
Tel., 6126—Riverside.

GLEN CAIRN
270 Riverside Drive CORNER 97TH ST.
Overlooking Hudson River and Palisades.
9 ROOMS with 3 BATHS.
All outside rooms. Fireproof soundproof. Large foyer. Numerous large closets. Acme of refinement. **$2,500**
BERLIN RENTING AGENCY,
Broadway, Cor. 102d St.

94th St. NEAR RIVERSIDE 314 315 321
High class elevator apts.; all improvements. Large, light rooms. 4, 5, 6, 7 rooms & bath, $42.50 to $87.50.

Excellent Location
343 West 71st Street, near Riverside.
HIGH CLASS HOUSE.
Subway Express 72d Street & Broadway.
Eight immense, sunny, light rooms. All night elevator service; every modern improvement. Rents very reasonable. Apply to the renting agent on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

5 to 10 Rooms

In Apartment Houses which are well managed and constructed with every degree of comfort for the tenants. The rents are consistent with the refined surroundings.

"The Turrets"
116 Riverside Drive
Southeast Corner 84th St

252 West 85th St
Bet. West End Av. & B'way

525 West End Av
Northwest Corner 85th St

777 West End Av
"The Strafford," S. W. Cor. 98th St

"The Netherlands"
340 West 86th St

315 West 89th St
Between West End Ave. and Riverside Drive

"The Britannia"
527 West 110th St
Bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av.

"Haddon Hall"
596 Riverside Drive
S. E. Cor. 137th St.

43 Fifth Av
N. E. Corner 11th St

Representative on Premises, or
APARTMENTS SHOWN BY APPOINTMENT
CAN BE SEEN EVENINGS

Mark Rafalsky & Company
527 Fifth Avenue, at 44th St
Tel., 5220—Murray Hill

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

SLAWSON & HOBBS

162 West 72d St., Near Broadway

Renting Dept.—West Side Apartments for Rent—Tel., 7240 Col.

LOCATION		ROOMS	Baths	RENTALS
Oregon, 162 West 54th St., corner 7th Ave.	A	3, 4, 5, 6	1	$1,000 to $1,800
Georgean Court, 58 Central Park West, 66th St.	A	8 & 12	2 & 3	1,800 to 3,600
Catherine, 1 West 69th St., corner Central Park West	A	4, 6 & 7	1	900 to 1,200
Pamlico, 97 Central Park West, near 69th St.	A	8	1	1,550
Vernon, 350 West 71st St., near Riverside	B	2 & 8	1	540, 1,100
La Rochelle, 57 West 75th St.	A	6 & 7	1	1,000 to 1,800
11 to 15 West 88th St., near Central Park West	C	8 & 9	1 & 2	720 to 1,300
Avonel, 172 West 79th St., near Broadway	B	8	1	1,200
Devonshire, 325 West 83d St., near West End Ave.	B	7	1	720 to 1,000
165 West 83d St., near Amsterdam Ave.	A	4 & 5	1	660 to 900
349 West 85th St., near West End Ave.	B	8	1	1,400
Cornwall, 255 West 90th St. corner Broadway	A	7, 8, 9	2 & 3	1,700 to 2,300
Versailles, 250 West 91st St., corner Broadway	B	8 & 9	2	1,800 to 2,000
4 and 14 West 92d St., near Central Park West	B	7	1	900 to 1,000
Augusta, 255 West 92d St., near Broadway	B	7	1	780 & 900
Stuart, 250 West 94th St., corner Broadway	B	8 & 9	1	1,250 & 1,400
Mathilda Court, 310 West 95th St., near West End Ave.	B	8	1	1,020
375 Central Park West, near 97th St.	B	7 & 8	2	900 to 1,200
Rosary, 306 West 99th St., near West End Ave.	B	9	2	1,500
Wendolyn, 322 Riverside Drive, corner 100th St.	A	9, 10, 11	3	2,500 to 3,600
Bradford and Annex, 841, 843, 845 West End Ave., 101st St.	C	7 & 8	1	660 to 900
Putnam Court, 150 West 104th St., near Amsterdam Ave.	B	4, 5, 6	1	540 to 684
Salome, 149 West 105th, near Amsterdam Ave.	B	6	1	630 to 810
3 West 108th St., near Central Park West	B	4, 6	1	420 & 660
Cortlandt, 210 West 110th St., near Broadway	A	7 & 8	3	1,600 to 1,900
Yorkshire, 562 West 113th St., corner Broadway	A	7, 8, 10	2 & 3	1,100, 1,600, 2,100
Cliff Haven, 417 Riverside Drive, corner 114th St.	A	9	3	2,400
Hamilton, 420 Riverside Drive, corner 114th St.	A	6 & 8	2 & 3	1,200 to 2,300
Rexor, 600 West 116th St., S. W. corner Broadway	A	6 & 7	2 & 3	1,400 to 2,000
St. Valier, 90 Morningside Drive, 118th St.	B	7	2	1,200 & 1,350
Barieford, 49 Claremont Ave., corner 119th St.	B	5, 6, 12	1 & 2	720, 1,200 to 2,000
Fair View Court, 175 Claremont Ave., 125th St.	B	4	1	480
Stockbridge, 603 West 138th St., near Broadway	B	5. 6 & 7	1	540 to 840
Woodmere, 561 West 141st St., corner Broadway	A	4, 5, 6	1	600 to 1,000
Bonair, 601 West 142d St., corner Broadway	B	3, 5, 7	1	420 to 840
Florette, 615 West 143d St., near Broadway	B	4, 5, 7	1	480, 600, 660
St. Charles, 565 West 148th St., corner Broadway	C	6	1	516 & 600
Haven Court, 4,241 Broadway, Corner 180th St.	C	4 & 5	1	456 to 630

N. B.—A—Fireproof Elevator Apartments. B—Elevator Apartments. C—Non-Elevator Apartments.

Our Annual Apartment House Directory, containing full descriptions of the houses under our management, will be mailed on request.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished

410 Park Avenue

Corner 55th Street
New 12-Story Apartment House
Now ready for occupancy

Living Room, 21x32.6. Dining Room, 21x32.6.

12 ROOMS & 3 BATHS
14 ROOMS & 4 BATHS
19 ROOMS & 8 BATHS

RENTS $4,000 to $11,000

Renting Agent on Premises.
Booklet on Request.

Estate of Ogden Goelet, Owner.
9 West 17th St., Dept. 2.
Telephone 3460 Chelsea.

Moore & Wyckoff, Agents
546 Fifth Ave., Dept. 2.
Cor. 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

375 PARK Ave

Fifty-second to Fifty-third Streets

Only **SIX APARTMENTS** Remain Unleased NEW YORK'S Finest Apartment House. The best location for your home in this city. Service, conveniences and equipment par excellence that appeals to those appreciating comfort, refinement and privacy.
9 to 10 rooms, 3 baths. Very attractive rentals.
Also a very attractively FURNISHED Apartment of 9 rooms and 3 baths.

OWNED AND OPERATED BY
THE MONTANA REALTY CO.
E. CLIFFORD POTTER, PRESIDENT

116-122 East 63d St.

Just completed
8 and 9 rooms with 3 baths in new apartment house.

Rents $1,800 to $2,650.

Renting Agent on Premises.
Floor Plan Mailed on Request.
Three room apt., $750. Suitable for physician.

Samuel A. Herzog,
299 Madison Ave., or
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.,
421 Madison Ave.

BROOKLYN. | BROOKLYN.

New Buildings on Brooklyn Heights

Now open for inspection. Two blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station.

9 Rooms and 3 Baths.	**The Montana'** 11 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn. Two apartments on a floor. All rooms exceptionally large. **Rental, $1,900 to $2,100.**
3 and 4 Rooms.	**The Colonial** 38 Livingston St., Brooklyn. Exceptionally large living rooms and completely equipped kitchens. **Rental, $60.00 to $90.00.** All night elevator and telephone service. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Bing & Bing,
19 West 40th St.
Tel. 6410 Bryant.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

5TH AV. AND 58TH ST.

100 feet east of 5th Ave.

THE MASON,
6-12 East 58th St.
ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS.
8 ROOMS AND BATH.
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
ELEVATOR SERVICE FOR MAIDS.
VERY LOW RENTS FOR CHOICE LOCATION.
$1,600 to $1,800.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY,
141 BROADWAY, OR SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

BEST RENTING VALUE
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
Oxford and Cambridge Hall
Underhill Av. and St. John's Place, Overlooking Prospect Park Plaza.
3-4-5 Rooms; Rents $32.50 to $62.50.

ST. REGIS S. W. cor. Bedford Av. & Dean St. Faces Grant Sq.
4-5-6 Rooms; $42.50 to $65.

Kings Court 296 Sterling, cor. Butler Place, Facing Plaza.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths
$75
$85

771 Madison Av.

S. E. Cor. 66th St.
Telephone Plaza 7735.

10 Rooms, 4 Baths, $4,500.

One apartment to a floor.
Every modern convenience.
Supt. on premises or your own broker.

25 East 30th St.

Corner Madison Av.
TO SUBLET,
Duplex Apartment,
Consisting of
8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS
Fireproof Building.
All Modern Conveniences.
RENT REASONABLE.
Apply Manager.

BACHELOR

691 Madison Ave. N. E. COR. 62d St.
Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath,
Furnished or Unfurnished.
Service Included.
RENTS $480 TO $720.
Apply on premises, or to
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 Fifth Ave., 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

APARTMENTS

GRAMERCY COURT,
152 EAST 22D ST.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 room elevator apartments; all latest improvements; central location; rents, $35 to $75. Apply on premises.

A—CORONADO—A
Park Av. corner. Ideal location. Six, seven, eight rooms. $800 to $1,800. Service unequalled. 16 E. 51st. Cannot be duplicated for the money.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

TO OWNERS AND MORTGAGEES.
Show me good applications for first mortgages on improved real estate in Manhattan and I will place same for you. S. Seiniger, 10 Wall St.

Will loan $20,000 to $40,000 choice Manhattan realty; 50 per cent. of assessment. Write Austin Myres, 001 West 164th St.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN AT MOUNT VERNON.
$10,500 for attractive stucco house, ten rooms, two baths, billiard room; hardwood floors, electric lights; choice neighborhood; one-third acre corner property; garage, garden. Anderson Realty Company, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Ideal all-year country home; exclusive Greeley Park, Chappaqua; Grand Central, sixty minutes; five acres; improvements; garage; station ten minutes; elevation, 540; commanding views; $32,000; attractive terms to close estate. George Doan Russell, Trustee, Tribune Building.

For Rent.—Eight-room cottage, all improvements, Mamaroneck, near station; $35 per month. Apply 45 Mamaroneck Av., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Burg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

North Shore—Waterfront properties; $5,000-$c0,000. L'Ecluse Washburn Co., 18 East 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN, $7,000; very easy terms; new suburban home; large plot; high in healthy Orange Mts.; superb views; 7 rooms; huge living room with open fireplace; tiled bath, pantry, &c; huge veranda; electricity; all city conveniences; 35 min. to city, Lackawanna R. R., near ex. st.; steam heat; parquet floors, oak trim, beamed ceilings; near station, schools, country club; 20 min. to lake, neighborhood tennis club. S. M. C., Room 804, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

Bargain; rent, $50; furnished, $60; sell $7,500; easy terms; craftsman suburban home; new hollow tile; high in Orange Mts.; superb views; fine neighborhood; 7 rooms, tiled bath, pantry, &c.; huge living room, with open dining room, has open fireplace; large veranda; electricity; parquet floors; near station, lake, country club; neighborhood tennis club; 35 Lackawanna R. R. Owner, Room 804, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

A PLACE YOU WILL FALL IN LOVE WITH.—Beautiful country home; 1¼ acres; nine large rooms and bath; all furnished; newly decorated; modern plumbing; big porches; garage; chicken house; magnificent shade and fruit trees; near river; good fishing, canoeing, bathing; near station; 34 minutes Lackawanna; $5,750; terms. Address Quick Action, 85 Times Downtown.

Cottages and semi-bungalows; fine location; 5 minutes from station; large plots; all improvements; guaranteed to please; one visit will convince; may be rented with purchase option. Send for photos. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Modern one-family house; seven rooms and tiled bath, half attic; all improvements and electric lights, 200 ft. of ground, near Monastery, West Hoboken. Otto Schindler, Palisade Av. and High St., West Hoboken, N. J.

To Let, Bayonne, N. J.—A 12-room one-family house, all improvements, 100x150, with garage; beautiful lawn; best vicinity; rental price, $1,200 per year. Apply Bimont & Turpetaub, 526 B'way, Bayonne, N. J. Phone —855.

Must sell picturesque bungalow on mountainside, overlooking river; open fireplace, large porch 52 feet long; commutation 13c.; $675; terms. Address Sacrifice, 75 Times Downtown.

$3,400.—Owner facing foreclosure has instructed me to sell Rutherford, N. J., home; 8 rooms, bath, heat, all improvements; good section. Wm. Vandenburgh, 30 Church St., New York.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—FOR RENT. Beautifully situated residence, 11 rooms, 3 baths; hot-water heat, electricity, gas; low rent. OWNER, P. O. Box 146, So. Orange.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Farm of 80 acres overlooking L. I. Sound; house has 10 rooms, bath; $5,500. Includes all furniture. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Would exchange for country place 25 miles from New York. 50-foot, 6-story elevator apartment house, Manhattan, opposite park; one institution mortgage, equities adjusted by cash payments. Owner, Room 609, 10 Wall St.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Rye, N. Y.—Rent for Winter months, large house, 14 rooms, fully furnished; stable, chicken house; 7 acres; perfect condition; convenient location; $200 per month. J. H. Skillin, 174 Fulton St., New York City.

Lakewood.—House 60 rooms, (fur'd,) sale, lease. See Business Opportunities. Joyce, 700 Union, Brooklyn.

To Let—Unfurnished.

Very attractive modern stucco dwelling in most desirable section of Spuyten Duyvil; nine rooms; large lot and garden; all improvements; fine, healthful location; readily accessible via Subway or N. Y. C.; owner leaving city, will give option to buy at reasonable figure; rent, $75. Apply to Will C. Young, 43 Cedar St. Phone 5696 John.

FOR RENT—NUTLEY.
Modern house, 11 rooms, 2 baths; garage and stables; one acre of ground; 40 minutes from Hudson Terminal. Address A. H., 124 Chestnut St., Nutley, N. J.

Wanted.

Wanted.—Furnished suburban house, year or less, in exchange for furnished Brooklyn home; $100 monthly value. L 37 Times.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

To let, attractive price, desirable office space, 2,400 square feet, and 1,225 square feet on West 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av. M 97 Times.

A large double store with basement; splendidly situated and adapted for first-class market, dry grocery, or druggist; leased on favorable terms. 1,163 Madison Av., at 86th St.

Studios, offices, floors, $10 upward; all improvements; always open; great location; please inspect; L and Subway stations. Martin, 1,947 Broadway, 66th.

286 West 53d. (Near 8th Av.)—Four-story building, store and first floor, suitable for business possession, now rent low. Inquire Sauervein, 882 8th Av.

121 West 83d St.—Parlor floor; very suitable for dressmaker or milliner; electric light; bay show window; reasonable.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

Desk room, high quality, Times Building, Times Square, Room 406.

Nice, light office for rent. 110 West 40th St. Apply Room 1,103.

Brooklyn.

25,000 square feet on five floors; entire building, 124 Washington Av., Brooklyn; 150 H. P. boiler; 40 H. P. engine; $4,000. New York Dock Co., 10 Bridge St., New York.

Jersey City.

For Sale.—Up-to-date vinegar factory, including latest design of copper still; also deep well on property; can be bought separate or with property at very low figure to quick buyer on account of having two different businesses and one partner being sickly. 38 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

To Sublet
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Fully furnished apartment in
The Chatsworth
Cor. 72d Street & Riverside Drive.
EWING, BACON & HENRY,
101 Park Av. Phone Murray Hill 2500.
Or Superintendent on Premises.

230 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
CORNER 95TH ST.
Attractive seven-room high-class apartment; all outside rooms; pianola, linen, silver. MAYER, Apt. 4S.

Times Building

Unequalled for accessibility, modern conveniences, light, ventilation and high character of tenants. Centre of business and recreation section of New York. Subway Station in basement and cars to all parts of the city at its doors. Rooms from $30 a month up.

Rental Agent in Building—Room 406.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Times Building,
Times Square, New York.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale.

50-foot, six-story elevator apartment house, Manhattan; institution mortgage. Great Sacrifice, F 353 Times Downtown.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

COLLINS' RUTLAND ROAD HOUSES, near Flatbush Av., block from Prospect Park express station, B. B., "L," and six car lines; one-family brick and stucco, 9 rooms and bath; price, $8,750; terms to suit.

Two-family brick house, Sterling Place, near "L" station; $5,900; cash $1,000; 30 minutes New York. R. Miller, 55 East 32d St., Brooklyn.

Fine duplex house, fully rented, near dual subway; sacrifice; only $3,000 required. Westwood Realty Co., 685 Flatbush Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

A sacrifice sale at Jamaica; party must sell at once comfortable home, consisting of good house 7 rooms, bath, heat; improvements, and full size cellar under whole house; large garden plot; buyer with $150 cash can take possession at once; balance $18 a month. C. Welch, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Oakwood Beach Bungalows and lots for sale; houses built to order; permanent beach rights. Oakwood, S. I., or 'Phone New Dorp 449-W.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Corner flat, have property covering nearly three lots, subject to first mortgage, equity $24,000, 20 per cent. investment; want suburban or country property part exchange. Hamilton, 32 7th Av.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

AT IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON.
Brick residence, 9 bedrooms, 4 baths; all improvements; stable, garage; 4 acres; lawns, shade, &c.; fine surroundings; river view; rent, furnished or unfurnished, by year. NICHOLS & HOBBIE, 7 East 42d St.

BEAUTIFUL WEST SIDE PRIVATE BLOCK.
West 136th St., 7th and 8th Avs.; handsome private house to let at very moderate rental. Krumwiede, 2,232 7th Av.

2 EAST 81ST ST.
12 rooms, 2 baths; $2,700 per year. E. D. Farrell, 158 West 125th.

Brooklyn.

Fine corner house, large veranda, 8 extra large rooms; all parquet floors, electric light, heat, furnaces; garage; rent $75. J. D. Ranck, 110 Av. I, Brooklyn. Culver "L" to Parkville station.

To Let—One-family frame cottages, 7 to 10 rooms; $30 to $35. J. D. Ranck, 110 Av. I, Brooklyn.

Wanted.

Wanted to Rent.—Small house or flat with private garage attached; steam heat and electric light. A. M. Porter, 146 Park Row.

Fraternity, small membership, desires floor in private house; upper west side; A1 references. J. H. Minden, 41 Convent Av.

Apartments to Let.

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

THE MONMOUTH,
2,035-7 Seventh Avenue,
(Adjoining 122d Street.)
High-class apartment, 4 and 6 rooms and bath, steam heat, electric light, telephone and shower; rents, $28 and $43. Apply Superintendent.

CORNER APARTMENTS,
130 West 113th Street,
(S. W. Corner St. Nicholas Av.)
High-class apartments, seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water, electric light; rental, $47.50-$55. Apply Superintendent.

BEST VALUE IN CITY.
High-class apartments, six and seven rooms all improvements; all-night elevator service; $45 up; convenient to car lines, subway, restaurants, theatres. Superintendent, 120-A West 127th St.

THE IOWA, 133-135 WEST 104TH ST.
Modern elevator apartment, seven outside rooms, pantry, bath, maids' toilet; near "L" and Subway; uniformed attendant; rent, $900.

UNIQUE BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
82d, 103 West.—Absolutely private one room, bath, $35 up; maid service; outside light; also doctor's suite, ground floor, 2 or 3 rooms.

At the Manitou Elevator Apartments.—4, 6, and 8 rooms; light, beautiful suites; $32.50 up; concessions; also doctor's apartment, 221 West 141st St., (7th Av.,) near "L" and Subway stations. Phone 2080 Audubon.

80th, 310 West.—Eight rooms and two baths; abundance of fresh air, sunlight, and closet room; quiet and exclusive neighborhood, just off Riverside Drive; must sublet from Oct. 1 even at great sacrifice; leaving city.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON,
318-328 W. 51st. Attractive Elevator Apts.
5-6-7 Rooms. Rent, $660-$900.
WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 FIFTH AV.

330 WEST END AV.,
Southeast corner 86th St.
10 rooms, 4 baths, $4,200.
Superintendent on premises.

Sublet, unfurnished, elevator apartment, six rooms, foyer, and two baths; all sunny; tenth floor. Jones, 157 West 79th St.; telephone 9081 Schuyler.

238th St., Broadway, Riverdale Av.—Six rooms; all improvements; $40; two-family house; garage. Get off 242d St.

123D, 547 WEST, (BROADWAY.)
Elevator apartment; southern exposure; first-class house; 6 rooms, bath; $50-55.

57th, 322-328 West.—All transit facilities; modern elevator apartments; eight large, light rooms, bath; rent, $1,000-$1,300.

13th, 106 West, (west of 6th Av.)—High-class apartment, two and three rooms, with kitchen and kitchenette. Tel. Chelsea 5076.

Attractive one and two rooms and bath, with maid service; large and comfortable rooms. 150 West 52d St.

135 West 67th St.—Six large, light rooms and bath; all newly decorated; new management; $27-$29.

565 West 181st St.—Five large, light rooms; all improvements; electric light, telephone; $30-$32.

Doctor's office, three rooms, corner 116th and Amsterdam; apartments of 5-7 rooms.

159 West 63d St.—Seven large, light rooms and bath; newly decorated; $33.

Wellsmore, s. e. cor. 77th St. and Broadway; 3, 7, 9 rooms, $1,000, $1,750, $3,000.

60th St., 32 East.—Unfurnished floor to let; private house; singly, en suite.

104TH ST., 114 WEST.—Four rooms, bath, all improvements; reasonable; "L," Subway.

527 West 133d St., (near Broadway.)—Four large, light rooms and bath; hot water; $16.

85 Old Broadway.—Four large, light rooms and bath; hot water supply; $15.

Corner, six and bath; all outside; modern; steam heated. 130 East 31st.

176th St., 611 West.—Seven grand rooms; two baths; rent, $50 to $54.

East Side.

KING'S COURT,
MADISON AVENUE, 87TH STREET
7-9 rooms; elevator, heat, light. Call
KAVANAGH, 998 MADISON AV.

Two apartments for business, studio, or residence; beautifully decorated; excellent location. Inquire on premises, 18 East 34th St.

39th, 146 East.—Non-housekeeping apartment; three rooms and bath; meal service; rent $600 per annum.

48 EAST 89TH ST.,
southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $600, $900.

Washington Place, 88.—Seven large rooms; steam, hot water, parquet floors, electricity.

PARK AV., 925, N. E. COR. 80TH ST.
Single apartment, 4 rooms and bath, $1,200.

79th, 112 E.—Two upper floors, private, 7 large rooms, kitchen, bath. 6863—Lenox.

1,765 Madison.—6 large, light rooms and bath, steam heat and hot water, $21.

A large second-floor studio, or private business; good location. 350 Madison Av.

1,787 Madison Av., (Near 118th St.)—7 rooms, bath, steam heat, and hot water, $31.

Brooklyn.

357 Sterling Place, The Underhill.—All outside rooms; all modern improvements; maid service, hallboy; $25 up; overlooking Prospect Park.

Floors, 6 to 8 rooms, in two-family houses; $22 to $28; all improvements; restricted section. J. D. Ranck, 110 Avenue I, Brooklyn.

Flatbush—Apartment in two-family detached house; southern exposure; 8 rooms; heat provided; rent, $35. 1,247 East 37th St., near Flatbush Av. Phone Midwood 6361 J.

Eight rooms, two baths; best section; all improvements; $45; will sell on installments. Palmer, 68 William St.

Bronx.

1,911 Anthony Av., (cor. Tremont Av.)—Six rooms and bath, large and sunny, with all improvements? $34-$38.

Boston Road, 1,024.—4 blocks north 161st "L" station; 7 large rooms, bath, steam, electric light, telephone; $42.

East Orange, N. J.

Four and six room apartments; most desirable in town; three minutes from station and two trolley lines; all improvements; white janitor; best services. Inquire Janitor, 3 Carnegie Av., East Orange; or phone Trustee, Mulberry 3069-Newark.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

166 W. 72d St.

Superb Apartments
Three and Four Rooms

EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE. Unobstructed light. Particularly fine bathrooms, with tiled alcove shower. Kitchens are tiled and exceptionally well appointed. Ice refrigeration. Service of highest standard. Location and accessibility unsurpassed. Maids' service if desired.

AN APARTMENT OF TWO ROOMS AND BATH ON FIRST FLOOR IS PARTICULARLY SUITABLE FOR PHYSICIAN.

3 Rooms and bath **$900 to $1200**
4 Rooms and bath **$1400 to $1800**
MAID'S ROOM, $120 PER ANNUM.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

987 Madison Av.

S. E. Cor. 77th St.

ONE SEVEN AND ONE EIGHT ROOM APARTMENT, TWO BATHS; FIREPROOF BUILDING; LATEST IMPROVEMENTS; RENT, $1,800-$2,000.

—AMBASSADOR—
S. E. Cor. 97th St. and Madison Av.
Apartments of 8 and 9 rooms, 2 baths.
RENT $1,000 to $1,500.

—RENAULT COURT—
207 West 110th St., Cathedral Parkway.
7 and 8 rooms and bath.
RENT $1,000 to $1,200.

—WESTBOURNE COURT—
S. E. Cor. 140th St. and Broadway.
Suites of 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
RENT $720 to $1,100.

—KENSINGTON COURT—
N. E. Cor. 151st St. and Broadway.
Suites of 6, 7 rooms and bath.
RENT $800 to $1,000.
C. M. SILVERMAN & SON, Owners,
3,482 Broadway.

25 East 30th St.

Corner Madison Av.
TO SUBLET
DUPLEX APARTMENT,
8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS
Fireproof Building.
All Modern Conveniences.
RENT REASONABLE.
Apply Manager.

N. W. Cor. Lexington Av. & 35th St.
NEW BUILDING.
2 Rooms, Bath, Kitchenette.
Skylight, Studio Apartment.
Also
1 Room & Bath.
Rent, $600-$1,100.
Beautiful Rooms, size 20x18 ft.; every improvement. Agent on premises.

STRICTLY NEW ENGLAND FIREPROOF
43, 47, 51 E. 58th, 480 Park Av., 54 E. 59th.
7-8 Rooms and 2 Baths.....$1,200-$1,500
3 Rooms and Bath.....$540-$660
All improvements. Standard service.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.
Or Superintendent, on premises.

77 IRVING PLACE,
Cor. 19th St., overlooking Gramercy Park.
2 Rooms and Bath, $35 a month.
Rent includes maid service—care of apartment; meals served in rooms when desired.
Also a Studio, $25 a month.
Apply on premises, or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
Tel. 5700 John. 62 Cedar Street.

Alcedo
S. W. Corner of Madison Av. and 92d Street.
All improvements.
7 all outside rooms; 7.
Rent $1,000 and $1,200.
Superintendent on premises.

LENOX COURT
114 East 71st St.
Six Rooms, two baths, $1,100.
DOCTOR'S APARTMENT
PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK
Apply Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th
Seven large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all transit lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

The SANFORD and REXFORD

Occupying Entire Block,
EAST SIDE BROADWAY,
78th to 79th Street
Now Ready for Occupancy.

New High Class Apartments
Affording the ultimate of Safety, Comfort and Elegance.
Leases are now being made and decorations arranged for these magnificent apartments from October 1st.

5-6-7 Rooms With Baths, Spacious Foyers and Abundance of Closet Room.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION IN THE FOLLOWING:

The COLOSSEUM
South Cor. 116th Street
and Riverside Drive.
8 & 12 Rooms, 3 & 4 Baths.

The REGNOR
601 West 115th Street.
Corner Broadway.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.

All These Apartments Can Be Inspected Evenings.
Representatives always on each premises.
PATERNO BROS., Inc., Owners and Builders. **Joseph Paterno, Pres.**
601 West 115th Street, Corner Broadway.

Claridge Apartments

226-232 WEST 50TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
High Class Elevator Apartments, **6 & 7 Rooms**
All Very Large and Light.
UNIFORM SERVICE DAY AND NIGHT.
Rental $900 to $1,200 per annum
References of highest character absolutely indispensable.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE STUYVESANT
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE
Corner East 17th St., Overlooking Stuyvesant Park
6 & 7 Rooms
RENTS $800—$1,200.
Large, light and airy; phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets. Apply to Supt. on premises

THE KING

56 to 60 East 87th St.
A high class elevator Apartment; night service; up-to-date improvements; one suitable for physician.
6 beautiful, large rooms, **$720 & $840**
7 light rooms, **$1,000**

158 WEST 58TH ST.
Attractive Apartments, new, high-class fireproof building, 7 rooms, 3 baths, $2,800-$3,000; also smaller Apartment, 4 rooms, $1,200 upward; unusual light; location unsurpassed; very central. Apply Supt., on premises, or WARING, 256 5th Av.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Murray Hill Apartments,
122-128 East 34th Street,
S. W. Cor. of Lex. Av. & 34th St.
Apartments of
7 AND 8 ROOMS AND BATH.
Convenient to the Subway. Madison Av., Lexington Av., and 34th St. surface cars.
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR,
31 Nassau St. Tel. Cort. 4641.

On account of general conditions
HAVE REDUCED RENTS
FROM $4,000 TO $3,250
of the REMAINING 2 APARTMENTS,
NEW DUPLEX
128 East 60th St.
11 Rooms and 3 Baths
E. de FOREST SIMMONS, 2 E. 58 St.

645-647 Madison Ave.
Adjoining 59th St. (Transfer Corner)
Apartments, 2 and 3 rooms and bath; day and night elevator and telephone service; maid and meal service; rentals, $40 to $80; several studios; north light.
MARSTON & CO., Agents,
477 FIFTH AVENUE,
or Superintendent on premises.

34 EAST 40TH ST.
APARTMENT OF
2 ROOMS & BATH.
Also 1 Room, Alcove & Bath.
GEO. R. READ & CO.
5 East 59th St. (12350) 30 Nassau St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.

800 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $35, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

Handsomely Furnished Apartment, (Wyoming Apartment, corner of 55th St. and 7th Av.)—Nine rooms and two bathrooms; to rent for one year, unexpired term of long lease; no reasonable offer rejected; transfer of lease necessary to wind up estate. Executor of estate. Apply Manager of Wyoming Apartments, 55th St. and 7th Av., New York.

Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th St., between Broadway and Riverside; attractively furnished 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 rooms; strictly high class; $55 to $125 monthly; all-night elevator; maid service. Phone 3964 Riverside.

Furnished apartment in the Creston, 839 West End Av., southwest corner 101st St.; 6 rooms and bath; all conveniences; $125 month. Apply to Superintendent.

124th St., 510 West.—Five and six all sunny outside rooms; elevator; electricity; telephone; piano and sewing machine; to lease nine months.

624 St., 3 West.—For business people, six rooms, completely furnished; high-class, elevator apartment.

Two rooms, kitchenette; $35, including gas, electricity; ladies preferred. Telephone Riverside 8502.

Attractive, 7-room, fully furnished apartment on West End Av. to lease to responsible party. Address S. C., Box 81 Times.

126 Riverside Drive.—Delightfully light apartment artistically furnished; grand piano; fine view; Protestant.

88th, 127 West.—Seven rooms and bath; standard service; all-night elevator.

High-class furnished apartments, short leases. Clark & De Flores, 30 East 42d St.

119TH, 606 WEST.—Eight rooms, complete; elegant piano; large closets; homelike. Hay.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished and unfurnished, high-class hotel service, at bargain prices. Now ready for occupancy for Fall and Winter.
2 rooms and bath, $40 month, upward.
Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

For Rent—Furnished housekeeping apartment in new building near Park Av. and 81st; four sunny rooms; electric light; hardwood floors; $75 per month. Z 261 Times.

Five rooms and two baths, 123 East 53d St.; old mahogany furniture. Apply Superintendent on premises.

The Belnord, 86 and Broadway.—Seven rooms, two baths, beautifully furnished at unfurnished price. Phone 6257 Madison Square.

Floor, private residence; several spacious rooms; light housekeeping; $35. 160 East 61st St.

Furnished apartments; choice localities; long, short leases. Claremont Morris, 30 E. 42d.

Elegantly furnished apartment; Park Av. corner; eight rooms. 75 East 81st St.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Sitting room, bedroom, dining room, kitchen, and bath, or bedroom, dining room, kitchenette and bath; west side, between 112th and 72d; must be clean, light, completely and attractively furnished, with linen, silver, and tableware; state price monthly; no lease. Address Rhea, 530 West 112th.

Two adults, mother and daughter, want two furnished rooms with privilege of occasional light housekeeping; must be sunny exposure, well heated, and comfortably furnished; Gramercy or Murray Hill section preferred. Address, stating terms, Quiet Home, T 165 Times.

Wanted to sublet high-class apartment, two rooms and bath, furnished, location between 84th and 58th Sts., by responsible party; state full particulars. F 355 Times Downtown.

Five rooms, 72d to 100th St., west of Broadway. Telephone 1026 Riverside.

Storage

Thirty cents a line.

ANSONIA STORAGE CO.
Moving, packing, and shipping; automobile vans for long-distance moving; let us estimate. Send postal 187-189 West 99th St., or Telephone 3062 or 3053 Riverside.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

87TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Fine rooms; modern conveniences; table board; references.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent table board; telephone.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Board for two in private family; attractive rooms; references.

19TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; telephone; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, sunny rooms; steam heat; excellent table.

84TH ST., 117-19 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Double and single rooms, with board.

85D ST., 37 EAST.—Suite, with bath; large and small rooms; references.

62D, 16 EAST.—Second floor; also separate rooms; parlor dining; excellent table.

69TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Elegant rooms; all conveniences; excellent cuisine; telephone. Gross.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Beautiful suite; also large rooms, with private baths.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,047, (122d St.)—Attractively furnished, airy rooms; steam; phone; substantial board.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Excellent table; large, small rooms; private baths; elegant surroundings.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

30TH, 40 WEST.—Comfortable, small, large rooms; running water; bath; $4-$8.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; suites; excellent table. 4589 Bryant.

53D ST., 64 WEST.—Rooms, suites, private baths; electricity; table guests; references.

56TH, 332 WEST.—Desirable single, double rooms; excellent table; back parlor; reference.

58TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references required.

57TH, 851 WEST.—Large room, private bath; excellent board; electricity; telephone; references.

57TH, 317 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; excellent board; telephone; references.

57TH, 411 WEST, (The La Grange.)—Accommodations, cuisine unsurpassed; board, two, $16; single, $8.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; excellent cooking; white service; accessible location.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, also small room; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH ST., 37 WEST.—Newly furnished family suite, large, small rooms; private baths; excellent meals; all conveniences.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations in a homelike house; table guests accommodated.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large room, small room; continuous hot water; Subway, "L."

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; private bath; table guests accommodated.

71ST ST., 135 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD. DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM, ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; STEAM HEAT; ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

72D ST., 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; superior table; parlor dining room; references.

72D, 253 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; superior cuisine and appointments; refined clientele.

72D, 263-265 WEST.—New furnishing, double rooms; private baths; unexcelled table.

72D, 264 WEST, (formerly 14 East 44th.)—Two rooms; table guests.

73D ST., 142 WEST.—Handsome suites; other rooms; all improvements; board optional; references.

76TH, 102 WEST.—Second floor; front suite; private bath; telephone, electricity, steam heat; other rooms; private bath; excellent table.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 230 WEST.—Refined patronage desired; room, furnished, unfurnished; reference. 8232—Columbus.

76th 124 West.—Desirable second floor rooms to rent for Winter; references.

76TH ST., 241-243 WEST.—Desirable large and medium sized rooms; parlor dining room; references.

76TH ST., 127, 129 WEST.—Single, double rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Opportunity secure single room; steam, phone; first-class board.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable single or double rooms; parlor dining; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large and small, attractively furnished rooms; excellent table.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; unusual house and table; reasonable.

79TH, 155-157 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; excellent table; all conveniences; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—In private family; large, also single room; shower; gentlemen.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 148 WEST.—Two connecting housekeeping rooms; $4; table board; piano; Subway and "L" stations; private house.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, (THE HOUSE RICHARDS.)—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Homelike accommodations, en suite or single; hot-water supply; convenient Subway, elevated; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH, 129 WEST, "Kenilworth."—Light, attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, sunny, quiet rooms; electricity; ideal location; generous table.

80TH, 141-143 WEST.—Parlor suite; private bath; small rooms; refined; references.

80TH, 140 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms, well furnished; excellent table.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small room; telephone.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; table guests. Schuyler 8810.

82D, 45 WEST.—Desirable rooms; excellent home table; well appointed house; table guests.

82D, 58 WEST.—Exclusive, private house; second floor front; also medium room.

82D, 50 AND 52 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; breakfast or table board.

82D ST., 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; baths; excellent table. Phone 10182 Schuyler.

83D, 40 WEST.—Arrangements can now be made; newly established private boarding house; opening Sept. 21; continuous hot water; carefully prepared food; table guests; reference.

83D, 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings; table guests.

83D ST., 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms; newly decorated; excellent French cooking; table board; parlor; telephone.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, private baths modern improvements; house and table unsurpassed.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, private bath; high-class home; Jewish; reference.

84TH ST., 46 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; home cooking.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Desirable sunny front rooms; bath; smaller rooms; meals; table guests.

86TH ST., 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

87TH ST., 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; electricity; excellent table; refined neighborhood; references.

91ST, 68 WEST.—Beautiful second-floor suite; other rooms; excellent table; references.

91ST, 149 WEST.—Desirable rooms, gentlemen or family; table guests; Subway, "L."

93D, 128-130 WEST.—Rooms; high-class house; superior cuisine, service; table guests.

93D ST., 252 WEST.—Desirable room; newly decorated; single, en suite; private bath; excellent meals; telephone; references.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; well-appointed house; excellent board; references.

93D, 100 WEST.—Large room; private bath; other rooms; parlor dining room.

94TH, 147 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining room; private bath; telephone; electricity.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; electric lights; convenient "L;" telephone; reference.

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, single and double rooms, with bath; private American home; superior table; references.

101ST, 215 WEST, (the Cheapstow.)—Rooms; private bath; southern exposure; excellent table; Maslin.

101ST, 61 WEST.—Large and small, newly decorated rooms; homelike surroundings; permanent party; $1 upward; references exchanged.

104TH, 237 WEST, (West End Av.)—Rooms, private bath; table board; references.

118TH, 625 WEST, (Morningside 8136.)—Large room, overlooking Riverside; unsurpassed table; reasonable.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor dining; table guests; home cooking.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Attractively situated, large and small rooms; table guests.

122D, 150 WEST.—Comfortable, pleasant front or rear room; very refined street; good table and moderate terms.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable, small room; refined house; home cooking; reference.

123D, 114-116 WEST.
Large and small rooms; superior table and service; references exchanged.

149TH ST., 544 WEST, (near Broadway Subway).—Nicest, healthiest section; "The Audubon;" Washington Heights; long established; best recommended private family hotel; only a few vacancies left; large room, bath adjoining; $11 one, $16 two, including good home board; a smaller room for $8; every comfort. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

AMERICAN FAMILY, mother and son, will let with board large bedroom facing street to married couple who want refined home atmosphere and where personal attention is given to home cooking; neighborhood exclusively private. Drive; convenient to 8th Av. bus and 137th Subway; references. T 110 Times.

BEDROOM and sitting room, with board, for gentleman in private family; Jersey City Heights; walking distance from Hudson Tunnels; references exchanged. E 261 Times Downtown.

EXCEPTIONAL large room; home cooking; twin beds; running water; accessible location; high class in every detail. Home, 310 Times.

LENOX AV., 210.—Large, medium rooms; excellent board; telephone; refined Jewish family.

ROCHHURST. — Comfortable; year around; private home; city limits; grounds; home cooking; references. 1 Lesley, 202nd St., Spuyten Duyvil. (104M Kingsbridge.)

THE EVELYN LODGE.
All-year residence; magnificent location; 20 min. Manhattan; beautifully furnished; excellent cuisine; separate tables; no monotony; harmonious surroundings; single, $111 a wk; $17 up; including meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE NORWOOD, 174 West 126th St., corner 7th Av.—Family hotel, restaurant; every room newly renovated; reasonable rates; refined location; convenient cars.

WEST END AV., 524, near 86th.—Rooms and board in refined house.

Brooklyn.

THIS IS THE ROOM.—Spacious, 30x18 feet; sleeping porch; open fireplace; hot-water heat; running hot and cold water; detached house; attractive grounds; suitable for three or two; board unexcelled; garage; 220 East 18th St., near Beverly Station, Brighton "L." Phone Flatbush 2120W.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

YOUNG JEWISH GENTLEMAN wants comfortably furnished room, with or without board, in refined private family; homelike; upper west side preferred. Give particulars, references. B 251 Times Downtown.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

For Fall and Winter, engagements now made; large, well-heated house; large dining room, spacious ballroom; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. High Cliff Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. Telephone 2161.

New York State.

Dr. Knipe, PHYSICIAN and TRAINER, 85 Franklin St. Health Farm, Sparkhill, N. Y.

New Jersey.

German-American family owning large country home wishes few more convalescents or persons who want a change of surroundings; climate and health-giving air of pine woods in South New Jersey bring instant relief from nervousness, headache, sleeplessness, coughing, throat affections; open all Winter; hot water heat, sanitary plumbing, running water in rooms; clean linen; rates $10 per week. W. Olmesdahl, R. D. 10C, Egg Harbor City, N. J.

Invalids, rest cases, convalescents; ideal location; large grounds; near N. Y.; all conveniences; moderate; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents a line.

Quiet couple want country board within hour Manhattan; private family preferred; give full particulars. Z 268 Times Downtown.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

9TH, 18 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Desirable large and small rooms; reasonable.

11TH ST., 10 EAST.—Large rooms, running water, also small rooms.

45TH, 27 EAST.—For gentleman, large front, corner room; private bath; references.

16TH, 132 EAST.—Beautiful large, elegant room; conveniences; telephone; fine location; references.

30TH, 38 EAST.—Large and medium-sized room; newly furnished; attractive rates.

45TH, 19 EAST.—Well-furnished rooms, bath; $6-$4.50; references; gentlemen.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Very desirable room in private residence for gentleman; references.

53D, 58 EAST.—Large, handsome rooms; adjoining bath; all conveniences; private house.

55TH ST., 33 EAST.—Large, light rooms, with all conveniences; gentleman preferred; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike room; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select.

LEXINGTON AV., 905, (70th.)—Desirable large and small room; electricity; phone; table guests.

LEXINGTON AV. 265, (Near 35th.)—Well-furnished, sunny room; bath. 728 M. H.

MADISON AV., 1,041, (near 79th St.)—Physician's office, extension, waiting room; private house; desirable living accommodations; excellent location; reasonable. 101 Lenox.

MADISON AV., 175.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; private baths; smaller rooms; breakfast.

PARK AV., 947, (81st.)—Large room; use of kitchen; all conveniences. Hutter.

15th St., 105 East.—Two handsomely furnished rooms; elevator apartment; all conveniences; Subway express; business men; references exchanged. Apartment 51.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; single; gentlemen; permanent; electricity; references.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Newly decorated single and double; private bath; also suite 3 rooms; steam; electricity; telephone.

32D ST., Hotel Strand, just east of B'way.—Rooms with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, $20 per month; same price for one or two persons.

47TH ST., 31 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms; private bath; electricity; steam; elevator; gentlemen only.

48TH ST., 65 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms in quiet residence.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; single, en suite; private house; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; cosy single room; references.

52D ST., 56 WEST.—Small room; hot, cold running water, telephone; gentleman; references.

55TH ST., 101 WEST, (Apartment 2.)—Attractive outside rooms; southern exposure; freshly renovated; running water; scrupulously clean; references.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, bath, shower; gentlemen; references.

50TH ST., 345 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished rooms; all improvements; near Subway, "L."

57TH, 153 WEST.—Handsome room; private bath; electricity; splendid location; reference; telephone.

58TH ST., 346 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front room, $5; large room with private bath, $8.50; every convenience.

58TH, 322 WEST.—Attractive suite, suitable for four; other rooms; clean; telephone; refined.

61ST ST., 102 WEST.—Splendidly furnished rooms; modern conveniences; telephone; Subway, Clarke.

68TH ST., 70 WEST.—Handsome rooms, with or without bath; single hall room.

68TH ST., 54 WEST.—Elegant suite 2 rooms and bath; electricity; perfect service.

68TH, 58 WEST.—Large room; private bath; near Central Park; other rooms.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive two rooms, bath; single room; charming apartment. Wilde.

69TH, 65 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; inside room, $2.50; steam heat.

69TH, 103 WEST.—Fine rooms; private bath; steam, continuous hot water; references.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Large front room, 2d floor; also medium, sunny room; every convenience.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Room; private bath; steam heat; electricity; private house; gentleman.

70TH, 117 WEST.—Nicely furnished medium rooms; suitable gentlemen; small rooms; references.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished connecting rooms, bath; homelike. 5557 Columbus.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated large and small rooms; single or en suite; running water; all conveniences; breakfast optional; references.

71ST, 118 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large rooms; private bath; electricity; steam heat.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, also two parlors, separately or connecting; one minute from Subway express; telephone.

71ST, 282 WEST, (corner West End.)—Furnished, unfurnished medium rooms; electricity; reasonable.

71ST ST., WEST.—Gentlemen wishing large, light room, private bath, private family, in elegant apartment, phone Columbus 5475.

71ST, 243 WEST.—Attractive, large front room; suitable gentlemen, couple; running water; telephone; Subway.

71ST, 104 WEST.—Large, bright, well-furnished room, private family.

71ST, 214 WEST.—A large room, with alcove; bath adjoining; moderate.

72D, 159 WEST.—New, attractive, furnished room for two, adjoining bath; telephone; references.

73D, 101 WEST.—Sunny rooms, single, double; water, bath, shower, electricity, telephone.

73D, 160 WEST.—Large front room; every convenience; gentlemen. "L" and Subway.

73D, 273 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single, en suite, for bachelors; private house.

73D ST., 255 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; breakfast optional; select.

73D, 173 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single and double, adjoining bath; private house.

76TH ST., 148 WEST.—Third floor, sunny room; suitable two men; electricity; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms, including back parlor, with private bath; references.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath; electricity; plenty hot water; references.

76TH ST., 103 WEST.—Absolutely clean, large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; references.

76TH, 306 WEST.—Large and small rooms for men; references; electricity.

77TH ST., 150 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; large room, with kitchenette.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Comfortable, well-furnished rooms, single and en suite; private bath.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Elegant room, bath, kitchenette; doctor; private party; first class.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Desirable rooms, parlor floor; hot water heat; electric lights.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; private house; references.

78TH, 223 WEST.—Two minutes to Subway; newly decorated large and small rooms; twin beds; hot water; parquet floors; electric light; telephone; everything new.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive rooms; refined home; shower baths; phone; references.

78TH ST., 138 WEST.—High-class rooms; all conveniences; references. Owner.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful large room, housekeeping privileges, also small room; Subway; references.

79TH, 160 WEST.—Well-furnished room, bath adjoining; southern exposure. Schuyler 8503.

80TH ST., 114 WEST.—Furnished front parlor, bedroom; suitable musical studio; reasonable.

81ST ST., 119 WEST.—Newly renovated private house; large, small rooms, well furnished; telephone; moderate; references; parlor suitable dentist.

81ST, 204 WEST.—Immaculate, desirable rooms, single, en suite; $4 to $10. Sharples.

82D, 146 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable, outside; electricity; elevator; lavatories; excellent service. Haskins.

82D ST., 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; references.

82D ST., 115 WEST.—Attractive large front sunny room; also parlor floor; all conveniences.

82D, 134 WEST.—Spacious room; private bath; reasonable rate; telephone; gentleman only.

82D, 68 WEST.—New house; large, small rooms; rates moderate; excellent table.

83D, 231 WEST, (Broadway.)—Two connecting front rooms; conveniences; private family. Moysard.

83D, 311 WEST.—Large, small rooms, beautifully furnished; every convenience; private residence.

84TH ST., 14 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and small rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; telephone.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

84TH, 16 WEST.—Newly furnished, cozy, comfortable rooms; beautiful back parlor; references.

85TH ST., 120 WEST.—Private house; exceptionally attractive large room; smaller room; references.

85TH ST., 128 WEST.—Large room; private bath; medium room; telephone; reference; reasonable.

86TH, 341 WEST.—A large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside, Subway.

87TH, 176 WEST.—Large, connecting small rooms; running water; refined surroundings. Bruna.

87TH ST., 53 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, bath adjoining; private house; gentleman; references.

88TH ST., 130 WEST.—Few refined gentlemen find attractive, comfortable rooms, select apartment, on second floor; absolutely private; near subway, "L." Bell 2.

88TH ST., 309 WEST.—Newly renovated house; all modern improvements; large and small rooms; all transportation facilities; near Riverside Drive; references.

88TH ST., 69 WEST.—Comfortable room; private. Call, between 6 and 8 P. M. Deglise.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Desirable rooms; newly decorated; select house; shower baths; references.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; medium room; telephone; gentlemen.

93D ST., 148 WEST.—Inspection invited; newly renovated, decorated house; sanitary large rooms with bath; also parlor floor for doctor.

93D, 157 WEST.—Front room; southern exposure; private family; gentleman; references.

95TH, 319 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Two perfectly furnished large front rooms; kitchen privileges; elevator; telephone; $7. Noble.

95TH, 50 WEST.—"L," Subway express; only few accommodated; breakfast optional; references.

96TH, 35 WEST.—Desirable room; bath; lady alone; homelike; modern apt.; references.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive room; large closets; bath; telephone.

97TH ST., 228 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Large, delightfully cool, beautifully furnished outside room, adjoining bath and shower; bay window; south; parlor, piano, home privileges; moderate rates. Hunt. 5A.

102D ST., 254 WEST.—Attractive single room, adjoining bath; private house; refined environment.

103D, 128 WEST.—One or two beautiful rooms, dressing room, bath; private house; block Subway, "L"; $5, $6.50.

103D, 246 WEST.—New England woman has newly furnished rooms; meals optional.

104TH, WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished suite for fastidious gentlemen; references. 1627 Riverside.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished, outside room in elevator apartment, near Broadway; strictly private family. Apartment 35.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Large room; Apartment 52; conveniences; board optional.

115TH ST., 315 WEST.—Large, homelike rooms for one or two bachelors in modern apartment; block to "L" station; references. Apt. 35.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dasrow.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Gentleman only; neatly furnished outside room. Apt. 61; references.

118TH ST., 430 WEST.—Attractive outside rooms; southern exposure; elevator; modern conveniences. Herbert.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive suites and single rooms; shower; elevator. Apt. 32.

120TH, 417 WEST.—Specially desirable light rooms; business people; permanent. Cooper.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Sunny room; business woman, teacher; accommodate two; no other roomers; modern elevator apartment; permanency; references. Apartment 56.

121ST ST., 501 WEST.—Comfortable room, adjoining bath; elevator; private. Call between 6 and 8 P. M., Apt. 54.

122D ST, (130 Claremont Av.)—Wide outlook; conveniences, cleanliness, refinement. Apt. 62.

122D, 500 WEST.—Furnished room; double, single; board optional; elevator. Apt. 5D.

122D, 523 WEST.—Front double and single; also two-room suites. Sherman.

122D, 526 WEST.—Choice rooms for teachers, students, business people; references. Dana.

123D ST., 363 WEST.—Refined private house; large, well furnished rooms; telephone.

124TH ST., 519 WEST.—Front rooms, with kitchenette; single or en suite; corner apartment; elevator; shower bath; telephone. Weber.

126TH, (829 Lenox Av.)—Large, small rooms, telephone, hot water; Subway; gentlemen. Gates.

129TH, 1 WEST.—House, newly furnished, large and small. $2.50 upward; also parlor.

138TH ST., 603 WEST, (Between Broadway and Riverside Drive.)—Bedroom on courtfifth floor; elevator apartment; all conveniences; private family. Apartment 51. Telephone Audubon 1290.

140TH, 520 WEST.—Nice room; gentlemen; private house; every convenience; reference; $3.50.

143D, 561 WEST.—Room in private apartment; $4; gentlemen; references. Apartment 64.

148TH, 413 WEST.—Attractive rooms, newly furnished; private residence; exceptional service; reference.

180TH, 716 WEST.—Large room, newly decorated, adjoining bath, electricity, telephone. Boylan.

A.—Exceptionally well-furnished parlor; also third floor, (two fine rooms;) strictly private house; no other roomers; $6-$8. 60 West 126th St.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 WEST 22D ST.
(For Bachelors Only.)
Hotel and club conveniences; new fireproof building; elevator, hot and cold water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $5 to $9.50 weekly each.

AMSTERDAM AV., 1,245.—Airy, clean, comfortable room, adjoining bath; telephone; reasonable. Smythe.

BACHELOR QUARTERS, West 57th, in large private elevator apartment; references. L 32 Times.

BROADWAY, (Cor. 96th.)—Wollaston; exquisitely furnished front room; exceptionally large; facing Broadway; high-class; also other rooms. 3D.

BROADWAY, 3,089, (122d St.)—Large and small sunny, newly furnished rooms; clean, refined; Subway; $3, $4. Brown.

BROADWAY, 2,787, (107th.)—Attractive front room, with bath; modern conveniences. 1702—Riverside.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, (corner of 127th St., Apartment 37.)—Business woman will rent one single or two connecting rooms to lady or married couple; kitchen privileges.

COUPLE owning cozy house upper west side will rent large, pleasant front room, bath, to suitable gentleman. L 35 Times.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 11, (141st, Convent Av.)—Handsome suite, dressing room; very reasonable.

MANHATTAN AV., 63.—Two front rooms; nicely furnished; running water; telephone; will rent together or single.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS,
EACH WITH BATH, AT 420 WEST 116TH ST., FURNISHED; RENTALS AT $25 PER MONTH AND UPWARD, INCLUDING SERVICE. PHONE 3800 MORNING.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 1,071, (cor. 164th St.)—Elegant outside room, elevator apartment; private family; meals optional; reasonable. Phone 3926 Audubon. Apartment 4C.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 102.—Exceptionally clean, light rooms; elevator apartment; $3, $5. Brown.

WEST END, 611.—Magnificent room, elegantly furnished; private bath; electricity; also smaller room; private family; 91st Subway; references.

Brooklyn.

174A 6TH AV.—Large, sanitary rooms, modern conveniences, refined surroundings, near Subway.

WASHINGTON PARK, 208.—Elegantly furnished rooms; private house; hot-water heat; electricity; telephone; walking distance Subway; breakfast if desired.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished

Twenty cents a line.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY desires information about available rooms for students; describe rooms, giving floor, size, back or front, windows, water, bath, heat, light and exposure; houses within ten blocks of Washington Square especially desired; good board wanted. Address Students' Service Department, 32 Waverley Place.

WANTED.—Permanent home with congenial private family in pleasant locality by a well-bred American business man; board desirable, though not essential; give full particulars in reply. W 8 Times.

TWO rooms, with bath, furnished or unfurnished, between 57th and 87th, west side, by two business women; not over $35 monthly. T 149 Times.

WANTED—Two nicely furnished rooms, with bath, in strictly private family, either with or without board, for two gentlemen. Room 920, 61 Broadway.

LADY requires nicely furnished room, private family or apartment, between 69th and 76th West; terms must be moderate. M. J., 349 Amsterdam Av.

Refined young man wishes modern furnished room with private family; 72d to 106th St. west. Permanent. T 160 Times.

Two gentlemen require large room, bath; very moderate rates. T 167 Times.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

Non-housekeeping suite rooms; service; steam heat; fireplaces; private house; Greenwich Village, breakfast and dinner if desired. W 2 Times.

50th, 60 West.—Large studio and bath; American basement, private dwelling; $800.

122d, 213 West.—One, two large, light rooms, kitchenette; all improvements; references.

Parlor, bedroom, private bath; $35-$45 monthly; maid service. 794 West End Av.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents a line.

BEST & CO.,
Fifth Av., at 35th St.,
require experienced sales women in their Waist Department; only those accustomed to high-class trade need apply.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—Spanish young woman, well educated, bright and understanding dressmaking; capable of making grammatical Spanish translations from the English. Apply W. C. Reed, Butterick Building, New York.

EDUCATED and smart appearing woman for interviewing; outdoor work; no selling; salary; excellent opportunity for right party. Call Friday or Saturday morning, between 10 and 12, at 855 Carnegie Hall.

MAID.—Wanted, neat, young English maid, child three years; good sewer; country. Mrs. R. C. Seymour. Larchmont, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER wanted to operate switchboard and do filing; $8. Address Sales, E 249 Times Downtown.

WOMAN of ability, reliability, and stability to travel; salary. Ask for Mrs. Inslee, Room 1,014, 225 Fifth Avenue.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents a line.

APPRAISAL SOLICITOR, with some experience, has opportunity of joining company of high standing, fair dealings, and large commission. Apply Actual Appraisal Co., 32 Broadway.

BOY, not over 16 years, as stock clerk; must be of good appearance. A Sulka & Co., 34 West 34th St.

BOYS WITH GOOD VOICES wanted for Episcopal choir; sopranos only. Apply 26 West 34th St. evenings at 7.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, familiar with estimating on and supervising construction and installation of elevators; salary, $1,500 to $1,800.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT.—Wanted, high school student; employment evenings 8-11, Saturdays; must reside Manhattan; state age. W H. S., 41 Times.

MEN for profitable work; members Masonic fraternity; commission basis. 25 West 42d St., Suite 628.

SALESMEN wanted; experience unnecessary; easy work; big pay. Write (or call) for particulars and large list of openings offering opportunities to earn $100 to $500 a month while you learn. Address National Salesmen's Training Association Dept. 1,001 C, Candler Bldg., Times Square, New York.

SALESMEN.—Wideawake men to sell to trade; new laxative health biscuit; good commission. Heintz Food Co., Room 320, 38 Park Row.

SALESMAN for out of town to sell feather boas on 10 per cent. commission; Western territory preferred. L 21 Times.

SOLICITORS.—To several refined adults, we offer a remunerative opportunity to secure temporary or permanent employment; no selling or demonstrating of merchandise, but to intelligently present to certain lines of retail merchants in Greater New York a service of great benefit to them; exclusive sections allotted and liberal commission. Apply after 10 A. M. UNDERSELLER CO., INC., 156 West 65th St., Manhattan.

VALET.—Good opportunity and permanent position for man who is an experienced valet and can take charge of bachelor's apartment; must understand plain cooking and be able to serve; applicant must have a good record and present unquestioned references from former employers. Address F 13 Times Annex.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

SALESMEN.—Study advanced salesmanship; highest paid profession; real opportunities guaranteed; free booklet. Bradstreet System, Inc., Park Row Building, New York City, Department 13.

Employment Agencies.

CLERICAL, executive, sales; technical openings. Call or write, Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

COMPETENT SERVANTS procurable at Progressive Agency; personal references guaranteed. Harlem 5370. Colored.

STENOGRAPHERS.—(2,) $15 and $18 weekly; high grade men;. Credential Employment Corporation, Agency, 253 Broadway.

Agents Wanted

Thirty-five cents a line.

MONEY ON THE SIDE.—You do not have to leave your present work; experience and capital not needed; build up a business of your own in accident and health insurance; the details of the business taught you by a Massachusetts corporation established thirty years. Box 3,475, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS and specialty dealers will find here a varied assortment of meritorious articles profitable to sell.
Agents' Supply Co., 50 Pine St., New York.

AGENTS in all cities wanted, calling on automobile owners; new proposition just out. Apply for particulars by letter only, 41 Union Square, Room 915.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Ten years' experience; take full charge of office; highest credentials. M. L., 47 West 114th St.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Young; capable taking charge; $15. Miss F., 342 West 16th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Practical experience double entry; excellent references. E. G., 343 St. Nicholas Av.

CLERK.—Young lady seeks position in office, with chance for advancement; have had about two years' experience in office routine; am willing and obliging; can furnish best of references as to my character, honesty, and ability. If you have a position open in your office consult L 17 Times before filling same.

EXPERT TUTORING by college graduate; all high school and elementary subjects. G 58 Times.

INVESTIGATOR, &c.—Able woman wants position investigator and confidential secretary to philanthropist; English, Spanish, German, typing, bookkeeping; ten years' experience organized charity; references. T 150 Times.

LADY desires position in school or family; French, Spanish; excellent references. L 33 Times.

NURSE.—Graduate; experienced housekeeper; refined German lady desires position to invalid pat

DEFENDS ORDINANCE TO MUZZLE DOGS

Commissioner Goldwater, Answering Protest of Owners, Says Public Must Be Protected

WILL WIPE OUT RABIES

Leashing of Animals Not Sufficient, He Insists—Lap Dogs May Be Exempt.

When Commissioner of Health Goldwater learned yesterday that a committee, representing more than 20,000 dog owners in New York, had been appointed the day before to carry a protest to the Mayor against the new muzzling ordinance, he issued a statement, saying that the controversy, so far as he was concerned, was ended.

"I understand that a committee has been formed to carry to the Mayor a protest against the dog-muzzling ordinance," the statement said. "A few persistent and wrong-headed individuals can make a very loud noise, but if there is a show of hands, it will be found that 90 per cent. of the people of this town are with the department. The reasons are plain.

"From Jan. 1, 1900, to May 31, 1914, 121 persons in this city died a horrible death from rabies. If the Department of Health had done its duty fifteen years ago these deaths would not have occurred. In discussing this situation yesterday a citizen who is interested in dogs remarked that 121 deaths from hydrophobia in a city as big as New York amounted to very little, and, in his opinion, did not justify drastic action by the Department of Health. It is almost incredible that a few astigmatic dog owners feel just that way, but since I am only Commissioner of Health and not entirely a military despot, I do not propose to disregard the value of human life. I told my caller yesterday that 100 human deaths meant more than I cared to have on my conscience, however I might feel about it. There should be no death from rabies or from other disease that can be readily prevented.

"I have been asked whether I am fond of dogs. I am fond of dogs, but I would willingly see every dog in America swept into the sea rather than sacrifice one precious human life. That the measures heretofore used have been ineffectual must be admitted in view of the number of cases of dog bites investigated by the Department of Health, as shown by our statistics."

Commissioner Goldwater again pointed out that out of 6,000 dogs examined last year 208 were found to be rabid, and that 570 persons received Pasteur treatment for dog bites at the clinics of the Department of Health. He asserted that the new ordinance was also in the interest of dogs, and that it had been carried out successfully in foreign and American cities.

"The Department of Health," he continued, "has been asked why it did not content itself with an order requiring muzzling or leashing. The answer is that our records show that a very considerable percentage of the dog bites which we are called upon to investigate, and which our clinics are asked to treat, have been inflicted by leashed dogs.

"Of course, an ordinance can be made to look ridiculous if it is rigidly enforced against nervous old ladies carrying toothless lap dogs in their arms, but so far as this class is concerned I have no doubt that the police will exercise proper discretion.

"This is the last word of the Department of Health on the subject of rabies. Our next report will be made in a year from the present time, and unless all signs fail it will show that rabies has become a non-disease in New York."

NORMAN—the new ARROW COLLAR 2 for 25¢

Cluett, Peabody & Co. Inc. Makers

Oxford Club Tom Brown

TRULY WARNER HATS are accepted both by the wholesale trade as well as the best dressed man, as being the authoritative styles of the season.

The Oxford Club

is one of those smart derby styles that Mr. Goodresser is bound to take to.

The graceful taper crown is distinctly becoming. It's one of my 101 accepted styles. See it today—$2.

Tom Brown

How often have you described a fellow as a "Regular College Chap." Well, that's the "boy" for whom we designed TOM BROWN—a new style with a real college atmosphere about it.

It's a drop tip hat with a drooped brim and trimmed with rich contrasting band and binding.

14 New York Stores See Telephone Book — Two — Mail Orders Prepaid Send for Style Book

Truly Warner Hatter to Mr. Goodresser

MISS ST. CLAIR ILL.

Whitman Finds It Hard to Get Hold of Actress Who Accused Steuer.

Edith St. Clair, an actress, whose testimony that she was coached to testify falsely in her suit against Klaw & Erlanger is the basis for charges of unprofessional conduct brought against Max D. Steuer, which are being heard by Referee George C. Holt, will not be able to testify for three weeks, according to a certificate made by her physician which was received yesterday by Mr. Holt.

Alleging that the state of her health did not permit it, Miss St. Clair has for several weeks refused to grant interviews to representatives of the District Attorney who have called upon her. In fact, Assistant District Attorney Manley has had difficulty in serving her with a subpoena. Miss St. Clair, who has been living at the Hotel Theresa at 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, has refused to see visitors.

Without the testimony of Miss St. Clair it is believed that the case against Mr. Steuer will fail. According to A. L. Erlanger, Miss St. Clair, through her lawyer demanded a contract for ten yearly payments of $2,500 each from him as the price of her silence about their relations. She testified at the suit to compel the fulfillment of this alleged contract that Erlanger had given her a verbal contract to pay her $75 a week for life if she would decline an offer of $90 a week made to her by the Shuberts. She said that the offer had been made to her verbally by Samuel Shubert, who is now dead.

Later Miss St. Clair went to the office of William T. Jerome, counsel for A. L. Erlanger, and made an affidavit that this part of her testimony was untrue and that Steuer told her to testify that way. Miss St. Clair's next story of the affair will be told behind closed doors if Referee Holt adheres to the ruling made at the request of counsel for Steuer to hold secret sessions.

The cross-examination of A. L. Erlanger was concluded yesterday. The next witness was his partner, Marc Klaw, who testified about the contract with Miss St. Clair. The cross-examination of Mr. Klaw will begin today.

Suspected Spy Is Hastings Man.

HASTINGS, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Louis Schneider, who has been reported arrested in England as a German spy, is a native of this place, and comes of a family known in this section for many years. The German Consul, it is reported, has learned that Schneider was christened in the German Lutheran Church of Hastings.

TO BAIL CARMAN SLEUTH.

Defense Hopes to Disprove Charges Against Smith.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 16.—George Morton Levy, counsel for Mrs. Florence Carman, who was indicted for the murder of Mrs. Lulu Bailey on June 30, said today that John Smith, who was brought to the Mineola jail on last Saturday night charged with trying to bribe Frank Farrell, a witness for the State, would be bailed out tomorrow. According to Mr. Levy there was no evidence against Smith but the testimony of Farrell, and this, the lawyer said, the defense hoped to disprove. Mr. Levy asserted that Smith had been employed by the defense to look up Farrell's record and that this had come to Farrell's knowledge.

Farrell testified that he was in front of the Carman home on the night of the shooting and saw a woman pass around to the back of the house.

Mrs. Carman, who since her indictment for murder has suffered several nervous attacks, is said to be more cheerful now and to take more interest in the preparation for her trial.

Lassen in Eruption Again.

MINERAL, Cal., Sept. 16.—A violent eruption occurred at Lassen Peak at 3 o'clock today, vast quantities of ash-laden steam bursting out of the west side of the mountain some distance below the rim of the summit crater. It is believed the crater will fill up and that future eruptions will occur through the new vent.

Urge Government Cotton Advance.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Southern Congressmen and representatives of farmers' organizations in the South held a conference at the Capitol tonight and decided to press for legislation along the lines of the Henry bill, which would provide for an advance by the Federal Government of $300,000,000 or more to the cotton producers on the basis of 12 cents on a pound of cotton.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:20. JOHN DREW in "A comedy that will make you forget the war." THE PRODIGAL HUSBAND

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:10. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:10. THE BEAUTIFUL ADVENTURE with CHARLES CHERRY ANN MURDOCK ERNEST LAWFORD MRS. WHIFFEN.

Knickerbocker, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:10. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday at 2:10. JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN THE GIRL FROM UTAH

Why should every daughter take her mother to see "The Beautiful Adventure"? See it at the Lyceum and you'll see.

GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43 St. M. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE A LAUGHING RIOT

HUDSON W. 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. A Detective Comedy. THE LAST 3 WEEKS DUMMY

FULTON Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30. West 46th St. Evgs., 8:30 TWIN BEDS

When is an elopement not an elopement? When it is a Beautiful Adventure—The Lyceum—Now.

NEW AMSTERDAM Theatre, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. THE DRAGON'S CLAW

ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES NIGHTLY (Except Sunday) 9:30. In the Aerial Gardens (Atop New Amsterdam Theatre.) Reserve Table in Advance. Tel. 3692 Bryant.

Where does everybody go to see the liveliest elopement comedy ever written?—The Beautiful Adventure at the Lyceum.

LIBERTY THEATRE, 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in HE COMES UP SMILING

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30 LEW FIELDS in THE HIGH COST OF LOVING

What play begins where most plays end—and then some? The Beautiful Adventure—Lyceum.

ELTINGE 42d St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30. with PAULINE FREDERICK INNOCENT

GRAND Op. Ho., 23d St., 8th Av., 25c to $1. THE YELLOW TICKET. Next Week—Julian Eltinge, "The Crinoline Girl."

GLOBE Theatre CABIRIA DAILY 2:15 & 8:15.

HIPPODROME Ev. 8. 6 Av., 43-44 Sts. Dly. Mts. at 2. Best Seats $1 WARS OF THE WORLD 1,000 PEOPLE—100 ANIMALS.

WILLIAM BRADY'S PLAYHOUSE Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. One Theatre Where You Can Send Your Wife or Daughter

A Delightful Play about decent People

No Crime—No Murder—No Smut

The Elder Son

The Very Best Acting in New York

"Natural, fresh, and human."—Lawrence Reamer, Sun.

"The acting alone is worth going to see."—Charles Darnton, Evening World.

LYRIC 42d, W of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:15. PEG O' MY HEART 500 ORCHESTRA SEATS, $1.00.

CORT 48 St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. Under Cover

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evenings at 8. LAST 3 WEEKS Mat. Today. Best Orch. Seats $1 & $1.50. PASSING SHOW OF 1914

SUN. EVE. 2D WINTER CONCERT GARDEN ALL BROADWAY STARS—BIG ENSEMBLE NUMBERS—OTHERS BESIDES—IN BILL OF SURPRISES AND SENSATIONS.

COMEDY Thea. 41, E. of B'way. Evs., 8:15. Matinees Tues. & Sat. 2:15. A New Comedy Drama. A MODERN GIRL

SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Musical Comedy Hit. MISS DAISY

CASINO Beginning MON. EVE., Sept. 21 FRITZI SCHEFF PRETTY MRS. SMITH SEATS NOW ON SALE.

MANHATTAN Op. Ho., 34th St. & 8th Av. Evgs 8, 25c to $1.00. Wednesday Mat. 25c to 50c. The Story of Rosary

39TH ST. Theatre, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE 3RD PARTY with Taylor Holmes and Walter Jones.

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Matinee Today 25 & 50c. WITHIN THE LAW Next W'k—McIntyre & Heath—"The Ham Tree."

W. C. Brown's Case Set for Oct. 1.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Federal Judge Landis today set Oct. 1 for the arraignment of W. C. Brown, former President of the New York Central lines, on a charge of rebating. Thomas J. O'Gara, President of the O'Gara Coal Company, alleged to have profited by the rebates, will be arraigned with him.

Deportation of Aliens to be Resumed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Deportation of aliens now in the United States in violation of law was ordered resumed today by the Department of Commerce where it is possible to return them to their countries of origin in English, French, or neutral ships. Deportations were suspended after the beginning of the war.

Quality Style

You need the style a Young Hat gives you—you need the money it saves you. More is unattainable, less is inexcusable. Derbies and Soft Hats, $3 and $4.

Exclusive designs and colors for Fall.

Young's Hats NONE BETTER MADE

Take Elevator Save $10.00

Monroe $15.00 Clothes

$50.00 Style—$25 Value

CURTAIN'S UP ON THE NEW FALL MODELS that'll set you in the center of the style stage this season. Suits and Overcoats with the $25 value and the $50 style—$15 HERE! We save the $10 on low rent and light expenses—YOU save it by taking the elevator to one of our second floor shops.

$15 Instead of $25

(If you can duplicate our clothes regularly for less than $35 elsewhere, we'll gladly give back your money.)

Monroe Clothes Shop

Long Acre Bldg. Broadway, Corner 42d St. Open Evenings

ALSO AT 266-268 Broadway, Cor. Fulton St.

Two Big Bargains In Hart Schaffner & Marx Fall Overcoats.

MEN who appreciate quality will be mighty glad of this opportunity—for these are without doubt the finest overcoats ever offered at such low prices, so early in the season.

As a matter of fact, they are last season's Coats but models are scarcely different this Fall and it is only because these *are* last season's Coats that their prices are so low.

$20, $22.50, $25, $28 and $30 Hart Schaffner & Marx "Slip-On" Overcoats are $15

LOOSE, roomy garments these, thoroughly rainproofed and mighty Smart Coats. Also some

$35 and $40 Hart Schaffner & Marx Fall Overcoats $23.

NOTHING better for all around wear than the conservative knee-length Chesterfield, especially when it is cut and tailored by master workmen like those of Hart Schaffner & Marx.

The Chesterfields we offer at $23 are mostly Blacks, full silk lined and silk to the edge, regularly $40—and silk lined and silk to the edge Oxfords, regularly $35.

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